IHCL

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY LIMITED
A TATA Enterprise

Consistency & Conviction

Subsidiaries Accounts 2023-24

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Independent Auditors’ Report

To the Members of KTC Hotels Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

1. Opinion

1.1 We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **KTC Hotels Limited** (“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (“the financial statements”).

1.2 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 (“the Act”), in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended (“Ind AS”) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its Loss, Other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

2.1 We conducted our audit of the financial statements, in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the **Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI’s Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

3. Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

S. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor’s Response
1.	**Evaluation of Uncertain Tax Positions** The Company has material uncertain tax positions including matters under dispute which involves significant judgment to determine the possible outcome of these disputes.	**Principle Audit Procedures** Obtained details of completed tax assessments and demands for the year ended March 31, 2024 from management. We have evaluated the management’s underlying assumptions in estimating the tax provision and the possible outcome of the disputes. We have also considered legal precedence and other rulings in evaluating management’s position on these uncertain tax positions. Further, we considered the effect of additional information in respect of uncertain tax positions as on date of signing, to evaluate whether any change was required to management’s position on these uncertainties.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

S. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
2.	**Recoverability of Indirect Tax Receivables** As at March 31, 2024, non-current assets represent Balance with Government Authorities in the nature of service tax recoverable amounting to ₹636 and deposit for disputed taxes amounting to ₹152 which are pending adjudication. Refer Note 5 to the Financial Statements.	**Principle Audit Procedures** We have reviewed the nature of the amounts recoverable and the likelihood of recoverability upon final resolution. We have evaluated the management's underlying assumptions in considering these amounts as recoverable based on the legal counsel's views on the pending appeals in estimating the likelihood of recoverability of amounts paid and the possible outcome of the disputes.

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

4.1 The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

5. Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

5.1 The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards 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.

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

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

6. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

6.1 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

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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.

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

a. 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.

b. 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

d. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.

e. 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

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

7. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

7.2 As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

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

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph 7.2.h(vi) 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, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **"Annexure B"**;

g) In our opinion remarks relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in para 7.2 (b) above reporting under section 143(3)(b) and para 7.2.h(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, there was no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year. Hence provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act 2013 is not applicable.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 19.1 to the financial statements.

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

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

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, 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 (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Board of directors of the company have proposed finals dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with Section 123 of the Companies Act 2013.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks and as explained in Note No.30 of the financial statements, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled effective from June 29, 2023 and the same has operated since implementation date for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes is possible at that level.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with since implementation of audit trial (edit log).

For **BRAHMAYYA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

R. Nagendra Prasad
Membership No: 203377
UDIN: 24203377BKCQUN5605

Place: Chennai
Date: April 16, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 8 of our report of even date

i. (a) (A) The company is maintaining proper records, showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and equipment.

(B) The company does not have any Intangible assets as at the year ended March 31, 2024.

(b) We are informed that the Property, Plant and Equipment and other assets have been physically verified by the Management during the year which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets and that no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, the title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company is a service company, primarily engaged in business of renting of immovable property. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided to us and based on our verification of the records of the Company, the Company has not availed working capital facilities from banks or financial institutions. Thus, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us and based on verification of the records of the company, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, 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. Hence, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b), 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the company for the year.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted loans, made investments, given any guarantees and security for which the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

v. The company has not accepted any deposits from the public or amounts which are deemed to deposits to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provision of section 73 to 76 of the Act or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under, apply. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations provided to us and based on our verification of the records of the Company, the company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, Cess and other statutory dues during the year with the appropriate authorities. There are no outstanding statutory dues as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

Referred to in paragraph 8 of our report of even date

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and as per the records of the company examined by us, the following disputed amount of statutory dues have not been deposited with the relevant authorities as per details given below:

Nature of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (₹ in thousands)	Period to Which the Amount Relates	Forum Where Dispute is Pending
Income tax Act 1961	Income Tax	435*	Assessment year 2005-06	CIT (Appeals), Kozhikode
Income tax Act 1961	Income Tax	480**	Assessment year 2020-21	Rectification petition u/s 154 is filed and pending for disposal.
Finance Act 1994	Service tax	2247	Financial year 2007-08 and 2008-09	Office of the Commissioner of Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax (Appeals), Kochi
Finance Act 1994	Service tax	1705	Financial year 2009-10 and 2011-12	Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT), Bengaluru

*Net of ₹ 524 refund received for the Assessment year 2009-10.

**Net of ₹ 512 refund received for the Assessment year 2023-24.

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix. (a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The company has not been declared willful defaulter by the bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The company has not availed term loan during the year from bank and the term loan availed in an earlier year have been applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) The company has not raised any short-term funds during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the order is not applicable.

(e) The company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the order is not applicable.

(f) The company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable.

x. (a) The company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on 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, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) Based on the examination of books and records of the company and according to the information and explanations given to us, there have been no cases of fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year under report.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report).

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Referred to in paragraph 8 of our report of even date

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 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. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification of the records of the Company, as per section 138 read with applicable rules, appointment of internal auditor is not applicable to the Company. Thus, paragraph 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are 4 Core Investment Companies (CICs) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating that 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. (a) In our opinion section 135(5) of the Act is not applicable to the company. Hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion section 135(6) of the Act is not applicable to the company. Hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xxi. The company is not having any subsidiaries and therefore not required to draw any consolidated financial statements. Hence, the reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **BRAHMAYYA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

R. Nagendra Prasad
Membership No: 203377
UDIN: 24203377BKCQUN5605

Place: Chennai
Date: April 16, 2024

Annexure B to the Auditors' Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial Statements of **KTC Hotels Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Annexure B to the Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, to the best of our information and explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **BRAHMAYYA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

R. Nagendra Prasad
Membership No: 203377
UDIN: 24203377BKCQUN5605

Place: Chennai
Date: April 16, 2024

Balance Sheets
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	26,803	27,437
		26,803	**27,437**
Financial Assets			
Income tax assets (Net)		105	572
Other non-current assets	5	1,302	788
Total non-current assets		**28,210**	**28,797**
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
i) Trade receivables	6	559	931
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7(a)	3,036	2,199
iii) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	7(b)	30,107	17,147
iv) Loans	8	-	-
v) Other financial assets	4	90	2,587
Other current assets	5	-	-
Total current assets		**33,792**	**22,864**
Total Assets		**62,002**	**51,661**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	9	6,040	6,040
(b) Other Equity	10	29,896	18,997
Total equity		**35,936**	**25,037**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	11	1,591	1,447
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	12	5,353	5,477
Other non-current Liabilities	13	18,458	19,040
Total non-current liabilities		**25,402**	**25,964**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i) Trade payables	14	45	41
Current tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
Other current liabilities	13	619	619
Total current liabilities		**664**	**660**
Total Liabilities		**26,066**	**26,624**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**62,002**	**51,661**
Accounting Policies	1-2	-	-
Additional Information	19-31		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
KTC Hotels Limited

Ashok Binnani
Director
(DIN: 03326335)

Gautam Sethi
Director
(DIN: 08571659)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2024

As per our report of even date attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

R. Nagendra Prasad
Partner
Membership No: 203377

Place: Chennai
Date: April 16, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Note	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	15	3,355	3,092
Other income	16	2,924	896
Provision for Doubtful Advances Written back (Refer Note 23)		7,505	-
Total Income		**13,784**	**3,988**
Expenses			
Finance costs	17	143	130
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	3	634	634
Provision for Doubtful Advances (Refer Note 23)		-	7,505
Other expenses	18	1,114	869
Total expenses		**1,891**	**9,138**
(Loss)/ Profit before exceptional items		**11,893**	**(5,150)**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**11,893**	**(5,150)**
Tax Expense			
(1) Current tax		1,118	599
(2) Deferred tax		(124)	(120)
(2) Income tax relating to earlier years		-	11
Profit for the year		**10,899**	**(5,640)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income (net of tax)		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**10,899**	**(5,640)**
Earnings per equity share – Basic and diluted (₹)		18.04	(9.34)
Weighted average number of equity shares (face value of ₹10 each)		604,000	604,000
Accounting Policies	1-2		
Additional Information	19-31		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
KTC Hotels Limited

As per our report of even date attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

Ashok Binnani
Director
(DIN: 03326335)

Gautam Sethi
Director
(DIN: 08571659)

R. Nagendra Prasad
Partner
Membership No: 203377

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2024

Place: Chennai
Date: April 16, 2024

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in Thousands)

Statement of Cash Flows	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Cash Flow from Operating Activities:-		
Profit before tax	11,893	(5,150)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	634	634
Provision for doubtful advances	-	7,505
Provision for doubtful advances Written Back	(7,505)	
Interest Receivable Written off	-	714
Interest on Lease Deposit	143	130
Lease Income on Deposit	(581)	(581)
Interest Income	(1,424)	(896)
Total Adjustments	**(8,733)**	**7,506**
Operating profit before working capital changes	**3,160**	**2,356**
Adjustments for:		
Trade receivables	372	273
other financial assets	9,705	1,316
other assets	-	12
Other financial liabilities, provisions and other liabilities	4	(45)
Cash generated from operating activities (A)	**13,241**	**3,912**
Income tax paid	(1,165)	(1,240)
Net cash from/ (used) in operating activities	**12,076**	**2,672**
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	(12,870)	(1,147)
Interest income received	1,631	-
Net Cash from/ (used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(11,239)**	**(1,147)**
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Deposit from holding company	-	-
Interest on lease Deposit	-	-
Net Cash from/ (used) In Financing Activities (C)	**-**	**-**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**837**	**1,525**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,199	674
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note No: 7a)	3,036	2,199
Net Increase/ (Decrease) as Disclosed Above	**837**	**1,525**

Significant Accounting Policies - See Note No. 1 & 2

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
KTC Hotels Limited

As per our report of even date attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

Ashok Binnani
Director
(DIN: 03326335)

Gautam Sethi
Director
(DIN: 08571659)

R. Nagendra Prasad
Partner
Membership No: 203377

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2024

Place: Chennai
Date: April 16, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2024

A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Thousands)

	Note	Equity Shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹10 each issued at par, subscribed and fully paid-up			
As at March 31, 2022	9	604,000	6,040
Changes in equity share capital during 2022-23		-	-
As at March 31, 2023		**604,000**	**6,040**
Changes in equity share capital during 2023-24		-	-
As at March 31, 2024		**604,000**	**6,040**

B Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total Equity Attributable to Equity Share Share Holders of the Company
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
As at March 31, 2022	**3,300**	**21,337**	**24,637**
Total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2022			
Profit for the year	-	(5,640)	(5,640)
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**(5,640)**	**(5,640)**
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity			
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividend paid	-	-	-
Dividend tax	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**3,300**	**15,697**	**18,997**
Total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2023			
(Loss)/ Profit for the year	-	10,899	10,899
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**3,300**	**10,899**	**10,899**
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity			
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividend paid	-	-	-
Dividend tax	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	**3,300**	**26,596**	**29,896**

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
KTC Hotels Limited

As per our report of even date attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

Ashok Binnani
Director
(DIN: 03326335)

Gautam Sethi
Director
(DIN: 08571659)

R. Nagendra Prasad
Partner
Membership No: 203377

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2024

Place: Chennai
Date: April 16, 2024

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1: Corporate Information

KTC Hotels Limited ("KTC" or the Company"), is primarily engaged in the business of renting of immovable property.

The Company is domiciled and incorporated in India in 1984 and has its registered office at The Gateway Hotel, Marine Drive, Ernakulam, Kochi – 682 011. The Major shareholders of the Company is The Indian Hotels Company Limited.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 16, 2024.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation, Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements, Material Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(a) Statement of Compliance

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

(b) Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are presented in Indian Rupees in Thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated.

(c) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

(d) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(e) Critical Accounting Estimates

a. Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

b. Impairment Testing

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

c. Income Taxes

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

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

d. Litigation

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

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Freehold Land is carried at historical cost. All other items of Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment, if any. Cost includes purchase price, taxes and duties, labour cost and directly attributable overheads incurred upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when 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. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Profit or Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/ (losses).

(g) Depreciation

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

Management estimate of useful life of property plant and equipments is as follows:

Particulars	Useful Life Estimated by Management
Buildings	60 years

(h) Impairment of Assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment periodically including whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years.

(i) Revenue Recognition

(i) License fees are recognised in accordance with contractual terms under completed contract service method.

(ii) Interest accrued is recognised in time proportion basis taking into account amount outstanding and rates applicable.

(iii) Other incomes are recognised on accrual basis except when there are significant uncertainties.

(j) Assets Taken on Lease

Assets held under lease are capitalised at the inception of the lease, with corresponding liability being recognised for the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the statement of Profit or Loss so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Assets held under leases are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

For leases which include both land and building elements, basis of classification of each element is assessed on the date of transition, April 1, 2015, in accordance with Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard.

(k) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(1) Current Tax

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(2) Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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

(l) Cash and Cash Equivalent (for the purpose of cash flow statement)

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(m) Cash and Cash Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year is classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(n) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including potential equity shares on compulsory convertible debentures. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(o) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets:

Initial Recognition and Measurement:

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Classification

Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost

The Company classifies its debt instruments as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Movements in the carrying value are taken through Other Comprehensive Income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income on such financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(iii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value, through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

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

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Gains or Losses on Liabilities Held for Trading are Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" are satisfied. For liabilities designated as Fair Value through Profit and Loss ("FVTPL"), fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to the 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

(p) Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

(q) Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

(r) Provisions, Contingent Liability and Contingent Assets

Disputed liabilities and claims against the company including claims raised by fiscal authorities pending in appeal for which no reliable estimate can be made and or involves uncertainty of the outcome of the amount of the obligation or which have remote chance for crystallisation are not provided for in accounts but disclosed by way of notes to the accounts. However, present obligation as a result of past event with possibility of outflow of resources, when reliable estimation can be made of the amount of obligation, is recognised in accounts in terms of discounted value, if the time value of money is material using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risk specific to the liability. Contingent assets are not recognised in the accounts but are disclosed by way of notes to the accounts.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(s) Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to their nature or incidence.

(t) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(i) New and Amended Standards Adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2023:

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(ii) New Standards/ Amendments Notified but Not Yet Effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Property, Plant & Equipments

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Total (A)+(B)
Gross carrying value			
Balance at April 1, 2022	4,253	28,257	32,510
Additions	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	**4,253**	**28,257**	**32,510**
Balance at April 1, 2023	4,253	28,257	32,510
Additions	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	**4,253**	**28,257**	**32,510**
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at April 1, 2022	-	4,439	4,439
Depreciation	-	634	634
Deletions	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023		**5,073**	**5,073**
Balance at April 1, 2023	-	5,073	5,073
Depreciation	-	634	634
Deletions	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2024		**5,707**	**5,707**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**4,253**	**22,550**	**26,803**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	**4,253**	**23,184**	**27,437**

Note 4: Other Financial Assets

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest Accrued but not due	90	387
Other Advances Recoverable	-	9,705
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	(7,505)
	-	**2,200**
	90	**2,587**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 5: Other Assets

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Others-Balance with Government Authorities (refer Note below)	636	636
Deposit for disputed taxes	152	152
Income tax refund Receivable	514	-
	1,302	**788**
Note: Service tax paid and claimed as refund pending and filed an appeal before appellate authorities.		
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Unsecured, considered good		
Others-Balance with Government Authorities	-	-
	-	**-**

Note 6: Trade Receivables

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Unsecured		
Considered good	559	931
	559	**931**
Net Trade Receivables (Refer Note 6.1)	**559**	**931**

Note 6.1 Trade Receivables

(₹ in Thousands)

	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment						
As at March 31, 2024	**Unbilled Dues**	**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	-	559		-	-	-	559
Total	**-**	**559**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**559**

(₹ in Thousands)

	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment						
As at March 31, 2023	**Unbilled Dues**	**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	-	931		-	-	-	931
Total	**-**	**931**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**931**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 7(a): Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance with bank in current accounts	3,036	2,199
	3,036	**2,199**

Note 7(b): Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
In Deposit Accounts	30,107	17,147
	30,107	**17,147**

Note 8: Loans

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Others	-	-
	-	**-**

Note 9: Share Capital

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
15,00,000 (15,00,000) equity shares of ₹10/- each (March 31, 2024: 15,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each)	15,000	15,000
	15,000	**15,000**
Equity share capital		
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
Equity shares		
Face Value per ordinary share		
6,04,000 equity shares of ₹10/- each (March 31, 2024: 6,04,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each)	6,040	6,040
	6,040	**6,040**

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reported period

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Equity Shares	**No. of Shares**	**No. of Shares**
At the beginning of the period	604,000	604,000
Issued during the period	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	**604,000**	**604,000**

(b) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares of the Company

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Class of Shares/ Name of Shareholder	**No. of Shares**	**% of Holding**
Indian Hotel Company Ltd	604,000	100%

(c) The Board of directors in their meeting held on April 16, 2024 proposed a final dividend of ₹5 (50%) per share on the nominal value of ₹10 each for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 and the proposal is subject to approval of shareholders at their meeting held on June 13, 2024, if approved, would result in cash outflow of approximately ₹3,020 thousands.

Note 10: Other Equity

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Reserves & Surplus		
General Reserve	3,300	3,300
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,697	21,337
(Loss)/ Profit as per Statement of Profit and Loss	10,899	(5,640)
Less: Appropriations	-	-
Dividend on Equity Shares (Dividend per share ₹)	-	-
Total	**26,596**	**15,697**
Total Reserves and Surplus	**29,896**	**18,997**
Total	**29,896**	**18,997**

Note 11: Borrowings

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non Current		
From Related Party		
Long term deposit at amortised cost	1,591	1,447
Total	**1,591**	**1,447**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 12: Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
On excess of net book value over income tax written down value of fixed assets	5,353	5,477
Total (A)	**5,353**	**5,477**
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Others	-	-
Total (B)		
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (A-B)	**5,353**	**5,477**

Note 13: Other Liabilities

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non Current		
Advances		
Advance lease rental - Lease Deposit	18,458	19,040
	18,458	**19,040**
Current		
Income Received in Advance	581	581
Statutory dues	38	38
Others		-
	619	**619**

Note 14: Trade Payables

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer Note 14.1)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	45	41
	45	**41**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

14.1 Disclosures as Required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("The Act") Based on the Information Available with the Company Are Given Below:

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	-	-
The interest due on the principal remaining outstanding as at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of interest paid under the Act, along with the amounts of the payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
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 the Act	-	-

Note 14.2 Trade Payables

(₹ in Thousands)

Mar-24	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment#						
	Accrued Expenses	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2- 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	45		-	-	-	45
Total	**-**	**45**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**45**

(₹ in Thousands)

Mar-23	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment#						
	Accrued Expenses	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2- 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	41		-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note 15: Revenue from Operations

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
License Fees	2,774	2,511
Lease rental income on deposit	581	581
	3,355	**3,092**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Income from Operation is derived from the following services:

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
Management & Operating Fees	3,355	3,092
	3,355	**3,092**

Note 16: Other Income

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
Interest Income	1,402	896
Miscellaneous non-operating income		
Interest on Income Tax refund	22	-
Miscellaneous income - Compensation received	1,500	
Total	**2,924**	**896**

Note 17: Finance Costs

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
Interest Expense on Lease deposit	143	130
Total	**143**	**130**

Note 18: Expenses

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
Payment to Auditors -		
i. Statutory Audit Fees	45	45
ii. Taxation Matters	-	5
Legal and Professional fee	972	105
Other expenses	97	
Interest Receivable Written Off	-	714
	1,114	**869**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 19: Additional Information

19.1 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for in the accounts)

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
I.	**Contingent Liabilities:**		
(a)	**Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts**		
	Income Tax Demands disputed in Appeals not provided for AY 2005-06 and AY 2020-2021 (Refer note 19.1.a)	1,951	1,951
	Income Tax refund for the AY 2020-21 reduced as per intimation u/s 143(1) pending rectification by the Income Tax Authorities	36	36
	Service Tax Demands disputed in Appeals not provided for 2007-08 to 2011-12	3,952	3,952
(b)	**Bank Guarantee**	Nil	Nil
(c)	**Other money for which the Company is contingently liable**	Nil	Nil
II.	**Commitments**		
	a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for	Nil	Nil
	b) Uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid	Nil	Nil
	c) Other Commitments	Nil	Nil

Note 19.1.a

In respect of above, the company has good chance of getting orders in favour of the company and hence no provision is considered necessary at this stage.

19.2 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 – 'Earnings Per Share' – (Ind AS-33) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit/ (Loss) after tax	10,899	-5,640
Number of Equity Shares:		
Weighted average number of equity share considered in calculation of EPS	604,000	604,000
Considered in calculation of diluted EPS	604,000	604,000
Face value per equity share	10	10
Earnings per share:		
Basic	18.04	(9.34)
Diluted	18.04	(9.34)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

19.3 Disclosure of Related Party Transactions in accordance with IND AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures"

A. **Related Party and Nature of Relationship:**

(a)	Holding Company	Indian Hotels Company Ltd.
(b)	Key Management Personnel	i. Gautam Sethi
		ii. Ashok Binnani
		iii. Prabhat Verma
(c)	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Nil
(d)	Enterprises over which the key managerial personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence having transactions with the company	Nil

The details of related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended 31.03.2024 ₹	Year ended 31.03.2023 ₹
Indian Hotels Company Ltd. (Holding Company)	License fee	2,774	2,511

The details of amounts (due to) or due from related parties as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended 31.03.2024 ₹	Year ended 31.03.2023 ₹
Indian Hotels Company Ltd. (Holding Company)	Refundable Security Deposits	(35,000)	(35,000)
	Receivables	559	931

No amount has been provided/written off as doubtful debts or advances written back in respect of payables due from or to any of the above related parties.

Note 20: Financial Instruments Measurements and Disclosures

Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments.

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Interest Rate Risk
- Foreign Currency Risk
- Capital Management

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers or counterparty to financial instruments may not be able to meet their obligations and arises principally from the company's receivables from customers and investments. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Credit risks arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, financial institutions and others, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before entering into contract. Sale limits are established for each customer, reviewed regularly and any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the company. The Company establishes a loss allowance that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments.

The Company's risk exposure in investment is limited to investing in associates. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these Associates.

The Company's risk exposure in loans is limited to loan to holding company, associates and group companies. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter parties.

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 always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt investments at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities (other than trade payables) over the succeeding 60 days. The company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other market changes that affect market risk-sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk- sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and loans and borrowings. There is no significant concentration of market risk within the company as the billings for the services rendered by the company are in home currency and further the borrowings/ advance by the company are also at fixed rate.

Interest Rate Risk

Below is the sensitivity of profit or loss in interest rates for borrowings.

Particulars	Impact in Statement of Profit and Loss for 1% Change	
Interest sensitivity	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Change by 100 basis points (100 bps)	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.

The Company's financial strategy aims to support its strategic priorities and provide adequate capital to its businesses for growth and creation of sustainable stakeholder value. The Company funds its operations through equity and borrowings. The Company aims at maintaining a strong capital base largely towards supporting the future growth of its businesses as a going concern.

As at March 31, 2021, the Company has only one class of equity shares and has working capital borrowings.

Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.

The Company's financial strategy aims to support its strategic priorities and provide adequate capital to its businesses for growth and creation of sustainable stakeholder value. The Company funds its operations through equity and borrowings. The Company aims at maintaining a strong capital base largely towards supporting the future growth of its businesses as a going concern.

As at March 31, 2023, the Company has only one class of equity shares.

As at March 31, 2024, the Company has only one class of equity shares.

Trade Receivable

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

For trade receivables, as a practical expedient, the company computes credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates and also takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors.

Movement in Expected Credit Loss Allowance on Trade Receivables

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Loss allowance measured at lifetime expected credit losses	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Details of Financial Assets (trade receivables) that are neither past due nor impaired and that are past due but not impaired

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	559	931
Financial assets that are past due but not impaired	-	
Financial assets that are past due and impaired	-	-
Total	**559**	**931**

Note 21: Accounting Classifications and Fair Values

Fair Values vs Carrying Amounts

Fair value of the financial instruments is classified in various fair value hierarchies based on the following three levels:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted price included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly.

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

The fair value of current trade receivables, current trade payables and other Current financial assets and liabilities is considered to be equal to the carrying amounts of these items due to their short-term nature.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, of March 31, 2024 are as follows.

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through OCI
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,036	-
Balance other than Cash and cash and equivalent		30,107	
Trade receivables	-	559	-
Investments		-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	90	-
Total	**-**	**33,792**	**-**
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	-	45	-
Borrowings	-	1,591	-
Total	**-**	**1,636**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, of March 31, 2023 are as follows.

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Amortised Cost	Fair Value Through OCI
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		2,199	-
Balance other than Cash and cash and equivalent		17,147	
Trade receivables		931	-
Investments		-	-
Loans		-	
Other Financial Assets		2,587	-
Total	**-**	**22,864**	**-**
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	-	41	-
Borrowings	-	1,447	-
Total	**-**	**1,488**	**-**

Note 22: Tax Disclosures

i) Income Tax Recognised

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
Income Tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current Tax	1,118	599
Deferred Tax in relation to origination and reversal of timing differences	(124)	(120)
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	11
	994	**490**
Income Tax recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Deferred Tax relating to items recognised in OCI during the period	-	-
Total	**994**	**490**

ii) Reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarised below:

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Loss)/ Profit before tax (a)	11,893	-5,150
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on above	2,993	(1,296)
Less: Permanent differences - Ind-AS adjustments on lease deposits	(110)	-113
Less: Permanent differences - Provision for doubtful advances	-1,889	1,889
Others	-	11
Income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit and Loss	**994**	**490**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

iii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

iv) Analysis of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities	5,353	5,477
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	**5,353**	**5,477**

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Depreciation	5,477	(124)	-	5,353
Total	**5,477**	**(124)**	**-**	**5,353**

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2023 are as follows:

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Depreciation	5,597	(120)	-	5,477
Total	5,597	(120)	-	5,477

Note 23: The company has identified a fraud on the company during the previous year and the amount involved is to be ₹97,04,753/-. The company has made a provision for ₹75,04,753/- net of recovery amount of ₹22,00,000 after the balance sheet date and disclosed as "Provision for doubtful advances" in the statement of profit and loss.

During the year, the company has fully recovered the amount of ₹97,04,753/-, resulting in the writing back of the provision for doubtful advances which was provided in previous year. Also, an additional amount of ₹15,00,247/- has been considered accounted as compensation received.

Note 24: Segment Reporting

The Company's only business being in the business of renting of immovable property, disclosure of segment-wise information is not applicable under Ind AS108 - 'Operating Segments' (Ind AS-108). There is no geographical segment to be reported since all the operations are undertaken in India.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 25: Remittance in Foreign Currencies on Account of Dividend

(i) Number of Non-resident share holders – Nil (Previous year – Nil)

(ii) Number of shares held by them – Nil (Previous year – Nil)

(iii) Dividend remitted in Foreign Currency – Nil (Previous year – Nil)

Note 26: The Company has an internal control system in place, including in relation to internal controls over financial reporting, which is commensurate with the nature and size of its operations. These internal controls are reviewed/tested by the management on an ongoing basis and there are no material weaknesses/ deficiencies. Further strengthening of the internal control system/ improvements thereof are being assessed/ carried out by the management on a continuing basis.

Note 27: In the opinion of the Directors, Loans and Advances and Other Current Assets, have the value at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet, if realised in the ordinary course of business.

Note 28: Impairment of assets: As per the assessment of the management, there is no impairment in-value to any or all assets of the company with reference to the values at which they are recorded in the books of accounts.

Note 29: Additional Disclosure under the Regulatory Requirements

(a) Ratios:

Ratio		Numerator	Denominator	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	% Variance	Reason for Variance by More than 25% as Compared to Previous Year
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	50.86	34.65	46.80	Increased due to increased in fixed deposits
(b)	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	8.94%	(22.53%)	139.67	Increase in profits due to Reversal of provision for advances
(c)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Average Accounts Receivable	4.62	2.35	96.79	
(d)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Working Capital	0.42	0.11	268.04	Increased due to higher income and lower receivables
(e)	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Total Sales	79.07%	(224.66%)	135.19	Increase in profits due to Reversal of provision for advances
(f)	Return on Capital Employed	Earning before interest and taxes (Profit before tax + Finance Costs)	Capital Employed (Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability - OCI adjustments for Fair Value of Investments Recognised)	19.39%	(15.71%)	223.45	Increase in profits due to Reversal of provision for advances
(g)	Return on Investment	Income from Investments	Cost of Investments				
1.	Fixed Deposits	1,402,288	23,627,273	5.94%	5.20%	14.14	

(b) Transaction with Struck off Companies:

The Company has reviewed transactions to identify if there are any transactions with struck off companies. To the extent information is available on struck off companies, there are no transactions with struck off companies.

(c) The title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

(d) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(e) There are no borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets of the Company.

(f) The company does not have any charges or satisfaction of charges which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(g) The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency of Virtual currency during the financial year.

(h) The company have not advanced or loaned or invested any funds to any persons or entities including foreign entities (intermediates) with the understanding that the intermediary shall

  (a) 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

  (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(i) The company have not received any fund from any persons or entities including foreign entities (intermediates) with the understanding that the intermediary shall

  (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funded party (ultimate beneficiaries) or

  (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(j) The company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered, disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(k) The compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable to the company.

Note 30: Implementation of Audit Trial (Edit Log)

As required under Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled on June 29, 2023 and has operated since then throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes to database is possible at that level. Where the audit trail has been enabled, the same was not tampered during the year.

Note 31: Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/ disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
KTC Hotels Limited

As per our report of even date attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

Ashok Binnani
Director
(DIN: 03326335)

Gautam Sethi
Director
(DIN: 08571659)

R. Nagendra Prasad
Partner
Membership No: 203377

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2024

Place: Chennai
Date: April 16, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of United Hotels Limited

Report on Ind AS Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of United Hotels Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its profit (including Other Comprehensive Income), its Cash Flows and Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

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

3. Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Director's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the Director's report, if we conclude that any matter requires further communication, we shall communicate such matter to those charged with governance.

4. Responsibilities of Management for Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design,

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

5. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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.

6. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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 and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matters specified in the paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.

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 our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

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

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards referred to in section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 and taken on record by Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2024, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**.

g) As per information and explanations furnished to us and on examination of the records produced, the Company has paid/provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 of the Act, read with Schedule V of the Act.

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

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its IndAS financial statements (Refer Note 33- "Contingent Liabilities" and footnote below Note 11 – "Trade Receivables" of the IndAS financial statements).

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

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

   iv. a) The Management has represented, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, 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.

b) The Management has represented, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, 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 (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. a) The dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

b) The Board of Directors of the Company have proposed dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Anil K. Khanna
Partner
M.No. 080434
UDIN: 24080434BKFVIY1054

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024 of United Hotels Limited.

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

1. a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets.

   b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment so to cover all the assets once in three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

   c) There is no immovable property held by the Company, hence no comment is required under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order.

   d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year, hence no comment is required under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order.

   e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any Benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

2. a) Inventory has been physically verified by management and no material discrepancies were noticed. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

   b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, hence no comment is required under clause 3(ii)(b) of the order.

3. During the year, the Company has neither made any investments, nor provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to any companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. An Inter Corporate Deposit of ₹190 lakh given in the previous financial year has been refunded during the year along with interest.

4. The provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act to the extent applicable have been complied with in respect of investments and loans.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits or deemed deposits that are covered by clause 3 (v) of the Order.

6. The Central Government has not specified maintenance of the cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company, hence no comment is required under clause 3(vi) of the Order.

7. a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and services tax, customs duty, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable.

   b) Disputes in respect of statutory dues are summarised below:

      (i) in respect of income tax and goods and service tax:

Nature of the statute	Nature of dues	Period to which demand relates	Amount (₹ lakh)	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	AY 2018-19	121.60 (covered by refund of 44.81)	Commissioner Income Tax Appeals, New Delhi
Goods & Services Tax Act	Goods & Services Tax	FY 2017-18	144.95 (covered by deposit of 14.49)	Goods & Services Tax Appellate Authority, New Delhi

      (ii) In respect of property tax attention is invited to Note 33(a) -Contingent Liabilities – of the Ind As financial statements - relevant portion is reproduced below:

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024 of United Hotels Limited.

"The property tax demand for various years aggregating to ₹2,674.05 Lakh had been raised in respect of the hotel up to March 31, 2024 under the NDMC Bye Laws 2009. While admitted tax was paid for each year, the demand raised post 2010 till March 31, 2015 was under challenge along with NDMC Bye Laws 2009. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated January 22, 2019 has declared the NDMC Bye Laws, pursuant to which the property tax demand for all these years was raised, as ultra vires the NDMC Act and hence quashed. The Company has, however, decided to continue with a provision of ₹1,025 lakh provided in the books up to March 31, 2024 as the assessment of property tax post 2010 consequent to the quashing of the NDMC Bye Laws 2009 is yet to be finalised."

8. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

9. a) The Company has not availed of any loans or borrowings from any lender hence no comment is required under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order. The Company has not issued any debentures.

   b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any lender hence no comment is required under clause 3(ix) (b) of the order.

   c) The Company has not raised any term loans during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year, hence no comment is required under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order.

   d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company short term funds have not been used during the year for long term purposes by the Company.

   e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures; hence no comment is required under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order regarding taking of any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

   f) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures; hence no comment is required under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order regarding raising loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, associate or joint ventures.

10. a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments); hence no comment is required under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order.

    b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year, hence, no comment is required under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order.

11. a) No fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

    b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

    c) No whistle blower complaints have been received by the Company during the year (and up to the date of this report)

12. The Company is not a Nidhi company hence, no comment is required under clause 3(xii) of the Order.

13. The transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

14. (a) The Company has an internal audit system to commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

    (b) We have considered the internal audit report of the year under audit. A twelve-month period from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023 has been covered under the internal audit report issued to the Company. We have considered the report in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024 of United Hotels Limited.

15. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions referred to in section 192 of the Act with directors or person connected with him during the year. Hence, no comment is required under clause 3(xv) of the Order.

16. 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 has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities, hence no comment is required under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order.

    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) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, the Group has four CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

17. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the period covered by the audit and in the immediately preceding financial year, hence, no comment is required under clause 3(xvii) of the Order.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, hence no comment is required under clause 3(xviii) of the Order.

19. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 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.

20. For the year under audit the Company does not have any obligation to incur Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure in accordance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Anil K. Khanna
Partner
M.No. 080434
UDIN: 24080434BKFVIY1054

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024 of United Hotels Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting of United Hotels Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024 of United Hotels Limited

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has generally in most aspects an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Anil K. Khanna
Partner
M.No. 080434
UDIN: 24080434BKFVIY1054

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 15, 2024

Balance Sheets
as at March 31, 2024

(All amounts in ₹ Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	893.24	803.71
Right to use assets	3(b)	53.16	79.81
Intangible assets	4	5.30	6.36
		951.70	**889.89**
Financial assets			
Investments	5	222.24	214.76
Other non current financial assets	6	16.36	15.86
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	323.88	346.87
Income tax assets (net)	8	31.55	95.04
Other non current assets	9	50.98	43.69
		645.01	**716.22**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	81.44	66.84
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	11	228.78	200.30
Cash and cash equivalents	12(a)	2,563.10	173.47
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12(b)	967.79	2,422.80
Other current financial assets	13	124.22	362.64
Other current assets	14	116.12	59.39
		4,081.46	**3,285.44**
Total		**5,678.17**	**4,891.55**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	840.00	840.00
Other equity	16	2,430.91	1,548.50
		3,270.91	**2,388.50**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities		164.95	314.33
Long term provisions	17	114.14	96.06
		279.08	**410.39**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities		149.38	135.20
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises	18	14.07	44.50
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises	18	532.44	442.04
Other financial liabilities	19	270.87	421.39
Other current liabilities	20	126.53	116.46
Short term provisions	21	1,034.91	933.07
		2,128.19	2,092.65
Total		**5,678.17**	**4,891.55**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	1-41		

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Virender Kumar
Director
DIN: 09186323

Mohit Gupta
Director
DIN: 01865794

Harsh Raj Malik
Company Secretary

Anil K. Khanna
Partner
M. No.080434

Place: Chennai
Date: April 16, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in ₹ Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	5,456.38	4,783.99
Other income	23	207.83	94.42
Total income		**5,664.22**	**4,878.41**
Expenses			
Food and beverages consumed	24	497.40	469.13
Employee benefits expense and payment to contractors	25	1,177.78	1,096.80
Finance costs	26	38.89	51.48
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3&4	139.20	162.73
Other operating and general expenses	27	2,482.87	2,110.34
Total expenses		**4,336.14**	**3,890.49**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**1,328.08**	**987.93**
Tax expenses:			
Current tax		337.21	-
Short/(excess) of earlier years		0.22	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	7 (a)	25.19	227.87
Total taxes		**362.61**	**227.87**
Profit/(Loss) after tax for the period		**965.47**	**760.05**
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gain/(loss) on remeasurements of employment benefit obligations	16	(8.73)	(3.41)
Deferred tax on remeasurements of employment benefit obligations	16	2.20	0.86
Change in fair value of equity instruments designated irrevocably as FVTOCI	16	7.48	32.60
		0.95	30.05
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		**0.95**	**30.05**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		**966.42**	**790.10**
Earnings per equity share:			
Basic and diluted (absolute figures)	26	11.50	9.05
Summary of material accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	**1-41**		

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Virender Kumar
Director
DIN: 09186323

Mohit Gupta
Director
DIN: 01865794

Harsh Raj Malik
Company Secretary

Anil K. Khanna
Partner
M. No.080434

Place: Chennai
Date: April 16, 2024

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities			
Net profit/(loss) before tax		1,328.08	987.93
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		112.55	136.15
Depreciation on Right to use assets		26.65	26.58
Loss/(profit) on sale of assets		(7.94)	(0.02)
Net bad debts written off/(written back)		-	0.02
Provision for gratuity		11.96	(5.43)
Provision for doubtful debts		6.31	3.30
Provision for Contingencies		100.00	100.00
Interest on lease liability		38.80	51.48
Interest income		(196.85)	(85.83)
Provision for employee benefits		7.95	(13.17)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital adjustments		**1,427.51**	**1,201.00**
Deposits with govt. bodies			-
Adjustments for working capital:			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(2.63)	(238.83)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(14.60)	3.98
(Increase)/decrease in non current assets		(7.79)	(15.46)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		(80.48)	451.69
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		**1,322.00**	**1,402.39**
Add: Income tax refund received		70.32	153.62
Add: Interest on Income tax refund received		3.16	12.78
Less: Income tax paid		(323.95)	(55.86)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	A	**1,071.54**	**1,512.92**
Cash flow from/(used in) investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(203.11)	(84.98)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		10.03	1.18
Interest received		193.69	73.05
Inter corporate deposits placed with related party		-	(290.00)
Inter corporate deposits returned from related party		190.00	100.00
Cash outflow for term deposits with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months		(1,015.52)	(2,401.00)
Net cash inflow from term deposits		2,401.00	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	B	**1,576.09**	**(2,601.75)**
Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities			
Payment of dividend		(84.00)	
Payment of lease liabilities		(174.00)	(174.00)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	C	(258.00)	(174.00)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	A+B+C	2,389.62	(1,262.83)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		173.47	1,436.31
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**2,563.10**	**173.47**

Notes:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" set out in Ind AS-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".
2. Previous year number have been reclassified/regrouped to confirm with current year's presentation, wherever applicable.

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Virender Kumar
Director
DIN: 09186323

Mohit Gupta
Director
DIN: 01865794

Harsh Raj Malik
Company Secretary

Anil K. Khanna
Partner
M. No.080434

Place: Chennai
Date: April 16, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended March 31, 2024

A. Equity Share Capital

For the Period ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in ₹ Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
840.00	-	840.00	-	840.00

For the Period ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period
840.00	-	840.00	-	840.00

Statement of Changes in Equity (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

B Other Equity

For the Period ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus				Debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Revaluation Surplus	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	Money received against share warrants	Total
			Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserves (General Reserve)	Retained Earnings								
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	11.41	-	1,551.75	395.62	-	(410.29)	-	-	-	-	-	1,548.49
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	11.41	-	1,551.75	395.62	-	(410.29)	-	-	-	-	-	1,548.49
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the Period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**958.94**	**-**	**7.48**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**966.42**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(84.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(84.00)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	965.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	965.47
Any other change (Ind AS - OCI Movements - Net Defined Benefit Plans)	-	-	-	-	-	(6.53)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6.53)
Change in fair value of equity instruments designated irrevocably as FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.48	-	-	-	-	-	7.48
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	**-**	**-**	**11.41**	**-**	**1,551.75**	**1,270.56**	**-**	**(402.81)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,430.91**

Statement of Changes in Equity (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

For the Period ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus				Debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Revaluation Surplus	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	Money received against share warrants	Total
			Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserves (General Reserve)	Retained Earnings								
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	11.41	-	1,551.75	(361.88)	-	(442.89)	-	-	-	-	-	758.38
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	11.41	-	1,551.75	(361.88)	-	(442.89)	-	-	-	-	-	758.38
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the Period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**757.50**	**-**	**32.60**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**790.10**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	760.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	760.05
Any other change (Ind AS-OCI Movements - Net Defined Benefit Plans)	-	-	-	-	-	(2.56)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.56)
Change in fair value of equity instruments designated irrevocably as FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.60	-	-	-	-	-	32.60
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	**-**	**-**	**11.41**	**-**	**1,551.75**	**395.62**	**-**	**(410.29)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,548.48**

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Virender Kumar
Director
DIN: 09186323

Mohit Gupta
Director
DIN: 01865794

Harsh Raj Malik
Company Secretary

Anil K. Khanna
Partner
M. No.080434

Place: Chennai
Date: April 16, 2024

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

3. a) Property, plant and equipment

Year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Plant & equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Gross carrying amount					
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2022	1,341.90	275.01	93.88	1,710.79	-
Additions	56.70	16.74	11.54	84.98	84.98
Disposals	(7.14)	(0.55)	(0.04)	(7.73)	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	(84.98)
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**1,391.46**	**291.20**	**105.38**	**1,788.05**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2022	617.30	165.48	73.23	856.01	-
Depreciation charge during the year	101.03	24.33	9.55	134.91	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(6.01)	(0.52)	(0.04)	(6.57)	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**712.33**	**189.29**	**82.73**	**984.35**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**679.13**	**101.92**	**22.65**	**803.70**	**-**

Year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Plant & equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Gross carrying amount					
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2023	1,391.46	291.20	105.38	1,788.05	-
Additions	186.37	4.14	12.60	203.11	-
Disposals	(59.82)	(21.36)	(6.48)	(87.66)	-
Adjustments (Refer Note 1)	(1.07)	(0.02)	(14.34)	(15.43)	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	1,516.94	273.96	97.16	1,888.06	-
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2023	712.33	189.29	82.73	984.35	-
Depreciation charge during the year	88.04	15.66	7.79	111.49	-
Adjustment (Refer Note 1)	(1.08)	(1.65)	(12.72)	(15.45)	-
Disposals	(58.00)	(21.36)	(6.21)	(85.57)	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	741.28	181.94	71.60	994.82	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**775.66**	**92.02**	**25.56**	**893.24**	**-**

Footnote:

Note 1: Adjustment of gross carrying value and accumulated depreciation amount on disposal of fixed assets, the net effect of which had been accounted for in earlier periods.There is no impact on the net carrying value and depreciation for the current period due to such adjustment.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Capital work in progress ageing for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Capital work in progress ageing for the period ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note: The Company procures certain fixed assets which are initially recorded as Capital Work in Progress (CWIP). These assets take 2-3 days to install and post the installation the entire CWIP balance is transferred to specific asset head.

3. b) Right to use assets

Year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Building	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2022	186.13	186.13
Additions on acquisition	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deduction for the year	-	-
Adjustments	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**186.13**	**186.13**
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2022	79.74	79.74
Depreciation charge during the year	26.58	26.58
Disposals	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**106.32**	**106.32**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**79.81**	**79.81**

Year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Building	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2023	186.13	186.13
Additions on acquisition	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deduction for the year	-	-
Adjustments	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**186.13**	**186.13**
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2023	106.32	106.32
Depreciation charge during the year	26.65	26.65
Disposals	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**132.98**	**132.98**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**53.16**	**53.16**

Note: Hotel premises are on lease from Sir Sobha Singh & Sons Private Limited; the current lease period is upto March 31, 2026 on which ROU asset has been recognised in the books of account. Negotiation of renewal of lease is under process.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

4. Intangible assets

Year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Software
Gross carrying amount	
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2022	38.43
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Adjustments	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**38.43**
Amortisation	
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2022	30.79
Amortisation charge during the year	1.27
Disposals	-
Closing accumalated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**32.06**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**6.36**

Year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Software
Gross carrying amount	
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2023	38.43
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Adjustments	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31,2024	**38.43**
Amortisation	
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2023	32.06
Amortisation charge during the year	1.06
Disposals	-
Closing accumalated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**33.12**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**5.30**

Note:
Software includes Customer Reservation System and other licensed software.

5. Investments

Particulars	Face Value	FY 2023-24 Holding as at March 31, 2024 (nos.)	FY 2023-24 Amount	FY 2022-23 Holding as at March 31, 2023 (nos.)	FY 2022-23 Amount
Investment at fair value through OCI (Fully paid):					
Fully paid unquoted equity instruments					
Taj Air Limited	10/-	62,50,000	220.00	62,50,000	213.75
Fully paid quoted equity investments					
Graviss Hospitality Limited (BSE Code: 50954)	2/-	4,500	2.24	4,500	1.01
Total			**222.24**		**214.76**
Notes:					
Aggregate of unquoted investments - gross	Cost		625.00		625.00
Aggregate of quoted investments - gross	Cost		0.05		0.05
	Market value		2.24		1.01

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

6. Other non current financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deposits with public bodies and others:		
Related parties	-	-
Public bodies and others	16.36	15.86
Total	**16.36**	**15.86**

7. Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax assets	377.51	402.16
Deferred Tax liabilities	53.62	55.28
Deferred tax assets (net)	**323.88**	**346.87**

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the financial statements

7 (a) For FY2023-24

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	(Charge)/ credit to other comprehensive income	Recognised in Statement of profit and loss	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets:				
Provision for doubtful debts	4.19	-	1.59	5.77
Provision for employee benefits	23.90	2.20	8.55	34.65
Provision for contingencies	232.80	-	25.17	257.97
IndAS - 116 lease liabilities	113.14	-	(34.03)	79.11
Brought forward business losses	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	28.13	-	(28.13)	-
	402.16	**2.20**	**(26.85)**	**377.51**
Deferred tax liabilities:				
IndAS - 116 Right to Use Assets	20.09	-	(6.71)	13.38
Depreciation & amortisation on property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	35.20	-	5.05	40.25
Total	**346.87**	**2.20**	**(25.19)**	**323.88**

For FY2022-23

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	(Charge)/ credit to other comprehensive income	Recognised in Statement of profit and loss	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets:				
Provision for doubtful debts	3.87	-	0.32	4.19
Provision for employee benefits	34.67	0.86	(11.63)	23.90
Provision for contingencies	207.64	-	25.17	232.80
IndAS - 116 lease liabilities	143.97	-	(30.84)	113.14
Brought forward business losses	194.93	-	(194.93)	-
Carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation	57.71	-	(29.58)	28.13
	642.78	**0.86**	**(241.49)**	**402.16**
Deferred tax liabilities:				
IndAS - 116 Right to Use Assets	26.78	-	(6.69)	20.09
Depreciation & amortisation on property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	42.12	-	(6.92)	35.20
Total	**573.89**	**0.86**	**(227.87)**	**346.87**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

8. Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance	95.04	192.80
Add: Income Tax paid	323.95	55.86
Less: Provision for tax for current year	(337.21)	-
Less: Income tax refund received	(70.32)	(153.62)
Add: Adjustment for previous years	20.09	-
Closing balance	**31.55**	**95.04**

9. Other non current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	-	-
Capital advances	8.75	20.04
Export Incentive (SEIS) Receivable	27.74	23.64
Deposits with government authorities (Pre-deposit for GST appeal)	14.49	-
Total	**50.98**	**43.69**

10. Inventories (at lower of cost or net realisable value)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Food and beverages	44.59	38.35
Stores and operating supplies	36.85	28.49
Total	**81.44**	**66.84**

11. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured:		
Considered good	228.78	200.30
Credit impaired	22.93	16.62
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	251.71	**216.92**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	(22.93)	(16.62)
Total	**228.78**	**200.30**

Allowance for credit impaired

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance	16.62	15.37
Add: Allowance for the period	8.26	3.32
	24.88	**18.69**
Less: Allowance reversed due to bad debts written off		(2.05)
Less: Allowance reversed due to bad debts made good	(1.95)	(0.02)
Total	**22.93**	**16.62**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled (Note 1)	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
		Less than 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	35.82	171.35	21.61	-	-	-	228.78
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired (Note 2)	-	-	-	7.14	2.38	13.40	22.93
Disputed Trade Receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Total	**35.82**	**171.35**	**21.61**	**7.14**	**2.38**	**13.40**	**251.71**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	-	-	-	(7.14)	(2.38)	(13.40)	(22.93)
Net Total	**35.82**	**171.35**	**21.61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**228.78**

Note 1:- The Unbilled dues are to be received from the guest staying at the hotel as at March 31, 2024

Note 2:- Trade receivables include an amount of ₹14.87 lakh due on account of shop rentals. Suit for possession of the said shops are pending before the District Court, New Delhi, and the shopkeepers are paying user charges as per the court's directive dated July 21, 2011 which is lesser than the billed amount. An amount of ₹14.12 lakh due for more than 1 year has been provided for as doubtful receivables.

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled (Note 1)	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
		Less than 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	23.89	163.60	12.80	-	-	-	200.30
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	3.22	0.61	12.79	16.62
Disputed Trade Receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Total	23.89	163.60	12.80	3.22	0.61	12.79	216.92
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	-	-	-	(3.22)	(0.61)	(12.79)	(16.62)
Net Total	**23.89**	**163.60**	**12.80**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**200.30**

*Note:-These Unbilled dues are to be received from the guest staying at the hotel as on March 31, 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

12. Financial assets

Particulars		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cash on hand	2.05	2.05
	Term deposits with banks having maturity of less than 3 months	2,401.00	-
	Balance with bank in current accounts	160.05	171.42
Total		2,563.10	173.47
(b)	**Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**		
	Term deposits with maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	945.20	2,401.00
	Term deposit with banks with maturity of 12 months pledged with Sales Tax Authorities	22.60	21.80
Total		**967.79**	**2,422.80**

13. Other current financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deposit with public bodies and others	0.75	0.75
Deposit with realted parties		
Taida Trading and Industries Limited	-	190.00
Other advances:		
Considered good	19.70	11.67
Considered doubtful	-	-
	19.70	**11.67**
Interest receivable:		
Related parties	-	-
Interest accrued but not due	58.83	13.47
	58.83	**13.47**
On current account dues:		
Related parties	39.91	146.75
Others	5.04	-
	44.95	**146.75**
Total	**124.22**	**362.64**

14. Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	114.91	46.87
Advance to suppliers	-	11.80
Advance to employees	1.21	0.72
Total	**116.12**	**59.39**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

15. Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised Shares:		
1,00,00,000 equity shares (previous year 1,00,00,000 equity shares) of ₹10/- each	1,000	1,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up shares:		
84,00,000 equity shares (previous year 84,00,000 equity shares) of ₹10/- each	840	840
Total	**840**	**840**

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

Particulars	No. of Shares	As at March 31, 2024	No. of Shares	As at March 31, 2023
As at the beginning of the year	84,00,000	840	84,00,000	840
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	**84,00,000**	**840**	**84,00,000**	**840**

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the apporval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholder are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

c) Shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company

Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% change
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding	
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	46,20,000.00	55.00%	46,20,000.00	55.00%	-
Mr. Narinder Kumar	7,86,240.00	9.36%	7,86,240.00	9.36%	-
Mr. Shivendra Kumar	6,51,840.00	7.76%	6,51,840.00	7.76%	-
Mrs.Veena Khanna	6,51,840.00	7.76%	6,51,840.00	7.76%	-
Mr. Virender Kumar	6,51,840.00	7.76%	6,51,840.00	7.76%	-
TOTAL	**73,61,760.00**	**87.64%**	**73,61,760.00**	**87.64%**	**0%**

The below mentioned Note 1,2,3 and 4 are related to shareholding pattern as mentioned above:

Note 1. 1% of the paid up shareholding (84,000 shares) is held by Mr. Maharwal Mahipal Singh Ji. He is not a promoter of the company

Note 2. 3.88% of the paid up shareholding (325,920 shares) is held by Ms. Devyani Pershad. She is not a promoter of the company

Note 3. 3.88% of the paid up shareholding (325,920 shares) is held by Mr. Karan Pershad. He is not a promoter of the company

Note 4. 3.60% of the paid up shareholding (302,400 shares) is held by New Delhi Hotels Ltd. (Promoter Company)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

d) Details of shares held by Promoters

Promoter	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% change
	No. of Shares	% of Total shares	No. of Shares	% of Total shares	
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	46,20,000.00	55.00%	46,20,000.00	55.00%	-
Mr. Narinder Kumar	7,86,240.00	9.36%	7,86,240.00	9.36%	-
Mrs. Veena Khanna	6,51,840.00	7.76%	6,51,840.00	7.76%	-
Mr. Virender Kumar	6,51,840.00	7.76%	6,51,840.00	7.76%	-
New Delhi Hotels Ltd.	3,02,400.00	3.60%	3,02,400.00	3.60%	-
Total	**70,12,320.00**	**83.48%**	**70,12,320.00**	**83.48%**	

16. Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Capital reserve		
Opening and closing balance	11.41	11.41
General reserve		
Opening balance	1,551.75	1,551.75
Add: Transferred from surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Closing balance	**1,551.75**	**1,551.75**
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	395.62	(361.88)
Add: Net profit/(loss) for the period	965.47	760.05
Less: Dividend paid (Note 1)	(84.00)	-
Less: Ind AS- OCI movements - Net defined benefit plans	(8.73)	3.41
Less: Ind AS- OCI movements - Tax on net defined benefit plans	2.20	(0.86)
Closing balance	**1,270.56**	**395.62**
Other reserves		
Fair Value through OCI - Equity instruments		
Opening balance	(410.29)	(442.89)
Add: Change in fair value of equity instruments designated irrevocably as FVTOCI	7.48	32.60
Closing balance	**(402.81)**	**(410.29)**
Total	**2,430.91**	**1,548.48**

Note 1: A dividend of 10% i.e. ₹1 (rupee one only) per equity share on 84,00,000 equity shares of face value of ₹10 each amounting to ₹84 lakh (Rupees eighty four lakh) has been paid as the final dividend for the FY 2022-23.

Note 2: The Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a dividend of 15%, i.e ₹1.5 (rupees one and fifty paise only) per equity share on 84,00,000 equity shares for the year, which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

17. Long term Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Employee benefit obligations:		
Compensated absences	50.03	43.91
Gratuity	64.10	52.15
Total	**114.14**	**96.06**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

18. Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises:		
- Related parties	-	-
- Others	14.07	44.50
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises:		
- Related parties	163.38	275.38
- Others	112.59	34.23
Accured expenses and others	256.46	132.43
Total	**546.51**	**486.53**

The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by Management. Disclosure are relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:-

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	The principal amount remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of accounting year	14.07	44.50
(b)	The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(c)	The amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
(d)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making the payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	-	-
(e)	The amount of interest accured during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	-	-
(f)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-
Total		**14.07**	**44.50**

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Accrued expenses and others	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME*	-	14.07	-	-	-	-	14.07
Others	256.46	275.98	-	-	-	-	532.44
Disputed dues - MSME*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**256.46**	**290.05**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**546.51**

*Micro and Small Enterprises as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Accrued expenses and others	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME*	-	44.50	-	-	-	-	44.50
Others	132.43	309.61	-	-	-	-	442.04
Disputed dues - MSME*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**132.43**	**354.10**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**486.53**

*Micro and Small Enterprises as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

19. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
On current account dues:		
- Related party	11.87	129.99
- Others	0.44	57.68
	12.31	**187.67**
Deposit from customer	28.82	38.59
Contractors retention money	13.09	12.03
Employee related liabilities	166.36	179.20
Other liabilities*	50.29	3.91
Total	**270.87**	**421.39**

*Includes a disputed insurance claim of ₹48.53 lakh (Principal: ₹39 Lakh and Interest: ₹9.53 Lakh @5.96% p.a. averaged till March 31, 2024).

This insurance claim is related amount payable to legal heirs of 1 deceased employees.

20. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Advance collected from customers	80.46	70.84
Statutory dues payable	46.07	41.60
Income received in advance	-	4.03
Total	**126.53**	**116.46**

21. Short term provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Employee benefit obligation:		
- Compensated absences	9.91	8.07
Provisions - others		
- Provision for contingencies*	1,025.00	925.00
Total	**1,034.91**	**933.07**

*Provision for Contingencies

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	Addition / (Deletion)	As at March 31, 2024
Legal and statutory matters	**925.00**	**100.00**	**1,025.00**

22. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Rooms income	2,912.41	2,474.84
Food, restaurants and banquet income	2,340.06	2,154.48
Shop rental	18.97	13.89
Other operating income	184.94	140.79
Total	**5,456.38**	**4,783.99**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

23. Other income

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Interest income		
- Inter-corporate deposits	4.03	2.06
- Fixed deposits with banks	189.66	70.99
Interest on Income Tax refunds	3.16	12.78
	196.85	**85.83**
Profit on sale of fixed assets	8.73	0.02
Others	2.25	1.07
Provision & liabilities no longer required, written back	-	7.50
Total	**207.83**	**94.42**

24. Food and beverages consumed

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Opening Stock	66.76	70.82
Add: Purchases*	512.08	465.15
	578.84	**535.97**
Less: Closing Stock	(81.44)	(66.84)
Food and beverages consumed	**497.40**	**469.13**

*Purchase cost of food and beverages is after adjusting sale of empties.

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Sale of empties	6.87	4.13

25. Employee benefits expense and payment to contractors

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Salaries, wages, bonus	838.47	759.49
Company's contribution to provident and other funds	68.49	51.08
Reimbursement of expenses on personnel deputed to the company	75.96	97.64
Payment to contractors	35.88	26.49
Staff welfare expenses	158.98	162.11
Total	**1,177.78**	**1,096.80**

The Company has recognised the following amount under the head “Company’s contribution to provident fund and other funds”:

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Provident fund	25.09	29.67
Pension fund	19.30	19.39
Gratuity (Refer note below)	23.60	-
ESI	0.50	2.02
Total	**68.49**	**51.08**

Note: The gratuity includes a provision of ₹7.55 lakh for contractual employees on the basis of agreements executed with the manpower suppliers.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

26. Finance cost

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Interest on lease liability	38.80	51.48
Interest on taxes	0.08	-
Total	**38.89**	**51.48**

27. Other operating and general expenses

i. Operating expenses consist of the following

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Linen and room supplies	60.61	60.56
Catering supplies	62.90	67.44
Other supplies	1.43	0.58
Fuel, power & light	311.26	284.25
Repairs to buildings	334.06	196.47
Repairs to machinery	115.81	119.48
Repairs to others	12.11	33.19
Linen and uniform washing and laundry expenses	39.39	34.86
Payment to orchestra staff and artists	22.06	7.99
Security Charges	56.52	49.93
Guest transportation	19.35	6.11
Travel agent's commission	192.52	137.90
Credit/debit card commission	60.84	43.15
Other operating expenses	132.29	136.36
Total	**1,421.11**	**1,178.26**

ii. General expenses consist of the following:

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Rent	13.08	12.93
Lease & license fees	-	-
Rates & taxes	228.53	236.65
Insurance	20.66	18.24
Advertising & publicity	213.30	187.49
Printing & stationery	15.43	12.17
Passage & traveling	2.69	1.63
Bad debts written off	7.46	2.05
Provision for doubtful debts	6.31	3.30
Professional fees	30.85	46.83
Support services	19.23	15.67
Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility	-	-
Foreign exchange loss (net)	-	-
Loss on sale of fixed assets	0.79	-
Operating/management fees	266.21	235.85
Central Reservation System/Customer Information System	103.48	91.49
Other expenses	129.84	63.71
Corporate expenses	0.00	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Auditor remuneration (Refer footnote ii below)	3.90	4.08
i. For Statutory Audit/Limited Review		
ii. For Taxation matters		
Total	**1,061.75**	**932.08**
Grand Total (i+ii)	**2,482.87**	**2,110.34**

Footnotes:

i. Expenses recovered from other parties adjusted in the Note No 27:-

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Fuel, Power and Light	5.49	5.50
Rent	0.73	1.03
Total	**6.22**	**6.52**

ii. Payment Made to Statutory Auditors:-

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Statutory Audit	3.90	3.43
Tax Audit	0.65	0.65
Total	**4.55**	**4.08**

28 (a). Income Tax Expenses

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Income tax expense		
Current tax	337.21	-
Short provision of earlier years	0.22	
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods on completion of assessment	-	-
Total current tax expense	**337.42**	**-**
Deferred tax		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets (net)	53.32	227.87
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Total deferred tax expense / (benefit)	**53.32**	**227.87**
Net Income tax expense	**362.61**	**227.87**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

28 (b). Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rate

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	1,328	987.93
Tax rate	0	0.25
Tax calculated at tax rate of 25.168%	334.25	248.64
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation (like dividend income)		
Income considered as capital in nature under tax and tax provisions		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	-
Expense considered as capital in nature under tax and tax provisions	-	-
Income subject to lower rate of Income tax	-	-
Impairment losses on goodwill / investments that are not deductible	-	-
Deferred tax asset not recognised in statement of profit & loss	-	
Effect of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences now recognised as deferred tax assets	-	-
Effect on deferred tax balances due to the change in income tax rate	-	-
Impact of profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	
Impact of unabsorbed brought forward losses	28.13	(20.65)
Others	0.23	(0.12)
Income tax expense	**362.61**	**227.87**

29. Earning per equity share

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	966.42	790.10
No. of equity shares (actual numbers)	84,00,000	84,00,000
Basic and diluted EPS (absolute figures)	**11.50**	**9.41**

30. Employee Benefits

The company has taken group gratuity scheme with Life Insurance Corporation (LIC Ultimate (94-96)) and annual contributions are made to the fund administrated by Life Insurance Corporation. Every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to fifteen days salary last drawn for each completed year of service depending on the date of joining. The same is payable on termination of service or retirement , whichever is earlier. The benefit vests after five years of continuous service.

The actuarial valuation is conducted once at the end of the financial year, hence, the provisions are carried on at the same valuation in the financial statements made quarterly.

Relevant information is disclosed below:-

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
(i) Amount to be recognised in Balance Sheet and movement in net liability		
Present Value of Funded obligation	171.22	166.64
Fair Value of Plan Assets	107.11	114.49
Net (Assets)/Liability	**64.10**	**52.15**
(ii) Expense recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss		
Current service cost	12.91	12.93
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	3.14	3.70
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
(Gains)/ losses on settlement	-	-
Total	**16.05**	**16.63**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
(iii) Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening amount recognised in OCI outside P&L account	58.88	55.46
Remeasurements due to:		
Changes in financial assumptions	2.99	(7.90)
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	6.32	12.20
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(0.57)	(0.89)
Adjustment to recognise the effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Total	**67.61**	**58.88**
(iv) Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	166.64	167.81
Additions due to acquisitions		
Current service cost	12.91	12.93
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	11.59	10.68
Contribution by plan participants	-	-
Remeasurements due to actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from		
Changes in financial assumptions	2.99	(7.90)
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	6.32	12.20
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets		
Adjustment to recognise the effect of asset ceiling		
Benefits Paid	(29.22)	(29.08)
Liabilities assumed/ (settled)*	-	-
Liabilities extinguished on Settlements	-	-
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**171.22**	**166.64**
(v) Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets		
Opening of Fair Value of Plan Assets	114.49	103.39
Employer contributions	12.82	32.32
Interest on plan assets	8.45	6.97
Remeasurements due to:		
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	0.57	0.89
Contribution by Employer	-	-
Contribution by plan participants	-	-
Benefits Paid	(29.22)	(29.08)
Assets acquired/ (settled)*	-	-
Assets distributed on Settlements	-	-
Closing of Fair Value of Plan Assets	**107.11**	**114.49**
Expected Employer's contribution next year		
* On account of business combination or intra group transfer		
Acturial Assumptions		
Discount rate(p.a.) in %	7.20%	7.45%
Salary Escalation rate (p.a.) in %	4.00%	4.00%

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Disaggregation of Plan Assets

Name of the fund	For the period ended March 31, 2024		For the period ended March 31, 2023	
	Unquoted	%	Unquoted	%
LIC Ultimate policy	107.11	100%	114.49	100%
Total	**107.11**	**100%**	**114.49**	**100%**

Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024		For the period ended March 31, 2023	
	Discount rate	Salary Escalation rate	Discount rate	Salary Escalation rate
Retiring Gratuity Benefit Plan	7.20%	4.00%	7.45%	4.00%
Impact of increase in 50 bps on Defined Benefit Obligation	(3.44%)	3.74%	(3.40%)	3.72%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on Defined Benefit Obligation	3.64%	(3.56%)	3.61%	(3.53%)

31. C.I.F. Value of Imports

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Stores, Supplies and Spare Parts for Machinery	-	-
Capital Goods	-	-

Expenses in Foreign Exchange

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Advertising	1.46	0.62
Professional and Consultancy Fees	-	5.90
Membership Fees	-	1.21
Others	75.68	82.87

Earnings in foreign Exchange

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Rooms, Restaurants, Banquets and Other operating Income	1,121.98	1,130.70

The Earnings in foreign exchange, as reported above, are on the basis of actual receipts during the year, as certified by the Management.

32. Capital Commitments

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account net of capital advances and not provided for.	46.05	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

33. Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Property Tax [Note (a)]	1,649.05	1,553.43
Income Tax [Note (b)]	121.60	121.60
Goods & Service Tax for F.Y 2017-18 [Note (c)]	144.95	-
Total	**1,915.60**	**1,675.03**

Note (a): The property tax demand for various years aggregating to ₹2,674.05 lakh had been raised in respect of the hotel up to March 31, 2024 under the NDMC Bye Laws 2009. While admitted tax was paid for each year, the demand raised post 2010 till March 31, 2015 was under challenge along with NDMC Bye Laws 2009. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated January 22, 2019 has declared the NDMC Bye Laws, pursuant to which the property tax demand for all these years was raised, as ultra vires the NDMC Act and hence quashed. The Company has, however, decided to continue with a provision of ₹1,025 lakh provided in the books up to March 31, 2024 as the assessment of property tax post 2010 consequent to the quashing of the NDMC Bye Laws 2009 is yet to be finalised.

Note (b): In respect of income tax matters:

Particulars	Amount (₹ Lakh)	Forum where dispute is pending
A.Y.-2018-19		
Assessing officer has disallowed some of the expenses i.e Lease rent and repairs to Building, on the ground that department's appeal on similar grounds for earlier assessment years was pending before ITAT, New Delhi. The Department's appeals for the earlier assessment years have been settled in the favour of the company. The company has continued to show this as contingent liabilty for the A.Y 2018-19 pending formal order from CIT(A), New Delhi.	121.60 (covered by refund of 44.81)	CIT(A), New Delhi

Note (c): In respect of Goods & Service Tax:

Received Show Cause Notice dated 24/09/2023 for FY 2017-18 seeking details on the following:

1. Under Declared Output Tax Liability: ₹88.35 lakh
2. Excess claim of ITC: ₹56.59 lakh

The details were filed on GST portal, however the same was not considered by GST department and issued order of demand on 31.12.2023.

Status: An appeal has been filed before the GST Appelate Authority, New Delhi on 15/03/2024 and the proceedings are yet to commence. An amount of ₹14.49 lakh has also been deposited as a pre-requisite of filing the appeal.

Note 34 (a): Total lease liabilities are analysed as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current lease liabilities	149.38	135.20
Non Current lease liabilities	164.95	314.33
Total	**314.33**	**449.52**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 34 (b). Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
The following amount were recognised as expense in the year:		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	26.65	26.58
Interest on lease liabilities	38.80	51.48
Total recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**65.46**	**78.06**

Amount recognised in Cash Flow Statement

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Payment of lease liabilities	174.00	174.00
Total recognised in the Cash Flow Statement	**174.00**	**174.00**

Note 34 (c). Exposure to future cash flows

As at March 31, 2024, the company was committed to future cash outflows of ₹348 lakh relating to leases for the remaining lease period.

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management and could in reality be different from expectations:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Maturity analysis:		
Less than 1 Year	174.00	174.00
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	174.00	348.00
Greater than 5 years	-	-
Total	**348.00**	**522.00**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

35. Financial Instruments (Ind AS 109)

(a). Financial Assets & Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		Total	As at March 31, 2023		Total
	FVOCI	Amortised cost		FVOCI	Amortised cost	
Financial assets:						
Investments						
Equity Investment						
External Companies	2.24	-	2.24	1.01	-	1.01
Trade Receivables	-	228.78	228.78	-	200.30	200.30
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,530.89	3,530.89	-	2,574.47	2,574.47
Other financial assets	-	140.59	140.59	-	400.31	400.31
Total – Financial Assets	**2.24**	**3,900.26**	**3,902.50**	**1.01**	**3,175.08**	**3,176.08**
Financial liabilities:						
Trade Payables including capital creditors	-	609.88	609.88	-	502.47	502.47
Lease liabilities	-	314.33	314.33	-	449.52	449.52
Deposits	-	28.82	28.82	-	38.59	38.59
Other financial liabilities	-	178.67	178.67	-	366.86	366.86
Total – Financial Liabilities	**-**	**1,131.70**	**1,131.70**	**-**	**1,357.45**	**1,357.45**

(b). Fair value of Financial instruments on a recurring basis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024			Total	As at March 31, 2023			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets:								
Equity shares								
Listed equity investment								
- Graviss Hospitality Limited (BSE Code: 50954)	2.24	-	-	2.24	1.01	-	-	1.01
Unquoted equity investment								
- Taj Air Limited	-	-	220.00	220.00	-	-	213.75	213.75
Total	**2.24**	**-**	**220.00**	**222.24**	**1.01**	**-**	**213.75**	**214.76**

(c). Contractual maturity of financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Less than 1 Year		
Non-derivative financial liabilities:		
Trade Payables including capital creditors	609.88	502.47
Lease liabilities	149.38	135.20
Deposits	28.82	38.59
Other financial liabilities	178.67	366.86
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years		
Lease liabilities	164.95	314.33
Greater than 5 years	-	-
Total	**1,131.70**	**1,357.45**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 36: IND AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

The Company revenue primarily comprises of Revenue from Hotel operations, and other miscellaneous income as tabulated below:

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
1. Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and loss.		
Revenue based on geography		
Revenue from contract with customers		
a) India	5,456.38	4,783.99
b) Overseas	-	-
	5,456.38	**4,783.99**
Other operating revenue		
a) Indian	-	-
b) Overseas	-	-
	-	-
Total Revenue from operations	**5,456.38**	**4,783.99**
2. Disaggregate Revenue: The following table presents Company revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream and by reportable segment:		
Revenue based on product and services		
Revenue from contract with customers		
a) Room Revenue	2,912.41	2,474.84
b) Food & Beverages and Banquets	2,340.06	1,240.15
c) Other revenue from contract with customers	184.94	140.79
d) Shops	18.97	13.89
Other Operating Revenue		
Other revenue	-	-
Revenue based on timing of revenue recognition		
a) Product / services transferred at a point in time	5,252.47	3,714.99
b) Product / services transferred over time	203.91	154.68
3. The Company derives its revenue from the transfer of goods and services at a point of time in its major service lines		
4. Contract balances		
Advance Collections, deposits from customer		
Advance Collections 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.		
Balance as at period end	(94.88)	(82.31)
Considering the nature of business of the Company, the above contract liabilities are generally materialised as revenue within the same operating cycle.		

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

37. Related Party disclosures as required by IND AS 24, “Related Party Disclosures”, are as given below:

a) The names of Related Parties of the Company are as under

(i) Holding company:

The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.

(ii) Fellow subsidiaries:

Domestic:

KTC Hotels Limited
Roots Corporation Limited
Piem Hotels Limited
Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited
Inditravel Limited
Northern India Hotels Limited
Taj Enterprises Limited
Benares Hotels Limited
Luthria & Lalchandani Hotel & Properties Pvt. Ltd.
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited
Sheena Investments Private Limited
ELEL Hotels & Investments Limited
Ideal Ice Limited
Genness Hospitality Private Limited
Qurio Hospitality Private Limited
Suisland Hospitality Private Limited
Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited
Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited

International:

Taj International Hotels (H.K) Limited
IHOCO BV
St. James Court Hotels Limited
Taj International Hotels Limited
United Overseas Holdings Inc
United Overseas Holdings Inc - San Francisco
United Overseas Holdings Inc - USA
PIEM International Hotels (H.K) Limited
IHMS Hotels (SA) (Proprietary) Limited
Goodhope Palace Hotels (Proprietary) Limited
Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd.
IH Hospitality GmbH

(iii) Directors/ Members of the Key Management Personnel of the reporting entity or of the parent of the reporting entity and relatives of such individuals:

(a) Directors of the reporting entity:

Mr. Shivender Kumar (Whole time Director)
Mr. Virender Kumar (Whole time Director)
Mr. Narinder Kumar (Whole time Director)
Rohit Khosla (Director)
Satyajeet Krishnan (Director)
Mohit Gupta (Director)
Ritika Gupta (Director)

(b) Directors/Key Management Personnel of the Holding Company:

N. Chandrasekaran (Chairman)
Puneet Chhatwal (Managing Director & CEO)
Beejal Desai (Company Secretary)
Puneet Chhatwal (Managing Director & CEO)
Giridhar Sanjeevi (Chief Financial Officer)

(iv) Firms and Companies in which Directors/Key Management Personnel of the reporting entity are interested:

Hotel Ambassador Building Pvt. Ltd.
Digvijai infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
New Delhi Hotels Limited
Combii Organochem Pvt. Ltd.
MPOWER Information Systems Pvt. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(v) Other related parties:

Taida Trade and Industries Ltd.
Voltas Limited
Tata Global Bevrages Limited
Tata Consultancy Services Limited
Tata Projects Limited
Tata Steel Limited
Titan Limited
Supermarket Grocery Supplies Private Limited
Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited
Taj GVK Hotels and Resorts Limited
Tata Advanced Systems Limited
Tata International Limited
Tata Motors Limited
Tata Communications Limited

Details of related party transactions for the period ended March 31, 2024 and outstanding balances as at March 31, 2024

(b) Outstanding related party balances at year end

Particulars	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Directors/ Key Management Personnel	Firms/companies in which Director/ Key Management Personnel are interested	Other related parties
Deputed Staff Payable	18.59	0.63	-	-	0.54
Deputed Staff Recoverable	7.02	-	-	-	12.68
Inter Company Payables	11.80	0.07	-	-	0.44
Inter Company Receivables	39.36	0.54	-	-	4.27
Management Fees Payable	79.48	0.55	-	-	-
Reimbursement Fees Payable	63.59	-	-	-	-

(c) Transactions with related parties during the year

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited		
Operating/Licence Fee Paid	258.69	228.72
Advertisement/Brand Cost/CRS/CIS Paid	206.96	182.97
Purchase of goods & services	22.91	10.19
Sale of goods & services	98.00	-
Receivable due on current account	219.36	-
Payable due on current account	108.79	-
Dividend paid	46.20	-
Remuneration to Directors/ Key Management Personnel of reporting entity		
Mr. Virender Kumar		
Remuneration Paid	39.90	35.65
Dividend Paid	6.52	-
Provident Fund Paid	2.59	-
Mr. Shivendra Kumar		
Remuneration Paid	35.59	41.67
Dividend Paid	6.52	-
Provident Fund Paid	2.25	-
Mr. Narinder Kumar		
Remuneration Paid	37.54	36.86
Dividend Paid	7.86	-
Provident Fund Paid	2.40	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Fellow Subsidiaries		
Benares Hotels Limited		
Deputed Staff payable	11.31	-
Ideal Ice Limited		
Operating/Licence Fee Paid	8.21	7.14
Inter corporate deposits placed	-	100.00
Inter corporate deposits received back	-	100.00
Interest earned on Inter corporate deposits placed	-	1.87
Intra group services-Out	-	-
Intra group services-In	1.07	-
Other related parties		
Taida Trade and Industries Ltd.		
Inter corporate deposits placed	-	190.00
Inter corporate deposits received back	190.00	-
Interest earned on Inter corporate deposits placed	4.03	4.22
Taj GVK Hotels and Resorts Limited		
Intra group services-In	0.44	-
Voltas Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	0.25	-
Tata Global Bevrages Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	1.17	-
Tata Consultancy Services Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	8.68	-
Tata Projects Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	3.67	-
Tata Steel Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	9.88	-
Titan Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	13.82	-
Tata Communications Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	3.99	-
Tata Advanced Systems Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	2.65	-
Tata International Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	0.08	-
Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	0.16	-
Supermarket Grocery Supplies Private Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	77.14	-
Tata Motors Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	0.09	-
Firms/companies in which Key Management Personnel are interested		
New Delhi Hotels Limited		
Rent Received	0.30	0.73
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	3.71	-
Dividend paid	3.02	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

38. Additional Disclosure w.r.t Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure

	Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
	Where the NBFC or a company covered under section 135 of the Companies Act, the following shall be disclosed with regard to CSR activities:-		
(a)	amount required to be spent by the company during the year,	-	-
(b)	amount of expenditure incurred,	-	-
(c)	shortfall at the end of the year,	-	-
(d)	total of previous years shortfall,	-	-
(e)	reason for shortfall,	N/A	N/A
(f)	nature of CSR activities,	N/A	N/A
(g)	details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard,	N/A	N/A
(h)	where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately.	N/A	N/A

39. Ratio Analysis

	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period For FY2023-24	Previous Period For FY2022-23	% Variance	Reason for Variance for any change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.92 x	1.57 x	22.15%	
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	-	-	-	-
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Operating Income/(loss) or EBITDA	Interest & Lease Payments+Principle Repayments	8.66 x	6.91 x	25.29%	DSCR has improved over previous year due to increase in cash operating earnings
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Earnings/(loss)	Average Shareholders' Equity	34.12%	38.13%	(10.51%)	
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of Goods Sold or Sales	Average Inventory	-	-	-	-
(f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average Accounts Receivables	12.72 x	14.85 x	(14.37%)	-
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Accounts Payables	5.77 x	6.75 x	(14.54%)	-
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Net Annual Sales	Average working capital	3.47 x	6.89 x	(49.66%)	Current assets of the company has grown by 24% , i.e. increase in cash and cash equivalents and bank balances of ₹7.96 cr. Cash reserves are built up for future renovations.
(i)	Net profit ratio	Net Profit/(loss)	Net Sales	17.05%	15.58%	9.40%	
(j)	Return on Capital employed	Net Operating Profit/(Loss), or earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	Capital employed	42.56%	41.51%	2.55%	
(k)	Return on investment	Net Profit/(loss)	Cost of the investment	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note: Explanation of items included in numerator and denominator for computing above ratios as follows:

Ratio		Numerator	Denominator
(a)	Current Ratio	Inventories+Trade Receivables+Cash and Cash Equivalents+Other Financial Assets+Other current Assets	Lease Liabilities+Total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises+Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises+Other Financial Liabilities+Other Financial Liabilities+Other Current Liabilities+Provisions
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	N/A	N/A
(f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	Average Trade Payables
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Working Capital i.e (Average Current Assets - Average Current Liabilities)
(i)	Net profit ratio	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income
(j)	Return on Capital employed	EBIT	Average Equity + Average Debt + Average Leases
(k)	Return on investment	N/A	N/A

Other Information

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(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto-currencies or virtual currencies during the financial year.

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

  (a) 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

  (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(vi) The Company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that have 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.

(viii) The Company is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution.

(ix) The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

(x) A dividend of 10% i.e. ₹1 (rupee one only) per equity share on 84,00,000 equity shares of face value of ₹10 each amounting to ₹84 lakh (Rupees eighty four lakh) has been paid as the final dividend for the FY 2022-23.

(xi) The Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a dividend of 15%, i.e ₹1.5 (rupees one and fifty paise only) per equity share on 84,00,000 equity shares for the year , which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

41 Amount appearing as zero “0” in the financial statements are below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

42 Figures of the previous period have been regrouped/recasted wherever necessary.

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Virender Kumar
Director
DIN: 09186323

Mohit Gupta
Director
DIN: 01865794

Harsh Raj Malik
Company Secretary

Anil K. Khanna
Partner
M. No. 080434

Place: Chennai
Date: April 16, 2024

Independent Auditors’ Report

To the Members of Roots Corporation Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Roots Corporation Limited (the “Company”) which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 March 31, 2024, 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.

Other Information

The Company’s Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company’s directors’ report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor’s report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management’s 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 judgements 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 judgement 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph 2B(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 April 01, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph [2(A)(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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 25 to the financial statements.

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) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 38(d) 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 38(e) 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 performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, 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 and as explained in note 37 of the financial statements, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility.

In case of the accounting software used for maintaining general ledger, the audit trail (edit log) facility for data changes performed by users having privileged access was enabled from December 21, 2023 onwards at the application layer and accordingly, such audit trail feature was not enabled for the period April 01, 2023 to December 20, 2023. Further, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting softwares used for maintaining the books of account.

Except instances mentioned above, the audit trail facility has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software. Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the respective accounting softwares, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN: 24117694BKFTRP6483

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

(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.

(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 in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the 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.

(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 deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company, except for the following which are not held in the name of the Company:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in lakhs)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company. Also indicate if in dispute
Commercial Building – Chennai Vadapalani	707.25	Dr. Sankar T. S. R. Mohanselvan	No	12 years	The building is in the possession of the Company where the lease deed is yet to be registered in the name of the Company
Commercial Building – Cochi Kalamassery	1,166.13	Canton Residency Private Limited	No	2 year and 3 days	The operations of the hotel started on March 28, 2022 and the registration of lease deed is in process. However there exists an agreement to lease with lessor.
Commercial Building – Chennai OMR	1,258.30	KVSN Properties Pvt. Ltd. (In addition to the Company, there are 7 other individuals)	No	1 year 11 days	The operations of the hotel started on March 21, 2023 and the registration of lease deed is in process. However there exists an agreement to lease with lessor.

(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.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(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) (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 provided guarantee or security 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. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(c) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company. The Company has not made any investments in companies, firms, limited liability partnerships during the year. The Company has made investments in other parties during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made during the year are, *prima facie*, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security to which provisions of Sections 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 apply. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of the loans and guarantees given and securities provided are not applicable to the Company, since the Company is engaged in infrastructural facilities . In respect of investments, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

(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 July 01, 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, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, in our opinion amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Income-Tax, Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases of Employees State Insurance and Professional tax.

(viii) (a) As explained to us, the Company does not have any dues on account of duty of customs.

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 Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 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, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (₹ in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remark s, if any
Bihar Stamps (Prevention of under Valuation of Instruments) Rule 1995	Cess	177.57	2006-07 to 2021-22	Deputy Commissioner, East Singhbhum	
New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC)	Property Tax	166.46	2007-08 to 2016-17	Delhi High Court	
Central Good and Service Tax Act, 2017	Good and Service Tax	147.80	2017-2019	Commissioner Appeal	

(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 did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. 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 balance sheet 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 March 31, 2024. 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 March 31, 2024. 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) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(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.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(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) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has four CICs as part of the Group.

(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, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN: 24117694BKFTRP6483

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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 Roots Corporation Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 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 March 31, 2024, 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.

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN: 24117694BKFTRP6483

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	33,439.62	30,599.59
Capital work-in-progress	3	445.85	556.21
Right-of-use assets	28	30,334.85	25,460.71
Intangible assets	3	306.11	299.49
Financial Assets			
Other financial assets	4 (a)	1,334.73	1,198.51
Deferred tax assets (net)	24	1,250.25	2,351.00
Other tax assets (net)	5	1,253.11	999.80
Other non-current assets	6 (a)	1,179.63	1,281.58
		69,544.15	**62,746.89**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	401.90	285.37
Financial assets			
Investments	8	1,996.13	730.63
Trade receivables	9	3,242.69	2,651.61
Cash and cash equivalents	10	395.40	371.43
Other financial assets	4 (b)	359.10	464.45
Other current assets	6 (b)	1,989.59	1,932.38
		8,384.81	**6,435.87**
Total Assets		**77,928.96**	**69,182.76**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	11	9,902.22	9,902.22
Other Equity	12	19,279.43	14,891.97
Total Equity		**29,181.65**	**24,794.19**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	28	40,649.14	36,015.67
Provisions	14 (a)	244.85	199.07
Other non-current liabilities	16 (a)	228.39	653.37
		41,122.38	**36,868.11**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	28	1,104.57	874.99
Trade payables			
Dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises	15	8.98	33.26
Dues of creditors other than small enterprises and micro enterprises	15	4,158.48	4,230.68
Other financial liabilities	13	638.66	666.08
Provisions	14 (b)	30.79	28.14
Other current liabilities	16 (b)	1,683.45	1,687.31
		7,624.93	**7,520.46**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**77,928.96**	**69,182.76**
Material Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	3 – 38		

As per our report of even dated attached

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai, April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Roots Corporation Limited
CIN: U55100MH2003PLC143639

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Jithin Prakash
Head – Finance

Neha Khanna
Company Secretary
MRN – 29345

Mumbai, April 15, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	37,128.64	30,451.45
Other income	18	251.40	216.51
Total income		**37,380.04**	**30,667.96**
Expenses			
Food and beverages consumed	19	1,727.81	1,236.45
Employee benefit expense and payment to contractors	20	4,503.58	3,276.60
Finance costs	21	3,929.38	4,072.69
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3b	4,146.92	3,844.19
Other operating and general expenses	22	17,581.15	14,683.09
Total Expenses		**31,888.84**	**27,113.02**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**5,491.20**	**3,554.94**
Exceptional items	23	-	1,202.23
Profit before tax		**5,491.20**	**4,757.17**
Tax expense			
Current tax	24	-	-
Deferred tax expense/(credit)	24	1,101.53	(2,356.45)
Total Tax expense		**1,101.53**	**(2,356.45)**
Profit after tax		**4,389.67**	**7,113.62**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(2.99)	20.97
Add/(Less) Income tax credit/(expense)		0.78	(5.45)
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**(2.21)**	**15.52**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(2.21)**	**15.52**
Total comprehensive Income for the year		**4,387.46**	**7,129.14**
Earnings per share:			
Basic – (₹)	33	4.43	7.22
Face value per equity share – (₹)		10.00	10.00
Material Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	3 – 38		

As per our report of even dated attached

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai, April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Roots Corporation Limited
CIN: U55100MH2003PLC143639

Nabakumar Shome
Director
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Director
DIN: 08136962

Jithin Prakash
Head – Finance

Neha Khanna
Company Secretary
MRN – 29345

Mumbai, April 15, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	a) Equity Share Capital	b) Other equity			Total Equity
	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserve & Surplus		Other Equity	
		Securities Premium Account	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 01, 2023	**9,902.22**	**37,913.52**	**(23,021.55)**	**14,891.97**	**24,794.19**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	4,389.67	4,389.67	4,389.67
Other Comprehensive (expenses) for the year ended March 31, 2024, net of taxes	-	-	(2.21)	(2.21)	(2.21)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**4,387.46**	**4,387.46**	**4,387.46**
Balance as at year ended March 31, 2024	**9,902.22**	**37,913.52**	**(18,634.09)**	**19,279.42**	**29,181.64**
Balance as at April 01, 2022	9,403.37	31,912.37	(30,150.69)	1,761.68	11,165.05
Allocation of Shares on Rights basis	498.85	-	-	-	498.85
Premium on allocation of shares on Rights basis	-	6,001.15	-	6,001.15	6,001.15
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2023	-	-	7,113.62	7,113.62	7,113.62
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023, net of taxes	-	-	15.52	15.52	15.52
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023	**9,902.22**	**37,913.52**	**(23,021.55)**	**14,891.97**	**24,794.19**

Material Accounting Policies (Refer Note 2)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements (Refer Notes 3 – 38)

As per our report of even dated attached

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai, April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Roots Corporation Limited
CIN: U55100MH2003PLC143639

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Jithin Prakash
Head – Finance

Neha Khanna
Company Secretary
MRN – 29345

Mumbai, April 15, 2024

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	5,491.20	4,757.17
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2,262.46	2,239.19
Amortisation expenses on Right-of-use assets	1,884.46	1,605.00
Notional Interest as per Ind AS 115 on Advance from Customer	(166.83)	(123.06)
Net (Gain)/Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	78.05	25.86
Net (Gain)/Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment (Exceptional Items)	-	(1,202.23)
Interest expense other than interest on lease liability	94.55	443.26
Interest on lease liability	3,834.83	3,629.43
Interest income	(122.09)	(128.31)
Gain on investments carried at fair value through statement of profit and loss	(86.38)	(57.56)
Provision for Employee Benefits	71.24	31.44
Allowance for Doubtful Debts	10.25	136.62
Allowance for Doubtful advances	-	52.37
Lease Waivers booked under miscellaneous income	-	(2.58)
Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back	(15.27)	(0.29)
	7,845.27	**6,649.14**
Cash operating profit generated before working capital changes	13,336.46	11,406.31
Adjustments for (increase) in operating assets:		
Inventories	(116.53)	(46.06)
Trade receivables	(544.51)	(1,245.36)
Financial Assets	(35.47)	(183.18)
Other Assets	(29.73)	(446.25)
	(726.24)	**(1,920.85)**
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	(81.21)	(57.05)
Financial Liabilities	(14.13)	(203.68)
Other Liabilities	(356.57)	(119.25)
Provisions	(25.80)	(146.39)
	(477.71)	**(526.37)**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	12,132.51	8,959.08
Income taxes paid (Net of Refunds)	(253.31)	(193.08)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)	**11,879.20**	**8,766.00**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment (net)	(6,368.51)	(1,851.52)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	28.76	2,460.49
Purchase of current Investments	(2,450.00)	(2,424.23)
Sale of current Investments	1,270.88	1,751.16
Interest Received	25.44	128.09
Net Cash (Used in)/Generated from Investing Activities (B)	**(7,493.43)**	**63.99**

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Equity	-	6,500.00
Repayment of long-term borrowings	-	(9,460.00)
Repayment of short-term borrowings	-	(1,255.01)
Payment of Lease Liability (Including Interest)	(4,361.80)	(4,287.16)
Interest and other borrowing costs paid	-	(324.18)
Net Cash (Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**(4,361.80)**	**(8,826.35)**
Net Increase In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**23.97**	**3.64**
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Opening	371.43	367.78
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Closing	395.40	371.43

Material Accounting Policies (Refer Note 2)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements (Refer Notes 3 – 38)

The above cash flow from operating activities has been prepared under the ''Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 –

"Statement of Cash Flows" prescribed under the Companies Act (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013.

As per our report of even dated attached

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai, April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Roots Corporation Limited
CIN: U55100MH2003PLC143639

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Jithin Prakash
Head – Finance

Neha Khanna
Company Secretary
MRN – 29345

Mumbai, April 15, 2024

Notes to Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1: Corporate Information

Roots Corporation Ltd. (RCL) is in the business of developing, managing and operating GINGER hotels, a revolutionary concept in hospitality and has pioneered Lean Luxe and Lean Luxury space. The GINGER experience today offers a re-imagined new world of fusion of work and play together where local mergers with global and where contrasts come together to create unique yet relatable seamless experiences. Currently the Company has 64 hotels including 18 hotels on management contracts and 5 Facilities Management units across various geographical locations in India. GINGER energises enterprising Indians in their journeys with a hospitality experience that provides comfort and convenience.

The Company has its registered office at 9th Floor, Express Towers, Barrister Rajni Patel Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 15, 2024.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation, Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements. Material Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Pronouncements.

(a) Statement of Compliance:

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

(b) Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

(c) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented.

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

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.
- **Impairment:** Property, plant and equipment, Right-of-use assets and intangible assets that are subject to depreciation/ amortisation are tested for impairment periodically including when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

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

- **Defined Benefit Plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

- **Leases:**

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

- **Critical judgements in determining the discount rate:** The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Material Accounting Policies

(d) Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Income from operations

Rooms, Food and Beverage & Banquets: Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue includes room revenue, food and beverage sale and banquet services which is recognised once the rooms are occupied, food and beverages are sold, and banquet services have been provided as per the contract with the customer.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Space and shop rentals: Rentals basically consist of rental revenue earned from letting of spaces for retails and office at the properties. These contracts for rentals are generally of short-term in nature. Revenue is recognised in the period in which services are being rendered.

Other Allied services: In relation to laundry income, communication income and other allied services, the revenue has been recognised by reference to the time of service rendered.

Management and Operating fees: Management fees earned from hotels managed by the Company are usually under long-term contracts with the hotel owner. Under Management and Operating Agreements, the Company's performance obligation is to provide hotel management services and a license to use the Company's trademark and other intellectual property.

Management and incentive fee are earned as a percentage of revenue and profit and are recognised when earned in accordance with the terms of the contract based on the underlying revenue, when collectability is certain and when the performance criteria are met. Both are treated as variable consideration.

Revenue from contracts with customers: In determining the transaction price, the Company adjusts the promised amount of consideration for the effects of the time value of money if the timing of payments agreed to by the parties to the contract (either explicitly or implicitly) provides the customer or the Company with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer. In those circumstances, the contract contains a significant financing component. A significant financing component may exist regardless of whether the promise of financing is explicitly stated in the contract or implied by the payment terms agreed to by the parties to the contract.

Contract Balances:

a) **Contract Assets:**

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

b) **Contract Liabilities:**

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(e) Employee Benefits (other than for persons engaged through contractors):

i. **Provident Fund:**

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary), which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year. The Company contributes to the Recognised Employee's Provident Fund Scheme paid/payable during the year. The Company does not have any legal or informal obligation to pay additional sum.

ii. **Gratuity (Unfunded)**

For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested and otherwise is amortised on

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost, as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the schemes. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. Compensated Absences

The Company has a scheme for compensated absences for employees, the liability for which is determined based on an independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, carried out at the Balance Sheet date.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs (refer note no. 2(5) below). All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to Profit or Loss so as to expense the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets had been re-assessed based on technical evaluation, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Class of Assets		Estimated Useful Life
1.	Plant and machinery	4 to 20 years
2.	Electrical installations and equipment	20 years
3.	Hotel Wooden Furniture	15 years
4.	End User devices – Computers, Laptops, etc.	6 years

In respect of buildings constructed on leasehold land, depreciation is based on the tenure which is lower of the life of the buildings or the expected lease period. Improvements to buildings are depreciated based on their estimated useful lives or the expected lease period whichever is lower.

The assets' useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date and the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Proportionate depreciation is charged for the addition and disposal made during the year.

Capital work-in-progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all of its tangible assets recognised as of April 01, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(g) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software and designs, and cost incurred for development of the Company's website and certain contract acquisition costs. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Expenditure on projects which are not yet ready for intended use are carried as intangible assets under development.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation periods are reviewed, and impairment evaluations are carried out at least once a year. The estimated useful life used for amortising intangible assets are as under:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Software and Licences	6 to 10 years

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

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April 01, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(h) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company (as a lessee) assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

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

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities and are subject to impairment testing. Residual value is reassessed annually.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable, and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease. 'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

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

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period over which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In respect of variable leases which guarantee a minimum amount of rent over the lease term, the guaranteed amount is considered to be an 'in-substance fixed' lease payment and included in the initial calculation of the lease liability. Payments which are 'in-substance fixed' are charged against the lease liability.

(i) Inventories:

Stock of food and beverages and stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a Weighted Average basis) or net realisable value. Cost include the fair value of consideration paid including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase.

(j) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised in the period to which they relate when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that the Company will comply with the attached conditions.

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by deducting the grant in calculating the carrying amount of the asset.

(k) Transactions in Foreign Currencies:

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and outstanding at the Balance Sheet date are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the year end. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are carried at the exchange rate in force at the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign currency transactions are recognised as income or expense in the year in which they arise.

(l) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current Tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(m) Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are recognised only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

(n) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

(o) Cash and Cash Equivalent (for the purpose of cash flow statements):

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

(p) Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

(q) Exceptional Items:

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to their nature or incidence.

(r) Financial Instruments:

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

Financial Assets:

Classification:

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement:

Debt Instruments:

A ‘debt instrument’ is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the transaction. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition:

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

– The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

– The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition subject to certain class of trade receivables where the loss allowances is based on assumptions about risk of default and judgements which are based on the past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Financial Liabilities:

Classification:

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value

Initial Recognition And Measurement:

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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 the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition:

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

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

(s) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2023:

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(ii) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

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.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets & Capital Work-in-progress

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars		Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				Net Block	
		As at April 01, 2023	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023	Charge for the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
TANGIBLE ASSETS											
1 Freehold Land	CY	89.58	-	0.00	89.58	-	-	-	-	89.58	89.58
	PY	*477.25*	-	*(387.67)*	*89.58*	-	-	-	-	*89.58*	*477.25*
2 Buildings											
a Hotel Building (Refer footnotes 3(i) , 3(ii))	CY	18,398.37	91.73	(2.60)	18,487.50	2,832.84	495.88	(0.37)	3,328.35	15,159.15	15,565.52
	PY	*19,036.91*	*288.78*	*(927.32)*	*18,398.37*	*2,567.28*	*502.99*	*(237.43)*	*2,832.84*	*15,565.52*	*16,469.63*
b Improvements to leasehold buildings	CY	11,414.52	2,230.65	(43.34)	13,601.83	4,132.01	612.15	(15.13)	4,729.03	8,872.80	7,282.51
	PY	*11,768.85*	*252.16*	*(606.49)*	*11,414.52*	*4,079.30*	*600.10*	*(547.39)*	*4,132.01*	*7,282.51*	*7,689.55*
Total Buildings	CY	**29,812.89**	**2,322.38**	**(45.94)**	**32,089.33**	**6,964.85**	**1,108.03**	**(15.50)**	**8,057.38**	**24,031.95**	**22,848.03**
	PY	***30,805.76***	***540.94***	***(1533.81)***	***29,812.89***	***6,646.58***	***1,103.09***	***(784.82)***	***6,964.85***	***22,848.03***	***24,159.18***
3 Plant, Machinery and Data Processing	CY	11,243.46	1,909.73	(185.90)	12,967.29	5,206.48	849.88	(138.81)	5,917.55	7,049.74	6,036.98
Equipments	PY	*11,040.44*	*655.69*	*(452.68)*	*11,243.46*	*4,696.91*	*827.86*	*(318.28)*	*5,206.48*	*6,036.98*	*6,343.54*
4 Furniture and Fixtures	CY	2,949.14	895.73	(102.10)	3,742.77	1,324.51	223.09	(72.93)	1,474.67	2,268.10	1,624.63
	PY	*2,874.61*	*182.63*	*(108.09)*	*2,949.14*	*1,209.91*	*209.64*	*(95.04)*	*1,324.51*	*1,624.63*	*1,664.70*
5 Office Equipment	CY	4.47	-	0.00	4.47	4.11	0.09	0.00	4.20	0.27	0.36
	PY	*4.47*	-	*0.00*	*4.47*	*4.02*	*0.09*	*0.00*	*4.11*	*0.36*	*0.45*
Sub-Total	CY	**44,099.55**	**5,127.84**	**(333.94)**	**48,893.45**	**13,499.96**	**2,181.08**	**(227.24)**	**15,453.80**	**33,439.64**	**30,599.59**
	PY	***45,202.54***	***1,379.26***	***(2482.26)***	***44,099.55***	***12,557.42***	***2,140.22***	***(1198.14)***	***13,499.96***	***30,599.59***	***32,645.12***
INTANGIBLE ASSETS											
Computer Software	CY	1,321.07	88.11	(0.11)	1,409.07	1,021.58	81.38	(0.00)	1,102.96	306.11	299.49
	PY	*1,291.37*	*31.39*	*(1.70)*	*1,321.07*	*924.31*	*98.97*	*(1.70)*	*1,021.58*	*299.48*	*367.06*
Sub-Total	CY	**1,321.07**	**88.11**	**(0.11)**	**1,409.07**	**1,021.58**	**81.38**	**(0.00)**	**1,102.96**	**306.11**	**299.49**
	PY	***1,291.37***	***31.39***	***(1.70)***	***1,321.07***	***924.31***	***98.97***	***(1.70)***	***1,021.58***	***299.48***	***367.06***
Total	CY	**45,420.61**	**5,215.96**	**(334.05)**	**50,302.52**	**14,521.54**	**2,262.46**	**(227.24)**	**16,556.76**	**33,745.75**	**30,899.08**
	PY	***46,493.92***	***1,410.65***	***(2483.96)***	***45,420.61***	***13,481.74***	***2,239.19***	***(1199.84)***	***14,521.54***	***30,899.07***	***33,012.18***
CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS (Refer Note 3(iii))	CY	556.21	5,105.60	(5,215.96)	445.85	-	-	-	-	445.85	556.21
	PY	*258.47*	*1,708.39*	*(1,410.65)*	*556.21*	-	-	-	-	*556.21*	*258.47*

Notes:

3(i) Net Block of Building Includes ₹14,571.88 lakhs (Previous year ₹14,994.84 lakhs) constructed on Leasehold Land.

3(ii) Opening Gross Block includes impairment provision for Ludhiana property of ₹520 lakhs.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

3 (iii) Capital Work-in-progress ageing is given below:

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress #	204.76	0.96	-	-	205.72
	307.04	*6.30*	*6.42*	-	*319.76*
Projects temporarily suspended (refer note 3(v))	3.27	-	-	236.86	240.13
	-	-	-	*236.45*	*236.45*
	208.03	**0.96**	**-**	**236.86**	**445.85**
	307.04	*6.30*	*6.42*	*236.45*	*556.21*

Figure in italic are for previous year.

Includes amortisation of Right-of-use assets and Interest on lease liability of ₹20.92 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ Nil) during the year.

3 (iv) Paradip project is temporarily suspended due to the evacuation notice received from the Odisha Government. Currently, this matter is stayed.

Note 3b: Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	2,181.08	2,140.22
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets (excluding Depreciation transferred to Capital Work-in-progress)	1,884.46	1,605.00
Amortisation on Intangible Assets	81.38	98.97
	4,146.92	**3,844.19**

Note 4: Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a)	**Non-current Financial Assets**		
	Other than related parties		
	Long-term security deposits		
	Hotel Properties	941.50	851.20
	Public bodies and Others	393.23	347.31
		1,334.73	**1,198.51**
(b)	**Current Financial Assets**		
	Other than related parties		
	Other Financial Assets	1.91	9.68
	Interest Accrued on Deposits	0.59	1.21
		2.50	**10.89**
	Cost reimbursement receivable from Managed Properties	482.07	453.56
	Less: Provision for Credit Impaired financial asset	(125.47)	-
		356.60	**453.56**
		359.10	**464.45**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 5: Other Tax Assets (net)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Tax Assets (Net)	1,253.11	999.80
(Net of Provision for Tax ₹ Nil , Previous year ₹ Nil)		
	1,253.11	**999.80**

Note 6: Other Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a)	**Other Non-current Assets**		
	Prepaid Expenses	404.99	367.89
	Capital Advances	330.02	404.49
	Contract Fulfilment costs (Refer Note 36 (ii) (b))	345.17	358.55
	Balance with Government authorities	58.73	103.56
		1,138.91	**1,234.49**
	Advance to Suppliers	40.72	99.46
	Less: Allowance for Doubtful Advance	-	(52.37)
		40.72	**47.09**
		1,179.63	**1,281.58**
(b)	**Other Current Assets**		
	Prepaid Expenses	275.48	202.13
	Balance with Government authorities	1,007.68	783.92
	Contract Fulfilment costs (Refer Note 36 (ii) (b))	12.94	12.94
	Advance to Suppliers	671.43	899.78
	Advances to employees	22.06	33.61
		1,989.59	**1,932.38**

Note: The Company has not granted any Loans or advances to Promotors, Directors, KMP and related parties.

Note 7: Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Stores and Operating Supplies	310.25	220.90
Stock Food and Beverage	91.65	64.47
	401.90	**285.37**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 8: Investments

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
Current Investments				
Carried at fair value through profit and loss:				
Investments in Mutual Fund Units (Unquoted)	Units		Units	
Axis Overnight Fund Growth	40,230.18	508.12	-	-
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund Growth	42,223.56	542.34	21,937.92	263.99
SBI Overnight Fund – Regular Plan – Growth	10,105.38	388.96	12,932.29	466.64
Tata Overnight Fund Regular Plan Growth	44,312.91	556.71	-	-
		1,996.13		**730.63**

Note 9: Trade Receivables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Unsecured		
Considered good	3,242.69	2,651.61
Credit impaired	385.38	553.45
	3,628.07	**3,205.06**
Less: Allowance for trade receivables credit impaired	(385.38)	(553.45)
	3,242.69	**2,651.61**

Footnote:

i) Allowance for Trade receivable credit impaired

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	553.45	461.42
Less: Transferred to other current financial assets	(121.49)	-
	431.95	**461.42**
Add: Allowance during the year	10.25	136.62
	442.20	**598.04**
Less: Bad Debts written off against past provision/Reversal of allowances no longer required	(56.82)	(44.59)
Closing Balance	**385.38**	**553.45**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

ii) Trade Receivables ageing schedule given below:

	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						
	Unbilled Dues	Less than 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
a) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	415.33	2,534.74	242.59	25.38	4.85	19.80	3,242.69
	394.46	*2,035.92*	*231.57*	*(37.52)*	*(4.57)*	*31.75*	*2,651.61*
b) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	116.60	62.62	206.16	385.38
	-	-	-	*148.17*	*95.12*	*310.16*	*553.45*
d) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**415.33**	**2,534.74**	**242.59**	**141.97**	**67.48**	**225.96**	**3,628.07**
	394.46	*2,035.92*	*231.57*	*110.65*	*90.55*	*341.91*	*3,205.06*
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	-	-	-	(116.60)	(62.62)	(206.16)	(385.38)
	-	-	-	*(148.17)*	*(95.12)*	*(310.16)*	*(553.45)*
Net Trade Receivables	**415.33**	**2,534.74**	**242.59**	**25.38**	**4.85**	**19.80**	**3,242.69**
	394.46	*2,035.92*	*231.57*	*(37.52)*	*(4.57)*	*31.75*	*2,651.61*

* Figure in italic are for previous year.

(iii) For related party balances refer Note 31.

(iv) ‘Trade Receivables include debts due from Directors – ₹ Nil (Previous year – ₹ Nil) in the ordinary course of business.

Note 10: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash on hand	4.66	1.66
Cash in Transit	9.65	5.41
Balances with bank in current account	381.09	364.36
	395.40	**371.43**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 11: Equity Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
10,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each	10,000.00	10,000.00
Preference Shares		
1,50,00,000 Preference Shares of ₹100/- each	15,000.00	15,000.00
	25,000.00	**25,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
Equity Shares		
9,90,22,217 (Previous year 9,90,22,217) Equity shares of ₹10/- each fully paid-up	9,902.22	9,902.22
	9,902.22	**9,902.22**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	(₹ lakhs)	No. of shares	(₹ lakhs)
As at the beginning of the year	9,90,22,217	9,902.22	9,40,33,729	9,403.37
Add: Shares issued on Rights basis	-	-	49,88,488	498.85
As at the end of the year	**9,90,22,217**	**9,902.22**	**9,90,22,217**	**9,902.22**

(iii) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited, Holding Company	**9,90,22,217**	**100.00**	**9,90,22,217**	**100.00**

(iv) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		Change in % of holding
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding	
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid					
The Indian Hotels Company Limited, Holding Company	**9,90,22,217**	**100.00**	**9,90,22,217**	**100.00**	**0%**

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		Change in % of holding
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding	
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid					
The Indian Hotels Company Limited, Holding Company	**9,90,22,217**	**100.00**	**9,14,19,350**	**97.20**	**3%**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 12: Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Reserve and Surplus		
(i)	**Securities Premium Account**		
	Opening Balance	37,913.52	31,912.37
	Add: Premium on issue of equity shares on rights basis	-	6,001.15
	Closing Balance	**37,913.52**	**37,913.52**
(ii)	**Retained Earnings**		
	Opening Balance	(23,021.55)	(30,150.69)
	Add: Current year Profit	4,389.67	7,113.62
	Add: Other Comprehensive Income – Defined Benefit Obligations	(2.21)	15.52
	Closing Balance	**(18,634.10)**	**(23,021.55)**
	Total	**19,279.43**	**14,891.97**

Note:

Nature and purpose of reserves

1. Securities Premium Reserve comprises of premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. Retained Earnings represent accumulated losses.

Note 13: Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Creditors for capital expenditure	222.24	347.98
Contractor's Retention Money	140.62	28.17
Security Deposits	17.53	26.82
Other Payables (Outsourced Food and Beverage Partners)	42.14	53.41
Employee related liabilities	216.13	209.70
	638.66	**666.08**

Note 14: Provisions

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a)	**Non-current provisions**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation		
	Compensated absences	87.65	74.56
	Gratuity (Refer note 30)	157.20	124.51
		244.85	**199.07**
(b)	**Current provisions**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation		
	Compensated absences	15.46	13.45
	Gratuity (Refer note 30)	15.33	14.69
		30.79	**28.14**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 15: Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises (Refer Footnote (i) and (ii))	8.98	33.26
	8.98	**33.26**
Dues of creditors other than small enterprises and micro enterprises.		
Vendor Payables	1,662.25	1,970.87
Accrued expenses and others	2,496.23	2,259.81
	4,158.48	**4,230.68**

Trade Payables ageing schedule given below:

		Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					
		Accrued	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	MSME	**-**	**8.98**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.98**
		-	*26.21*	*6.45*	*0.04*	*0.56*	*33.26*
(ii)	Others	**2,487.34**	**1,516.25**	**87.10**	**48.25**	**19.54**	**4,158.48**
		2,253.19	*1,802.39*	*148.31*	*10.35*	*16.44*	*4,230.68*
(iii)	Disputed dues – MSME	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues – Others	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		2,487.34	**1,525.22**	**87.10**	**48.25**	**19.54**	**4,167.46**
		2,253.19	*1,828.60*	*154.76*	*10.39*	*17.00*	*4,263.94*

* Figure in italic are for previous year.

Footnotes:

(i) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

(ii) The disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a)	The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year	8.98	30.96
(b)	The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	2.30
(c)	The amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(d)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(f)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

(iii) For related party balances refer Note 31.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 16: Other Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a)	**Non-current**		
	Advances collected from customers (Ind AS 115, note 36(iii))	228.39	653.37
		228.39	**653.37**
(b)	**Current liabilities**		
	Advances collected from customers(Ind AS 115, note 36(iii))	1,087.00	1,178.31
	Statutory Dues		
	Tax Deducted at Source	220.73	170.55
	Cess Payable	177.57	170.07
	Goods & Services Tax	148.75	133.23
	Payable for Provident and other funds	49.40	35.15
		1,683.45	**1,687.31**

Note 17: Revenue from Operations

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Room Income, Food, Restaurants Income	34,497.33	28,103.84
Rental Income	192.97	240.63
Management and operating fees	2,268.96	1,936.36
Other Operating Income	169.38	170.62
(Other operating revenue includes laundry income and miscellaneous income)		
	37,128.64	**30,451.45**

Note 18: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with banks	2.00	2.64
Amortisation of Interest on security deposits and other deposits	97.27	105.36
	99.27	**108.00**
Interest on Income tax refunds	22.82	20.31
Profit on sale of Investments (Net)	22.42	24.10
Gain on investments carried at fair value through statement of profit and loss	63.96	33.46
Others		
Liabilities no longer required written back	15.27	0.29
Miscellaneous Income		
Lease Waiver due to Force Majeure Clause	-	2.58
Other Miscellaneous Income	27.66	27.77
	251.40	**216.51**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 19: Food and Beverages Consumed

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Stock	64.47	36.40
Add: Purchases	1,754.99	1,264.52
	1,819.46	**1,300.92**
Less: Closing Stock	91.65	64.47
	1,727.81	**1,236.45**

Note 20: Employee Benefit Expenses and Payment to contractors

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc. Net (Refer note 29)	3,259.26	2,462.72
Payment to contractors	75.39	100.85
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (Refer note 30)	274.07	187.55
Retiring Gratuity (Refer Note 30)	50.97	53.05
Staff Welfare Expenses	843.89	472.43
	4,503.58	**3,276.60**

Note 21: Finance costs

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Expense at effective interest rate on borrowings which are measured at amortised cost	-	304.71
Interest Expense on working capital	-	10.33
Interest cost on lease liability (Ind AS 116) (Refer note 28)	3,834.83	3,629.43
Interest Expense on advances from customer (Refer Note 36 (iii))	94.55	128.22
	3,929.38	**4,072.69**

Note 22: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	**Operating expenses consist of the following:**		
	Linen and Room Supplies	879.80	532.17
	Housekeeping Charges	1,475.83	1,163.11
	Maintenance Charges	564.40	483.03
	Power and Fuel (Net)	2,461.65	2,159.69
	Water Charges	129.97	113.21
	Repairs to Buildings	306.36	355.26
	Repairs to Machinery	496.52	529.02
	Repairs to Others	183.46	382.61
	Security Charges	716.70	588.18
	Linen, Uniform Washing and Laundry Expenses	319.04	413.67
	Guest Hotel Expenses	1,268.75	1,007.89
	Travel Agent's Commission	2,042.29	1,797.00
	Collecting Agent's Commission	219.71	175.44
	Other Operating Expenses	170.13	147.89
		11,234.61	**9,848.17**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(ii)	**General expenses consist of the following:**		
	Rent (Refer Note 28)	143.77	149.60
	License Fees	1,539.56	1,011.12
	Management Fees	674.65	543.26
	Rates and Taxes	566.41	626.32
	Insurance	137.61	80.00
	Advertising and Publicity	703.54	368.65
	Printing and Stationery	86.40	79.39
	Passage and Travelling	181.91	90.52
	Legal and Professional Fees	1,282.68	838.36
	Telephone and Communications Expenses	556.38	533.48
	Director Sitting Fees	-	4.00
	Provision for doubtful debts/Bad Debts written off	17.06	136.62
	Provision for doubtful advance	-	52.37
	Loss (Profit) on Sale/Discard of Property, Plant and Equipment	78.05	25.86
	Other Miscellaneous Expenses	315.15	232.82
	Payment to Auditors		
	i. As Auditor	51.00	51.28
	ii. For Taxation Audit	7.00	7.00
	iii. For Reimbursement of Expenses	5.37	4.28
		6,346.54	**4,834.92**
		17,581.15	**14,683.09**

Note 23: Exceptional Items

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Exceptional Items comprises the following:		
Gain on sale of Mangalore Property (Refer note 35)	-	1,202.23
	-	**1,202.23**

Note 24: Tax Disclosures:

Income Tax recognised in Profit and loss:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	-	-
	-	**-**
Deferred Tax In respect of the current year	1,101.53	(2,356.45)
	1,101.53	(2,356.45)
Total tax expense recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations	**1,101.53**	**(2,356.45)**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarised below:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax from continuing operations (a)	5,491.20	4,757.17
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	26.00%	26.00%
Calculated taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deductions [(a) x (b)]	1,427.71	1,236.86
Tax effect arising out of:		
Effect of income that are not taxable in determining taxable profit	-	(304.81)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	0.60
Effect of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences now recognised as deferred tax assets	(302.17)	(2,351.00)
Utilisation of Unused Tax Losses on which deferred tax assets not recognised earlier	-	(1,578.37)
Others	(24.01)	640.27
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	1,101.53	(2,356.45)

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax		
(a) Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	(0.78)	5.45
	(0.78)	**5.45**

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax assets	6,611.20	7,849.44
Deferred Tax liabilities	(5,360.95)	(5,498.45)
Net Deferred Tax Asset	**1,250.25**	**2,351.00**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31,2024 are as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities):				
Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets	(5,498.45)	153.91	-	(5,344.54)
Unrealised Gain/Loss on Investments carried at fair value through Profit and Loss A/c	-	(16.41)	-	(16.41)
Provision for Employee Benefits	58.12	12.78	0.78	71.67
Unused tax losses (Business)	4,640.09	(1,588.07)	-	3,052.02
Right-of-use assets (net of Lease Liability)	3,007.34	346.82	-	3,354.16
Provision for Doubtful Debts	143.90	(11.08)	-	132.82
Others	-	0.52	-	0.52
Total Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**2,351.00**	**(1,101.53)**	**0.78**	**1,250.25**

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31,2023 are as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities):				
Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets	(5,795.41)	296.46	-	(5,498.45)
Provision for Employee Benefits	94.41	(30.84)	(5.45)	58.12
Unused tax losses (Business)	2,813.63	1,826.46	-	4,640.09
Right-of-use assets (net of Lease Liability)	2,726.17	281.17	-	3,007.34
Provision for Doubtful Debts	161.20	(17.30)	-	143.90
Total Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**0.00**	**2356.45**	**(5.45)**	**2,351.00**

Note:

A Deferred tax asset of ₹302.30 lakhs (PY – ₹2,351.00 lakhs) has been recognised by the Company on certain unused tax losses in the current year based on internal budgets, profit forecast prepared by the management and applying tax principals to those forecasts.

The Company has created deferred tax assets of ₹302.30 lakhs (PY – ₹2,351.00 lakhs) based on the reasonable certainty that it will be able to fully utilise its carry forward tax losses of ₹1,162.69 lakhs (PY – ₹9,041.00 lakhs) (comprising carried forward tax specified business loss and unabsorbed depreciation) in the subsequent years. Under the prevailing tax laws, the Company is allowed to set off unabsorbed depreciation and specified business tax losses for infinite period. The Company is reasonably certain that it will have sufficient future taxable income in the next year considering the growth trajectory and past performance that this deferred tax asset is fully recoverable. The management will continue to monitor and review these assets based on the profit forecasts in future.

The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets of ₹1,901.96 lakhs (PY ₹2,204.26 lakhs) on loss amount of ₹7,315.25 lakhs (PY ₹8,477.94 lakhs) as on balance sheet date.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The Company has reviewed its income tax treatments in order to determine whether Appendix C of Ind AS 12 effective from April 01, 2019 could have an impact on the Financial statements and concluded that it has no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

As a practice, where the interpretation of income tax law is not clear, management relies on some or all of the following factors to determine the probability of its acceptance by the tax authority:

– Strength of technical and judicial argument and clarity of the legislation

– Past experience related to similar tax treatments in its own case.

– Legal and professional advice or case law related to other entities

After analysing above factors for each of such uncertain tax treatments, where the Company expects that the probability of sustain its position on ultimate resolution of such uncertain tax treatment is remote, the Company ensures that such uncertain tax positions are adequately provided for in the financial statements.

Note 25: Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for):

There are matters in appellate, judicial and arbitration proceedings (including those described below) arising during conduct of the Company's business. Some of these proceedings in respect of matters under litigation are in early stages, and in some other cases, the claims are indeterminate.

(a) On account of matters in dispute:

(i) Amounts in respect of claims (excluding interest and penalties) asserted by various revenue authorities on the Company, in respect of taxes, etc. which are in dispute, are as under:

(₹ lakhs)

Nature	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Property Tax *	166.46	166.46
Goods & Services Tax**	147.80	-
	314.26	**166.46**

*₹50 lakhs paid under protest to New Delhi Municipal Council.

** Excludes Interest Demands of ₹148.90 lakhs.

(ii) In respect of Income Tax matters, the Company's appeals are pending, and the said amounts have been paid/adjusted and will be recovered as refund if the matters are decided in favour of the Company.

(b) On account of lease agreement:

In respect of one of the erstwhile hotel's building taken on lease by the Company at Ludhiana, basis representations and assurances given, the possession of the hotel after execution of Agreement to Lease (ATL) was taken by the Company. The Company is of the opinion that the person claiming ownership is false as the ownership of an immovable property can alone be transferred by a registered document after payment of proper stamp duty and registration charges and not on the basis of sole unregistered agreement to sale of the hotel. The Company has filed a suit against the lessor to claim ₹937.02 lakhs as the amount invested in the hotel along with interest due to their false and fraudulent misrepresentation and non-fulfilment of contractual obligations. The respondent sought an arbitration against company and counter claimed rent of ₹4,370.07 lakhs (after adjusting security deposit of ₹28.50 lakhs) for the alleged unexpired period of lease. Based upon the legal advice, the Company believes these claims to be untenable and had obtained a stay order from Hon'ble Supreme Court against the arbitration proceedings.

After the SLP was over, the arbitration proceeding has been commenced subject to all the contention raised by the parties. The Company is believing that this claim is not maintainable, as per legal opinion received the Company has a good case

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(c) Others:

Management is generally unable to reasonably estimate a range of possible loss for proceedings or disputes other than those included in the estimate above, including where:

(i) plaintiffs/parties have not claimed an amount of money damages, unless management can otherwise determine an appropriate amount;

(ii) the proceedings are in early stages;

(iii) there is uncertainty as to the outcome of pending appeals or motions or negotiations;

(iv) there are significant factual issues to be resolved; and/or there are novel legal issues presented.

The Company's management does not believe, based on currently available information, that the outcomes of the above matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements, though the outcomes could be material to the Company's operating results for any particular period, depending, in part, upon the operating results for such period. It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash flows, if any, in respect of the above.

Note 26: Capital Commitments:

Commitment includes the amount of purchase order (Net of Advance) issued to parties for completion of assets. Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for is ₹3,323 lakhs (Previous year – ₹ 4,321.52 lakhs).

Note 27: Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

All financial assets and liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised costs and the fair value of financial assets and liabilities approximate their respective amortised cost

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Level	Total Carrying Cost	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial Assets			
Measured at fair values			
Mutual Fund	Level 1	1,996.12	730.63
Not Measured at fair value			
Trade receivables		3,242.70	2,651.61
Cash and cash equivalents		395.40	371.43
Other current financial assets		359.10	464.45
Other non-current financial assets		1,334.73	1,198.51
Financial Liabilities			
Not Measured at fair value			
Other financial liabilities	Level 3	613.60	666.08
Lease liabilities		41,753.71	36,890.66
Trade payables		4,262.90	4,263.94

The Company has not disclosed the fair value of financial assets such as trade receivables, short-term loans, deposits etc. and financial liabilities such as trade payable because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The carrying amounts of the borrowings that are not measured at fair value are reasonable approximation of fair value, as they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Measurement of fair values

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

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

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant Inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. Financial instruments such as unlisted equity shares, loans are included in this hierarchy.

Note 28: Lease Ind AS 116:

Exposure to future cash flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management’s forecasts and could be different from expectations.

Maturity Analysis

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Not later than one year	4,662.59	4,314.27
Later than one year but not later than five years	18,535.92	17,406.83
Later than five years	1,08,629,32	1,02,006.37
	1,31,827.83	**1,23,727.47**

In addition, in certain circumstances the Company is committed to making additional lease payments that are contingent on the performance of the hotels that are being leased.

(₹ lakhs)

Analysed as:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-Current	40,649.14	36,015.67
Current	1,104.57	874.99
Total	**41,753.71**	**36,890.66**

The Current Portion of the lease liability is excluding the interest component on the lease liability. Actual Lease Payments (including notional interest as per Ind AS 116) would be ₹4,662.59 lakhs (PY ₹4,314.27 lakhs). Also, refer to the Maturity Analysis of the Lease Payments.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Right-of-use Assets Schedule

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Leased Land	Owned Building on Leased Land	Property – Leased	Total
Gross Block at Cost				
At April 01, 2023	3,910.91	19,647.87	7,799.96	31,358.74
Additions	3,632.72	-	3,131.46	6,764.18
Deduction for the year	-			
As at March, 2024	**7,543.63**	**19,647.87**	**10,931.42**	**38,122.92**
Amortisation				
At April 01, 2023	355.22	3,742.73	1,800.08	5,898.03
Charge for the year	108.33*	1,011.22	770.49	1,890.04
Deductions for the year				
As at March, 2024	**459.65**	**4,753.95**	**2,570.57**	**7,784.17**
Net Block				
As at March, 2024	**7,080.08**	**14,893.92**	**8,360.85**	**30,334.85**
As at March, 2023	**3,555.69**	**15,905.13**	**5,999.88**	**25,460.71**

*Amortisation includes ₹5.58 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ NIL) which is capitalised during the year.

The total cash outflow for leases is ₹6,067.01 lakhs (PY ₹5,233.77 lakhs) for the year ended March 31, 2024, including cash outflow of variable leases, short-term leases and leases of low-value assets of ₹1,681.36 lakhs (PY ₹1,159.36 lakhs). Interest on lease liabilities is ₹3,834.83 lakhs (PY ₹3,629.43 lakhs) for the year ended March 31, 2024.

The net impact due to Ind AS 116 in the current year is ₹1,185.19 lakhs (PY ₹1,010.92) lakhs in the statement of Profit and Loss account.

All the title deeds are held in the name of the Company except the ones which are disclosed in Note 38 (c).

Note 29: Capitalisation/Reimbursement of Expenses from Salaries and Wages:

Following expenses are disclosed in the Statement of Profit and Loss, at net of amounts capitalised for projects and recoveries made under management contract:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries and Wages	3,982.60	2,862.20
Less: Salary Capitalised	68.30	29.38
Less: Recoveries made under Management contracts	579.65	269.25
Salaries and Wages (Net)	**3,334.65**	**2,563.57**

Note 30: Employee Benefits:

(a) The Company has recognised the following expenses as defined contribution plan under the head “Company’s Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds” (net of recoveries):

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provident Fund *	235.20	160.10
Total	**235.20**	**160.10**

* In light of the Supreme Court judgement dated February 28, 2019 regarding the definition of wages for calculation of Provident fund contribution, the Company as advised, on a prudent basis, has provided for the liability prospectively from date of judgement.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The Company operates post-retirement defined benefit plans – Gratuity (Unfunded)

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan (unfunded). The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The calculation of the Company's obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in the standalone statement of profit and loss except remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligations which is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income. All expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in employee benefits expense in the Statement of profit and loss. When the benefits of plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit related to past service by employees is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

(b) Defined Benefit Plans – As per Actuarial Valuation on March 31, 2024: -

(i) Amount recognised in Balance Sheet and movement in net liability

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Un Funded	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Present Value of Unfunded Obligations	172.53	139.19
Net (Asset)/Liability	**172.53**	**139.19**

(ii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Un Funded	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current Service Cost	41.14	40.02
Past Service Cost	0.00	(0.89)
Interest Cost	9.83	13.91
Total	**50.97**	**53.04**

(iii) Expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Un Funded	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening amount recognised in OCI outside Profit and Loss	(50.57)	(29.60)
Remeasurements due to actuarial loss/(gain) arising from:		
Changes in financial assumptions	3.29	(6.90)
Experience adjustments	(0.30)	(14.07)
Total	**(47.58)**	**(50.57)**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(iv) Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation -

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Un Funded	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	139.19	215.74
Current Service Cost	41.14	40.02
Past Service Cost	0.00	(0.89)
Interest Cost	9.83	13.91
Change in Financial Assumptions	3.29	(6.90)
Experience adjustments	(0.30)	(14.06)
Benefits Paid	(19.28)	(21.44)
Impact of Liability assumed or (settled)*	(1.34)	(87.19)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**172.53**	**139.19**

*On account of inter group transfer of employees during the year.

(v) Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Un Funded	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Discount rate (p.a.) in %	7.20%	7.45%
Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.) in %	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality Post-Retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate

1. **Discount Rate:**

   The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at 15th March 2024 for the estimated term of the obligations.

2. **Salary Escalation Rate:**

   The estimates of future salary increase considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factor.

(vi) Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	Gratuity			
	Unfunded			
	Discount Rate		Salary Escalation	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(3.75)%	(3.54)%	4.08%	3.85%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	4.01%	3.78%	(3.85)%	(3.64)%

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(vii) Expected future benefit payments

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within one year	15.33	14.69
Between one and five years	80.07	60.99
After five years	252.55	201.59
Weighted average duration of the Defined Benefit Obligation (in years)	7.76	7.31

The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors. The above information has been certified by the actuary and has been relied upon by the Auditors.

Note on Social Security Code:

The date of implementation of the Code on Social Security, 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits is yet to be notified by the Government and when implemented will impact the contributions by the Company towards benefits such as Provident Fund, Gratuity etc. The Company will assess the impact of the Code and give effect in the financial results when the Code and Rules thereunder are notified.

Note 31: Related Party Disclosures:

(a) The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

i. Holding Company

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	India

ii. Company having significant influence over

Holding Company

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
Tata Sons Limited (including its Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures)	India

iii. Subsidiary of Holding Company

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
Ideal Ice Limited	India

iv. Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures of Company having significant influence over Holding Company

Name of the Company's	Country of Incorporation
Tata Consultancy Services Limited	India
Air India Limited	India

v. Key Management Personnel

Particulars	Relation
Deepika Rao (up to April 30, 2022)	Managing Director & CEO

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(b) Details of related party transactions during the year

(₹ lakhs)

	Companies having Significant Influence	Key Management Personnel	Joint Venture of Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary	Holding Company
Deputed staff in	-	-	-	-	70.48
	-	-	-	-	*26.88*
Interest Expense	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	*252.78*
Intra Group Services – In	-	-	-	-	34.70
	-	-	-	-	*40.00*
Loyalty Expense	-	-	-	-	219.12
	-	-	-	-	*34.22*
Management & Operating Fees Expense	-	-	-	108.80	581.30
	-	-	-	*26.33*	*511.97*
Management Fees Income				21.38	94.81
	-	-	-	-	-
Operating/Licence Fees	1,168.16	-	-	-	2.30
	1,894.72	-	-	-	*2.19*
Other Cost Reimbursements	-	2.67	-	-	215.52
	-	*0.76*	*3.41*	-	*239.09*
Cost Reimbursements Out	-	-	-	53.70	97.02
	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Goods and Services	1,416.47		0.15	1.18	
	1,437.45	*0.03*	*4.14*	-	*11.37*
Room Revenue	1,125.14	-	0.16	15.67	30.04
	4,028.02	-	*4.70*	*1.27*	*11.64*

(c) Details of related party outstanding balances at end of the year

	Companies having Significant Influence	Key Management Personnel	Joint Venture of Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary	Holding Company
Balance Receivable	372.36	-	-	12.68	143.05
	1,299.90	-	*1.41*	*0.67*	*5.12*
Balance Payable	95.90	-	0.03	12.27	209.40
	84.43	*0.06*	*0.06*	*0.07*	*150.23*
Deposit Paid	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	*198.00*	-
Deposit Received	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	*198.00*	-
ICD Repaid	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	*5,000.00*

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(d) Statement of Material Transactions

(₹ lakhs)

Sr. No.	Description	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
I	**The Indian Hotels Company Limited**		
1	Room Revenue	30.04	11.64
2	Operating Fees & Expenses	581.30	523.33
3	Management Fees Income	94.81	-
4	Retirement Benefits	-	107.08
5	Reimbursement Expenses	215.52	131.97
6	Deputed Staff Out	70.48	26.88
7	Interest Paid	-	252.78
8	Loyalty Expense	219.12	34.22
9	Rental/leave and Licence Expenses	2.30	2.19
10	Balance Receivable	143.05	5.12
11	Balance Payable	209.40	150.23
12	Inter Company Deposits Repaid	-	5,000.00
13	Intra Group Services- In	34.70	40.00
14	Issue of Equity shares	-	6,500.00
15	Cost Reimbursement In	97.02	-
II	**Ideal Ice Limited**		
1	Room Revenue	2.15	-
2	Operating Fees	108.80	31.99
3	Balance Receivable	1.58	-
4	Balance Payable	12.27	5.73
5	Deposit Paid	-	198.00
6	Deposit Received	-	198.00
III	**Tata Consultancy Services Limited**		
1	Room Revenue	459.84	685.31
2	Purchase of Goods & Services	557.09	382.84
3	Balance Payable	80.17	56.73
4	Balance Receivable	247.63	280.44
5	Management and Operating Fees	1,168.16	1,551.37
IV	**Air India Limited**		
1	Room Revenue	223.41	409.93
2	Balance Receivable	29.60	80.74
V	**Deepika Rao**		
1	Managerial Remuneration	-	6.42

Note 32: Segment Information:

The Company's only business being hospitality services, disclosure of segment-wise information is not applicable under Ind AS 108 – 'Operating Segments' (Ind AS-108). There is no geographical segment to be reported since all the operations are undertaken in India.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 33: Earnings Per Share (EPS):

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Ind AS 33 – 'Earnings Per Share'

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Profit/(Loss) after tax (₹ lakhs)	4,389.67	7113.62
Weighted Average no. of equity shares (Nos.)	9,90,22,217	9,84,77,027
Earnings per share – Basic (Amount ₹)	4.43	7.22
Face Value per Equity Share (Amount ₹)	10	10

Note: Earnings per share for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been adjusted in respect of the Rights issue.

Note 34: Financial Risk Management:

Risk Management Framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company's, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company's audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers or counterparty to financial instruments may not be able to meet their obligations. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Credit risks arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, financial institutions and others, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before entering into contract. Sale limits are established for each customer, reviewed regularly and any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company.

Please refer footnote (i) of Note 9 of the financials for Credit risk for trade receivable.

b) 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

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

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.

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 while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities, Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance and compliance with internal statement of financial position ratio targets.

i) Maturities of Financial Liabilities

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

(₹ lakhs)

March 31,2024	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
Lease Liabilities	4,662.59	5,000.03	13,535.88	1,08,629.32	1,31,827.82
Trade and other payables	4,262.90	-	-	-	4,262.90
Other Financial Liabilities	613.60	-	-	-	613.60
Total Financial Liabilities	**9,539.09**	**5,003.03**	**13,535.88**	**1,08,629.32**	**1,36,707.82**

(₹ lakhs)

March 31,2023	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
Lease Liabilities	4,314.27	4,457.99	12,948.84	1,02,006.37	1,23,727.47
Trade and other payables	4,263.94	-	-	-	4,263.94
Other Financial Liabilities	666.08	-	-	-	666.08
Total Financial Liabilities	**9,244.29**	**4,457.99**	**12,948.84**	**1,02,006.37**	**1,28,657.49**

ii) Financing Arrangements

The Company had access to undrawn overdraft facility of ₹2,800.00 lakhs (PY ₹2,800.00 lakhs) as on March 31, 2024.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Expiring Within One Year:		
Bank Overdraft	2,800.00	2,800.00
Total	**2,800.00**	**2,800.00**

iii) Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern. The structure is managed to maintain an investment grade credit rating, to provide ongoing returns to shareholders and to service debt obligations, whilst maintaining maximum operational flexibility.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital based on the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by Equity. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current term loans' as shown in the balance sheet excluding overdraft) less cash and cash equivalents.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Borrowings	0.00	0.00
Less: Cash & Cash equivalents	395.40	371.43
Net Borrowings	(395.40)	(371.43)
Equity	29,181.61	24,794.19
Gearing Ratio	-	-

c) Market Risk

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

i) Foreign Currency Risk

The unhedged foreign currency exposure payable is as under:

(₹ lakhs)

	Currency	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
		Foreign Currency	INR	Foreign Currency	INR
Trade Payable	USD	8089.03	6.70	38,098.71	31.50
Trade Payable	EUR	-	-	-	-
Net Exposure	USD	8089.03	6.70	38,098.71	31.50
	EUR	-	-	-	-

Sensitivity

For the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 every 3% depreciation/appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and US dollar, shall not have material impact on the Company's profit before tax.

ii) Interest Rate Risk

Where applicable the Company adopts a policy to hedge the interest rate movement in order to mitigate the risk with regards to floating rate linked loans based on the market outlook on interest rates.

Note 35: Property Sale

During the previous year 22-23, the Company's property in Mangalore comprising land and hotel building was sold on August 25, 2022 for a consideration of ₹2,400.00 lakhs. The written down value of the above assets along with direct expenses & stock aggregated to ₹1,197.79 lakhs, accordingly a gain of ₹1,202.21 lakhs has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year 2022-23.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 36: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

i) Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and Loss:

(₹ lakhs)

Revenue from operations	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue from contract with customers		
Room Income, Food, Restaurants Income	34,497.33	28,103.84
Rental Income	192.97	240.63
Management and operating fees	2,268.96	1,936.36
Other Operating Revenue	169.38	170.62
Total Revenue from operations	**37,128.64**	**30,451.45**

ii) Contract Balances

a) The contract liabilities primarily relate the advance consideration received from customers for which revenue is recognised when the performance obligation is over/services delivered.

Advance Collections are recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied under the terms of the agreement with the customer. This includes advances received from the customer towards rooms/restaurant revenues. Revenue is recognised once the performance obligation is met i.e. on room stay/sale of food and beverages in line with the requirements of Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contract with Customers (Ind AS 115).

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Contract liabilities		
Advances collected from customers *	662.20	1,178.31

* Considering the nature of business of the Company, the advance collections from customer and Income received in advance are generally materialised as revenue within the same operating cycle.

b) Contract Fulfilment costs are recognised as asset as per Ind AS 115 – Revenue from contracts with customer in the respect of Ginger Bangalore White Field as the Company expects to recover these costs on the basis of the said agreement executed with the Company. The Company charges this cost in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the said agreement.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Gross Contract fulfilment cost	371.50	387.45
Less: Deductions during the year	-	2.48
Less: Charged to Profit and Loss	13.39	13.47
Net Contract fulfilment cost (Including Current and Non-current Portion)	**358.11**	**371.50**

iii) Advance received from the customer for the more than 1 year

The Company had received an advance for a hotel in Kalinganagar from Tata Steel Limited (TSL) of ₹1,800.00 lakhs which is required to be offset over 60 months from the month in which operation of hotel commences as per the terms stipulated in the agreement. Based on management's assessment, there is significant financing component in the advance amount, hence the Company has recognised the interest expense for the same. The Company have

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

recognised the interest cost in the statement of Profit and Loss with corresponding adjustment to revenue over a period. The outstanding amount as on March 31, 2024 is ₹553.55 lakhs (Previous year March 31, 23 is ₹913.55).

The impact of Ind AS 115 on net worth of the Company is as follows in the current year-

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Expense Ind AS 115	94.55	128.22
Less: Revenue Ind AS 115	(166.83)	(123.06)
Total Impact on Net Worth	**(72.27)**	**5.16**

Note 37: Audit Trail

The Company has audit trail feature enabled from April 01, 2023 with respect to application layer changes in accounting software which has worked effectively throughout the year. Post publication of the ICAI implementation guide, direct database level changes were also included in audit trail scope. Audit trail in accounting software for data changes done through application layer was enabled from December 21, 2023 and the Company is in process of enabling direct database level changes post balance sheet date. However, the Company had no direct access to the database and those changes are processed by a third party based on requests raised by the Company. The Company has obtained confirmation from the third party service provider that no changes have been made to DB directly during the year.

Note 38: Ratios and Explanations

a) Ratios:

Sr. No.	Ratio	In times/%	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a)	Current Ratio	in times	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings	1.10	0.86
b)	Debt Service Coverage	in times	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	1.64	0.72
c)	Return on Equity	in %	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	16%	40%
d)	Inventory Turnover*		NA	NA	NA	NA
e)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in days	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	12.60	14.52
f)	Trade Payable Turnover	in days	Total expenses – Depreciation – Interest – Payroll Cost	Average Trade Payables	4.53	5.56
g)	Net Capital Turnover (Working Capital Turnover)	in times	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e. (Avg. Current Assets – Avg. Current Liabilities)	(230.31)	(9.63)
h)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	12%	23%
i)	Return on Capital Employed	in %	EBIT	Avg. Equity + Avg. Debt + Avg. Leases	14%	15%
j)	Return on Investment*	in %	Return on Mutual Funds	Average Investment in Mutual Funds	6%	8%

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

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

a) Inventory turnover ratio: since the Company holds inventory for consumption in the service of food and beverages and the proportion of such inventory is insignificant to assets.

Explanations to variance in Ratios:

1. Improved current asset ratio on account of free cash flows leading to increase in short-term investment.
2. Debt Service Coverage have changed as compared to previous year due to principal payments of long-term (including prepayment) during the year which was nil as compared to last year.
3. Trade receivables turnover ratio increased due to better efficiency in collections.
4. Net Profit Ratio and Return on equity have reduced due to DTA creation in last year, the Company profitability has improved in the current year.

b) Transaction with Struck off Companies:

The Company has reviewed transactions and balances to identify if there are any transactions with struck off companies. To the extent information available on struck off companies' data, the Company had no transactions with company which was struck off.

c) Title deeds of leased assets not held in the name of the Company:

The title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date except in respect of:

Description of Property	Gross Carrying Value (in lakhs)	Held in the name of	Period held-indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Commercial Building – Chennai Vadapalani	707.25	Dr. Sankar T. S. R. Mohanselvan	12 years	The building is in the possession of the Company where the lease deed is yet to be registered in the name of the Company.
Commercial Building – Kochi Kalamassery	1,166.13	Canton Residency Pvt. Ltd.	2 year 3 days	The building is in the possession of the Company where the lease deed is yet to be registered in the name of the Company.
Commercial Building-Chennai OMR	1,258.30	KVSN Properties Pvt. Ltd. (In addition to the Company, there are 7 other individuals)	1 year 11 days	The building is in the possession of the Company where the lease deed is yet to be registered in the name of the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

d) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) any funds, that have been 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.

e) The Company has not received any funds 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.

As per our report of even dated attached

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Date: April 15, 2024
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Roots Corporation Limited
CIN: U55100MH2003PLC143639

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Jithin Prakash
Head – Finance

Neha Khanna
Company Secretary
MRN – 29345

Date: April 15, 2024
Place: Mumbai

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of PIEM Hotels Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PIEM Hotels Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 March 31, 2024, 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 obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's reports thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph 2B(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 April 01, 2024, April 02, 2024 and April 03, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act

f) the modification 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 23 to the financial statements.

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) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 35(e) 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.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 35(f) 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 performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, 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 final dividends paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year and interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.

f) Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below and as explained in note 34 of the financial statements, 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:

i. The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled, for a portion of the year at the application layer of the accounting software used for maintaining general ledgers for master fields and direct data changes to transactions; the audit trail feature was enabled in a phased manner between June 2023 and July 2023.

ii. The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting softwares used for maintaining the books of account.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with

A. 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 remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. 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

Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No.: 105003
ICAI UDIN: 24105003BKFBNL6113

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

(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 in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the 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 discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(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 deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company, except for the following which are not held in the name of the Company:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in lakhs)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company. Also indicate if in dispute
Land at Agra (Freehold)	4.32	Zorawar Singh, Nathu Singh, Shri Mohan Singh, Ramesh Chand, Dauji Ram	No	1988	Due to non-availability of all signatories, registration formalities are pending.
Land in Lucknow (RoU Asset)	818.54	Indian Hotels Company Limited	Yes (Promoter)	2003	Endorsement by the local development authority in its records of the assignment of lease by the holding company in favour of the Company is pending since 2003.
Land in Indore (RoU Asset)	1.49	PIEM Holdings Limited	NA	2002	Allotment is in the name of erstwhile subsidiary which got amalgamated with the Company with effect from 2002.

(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 book records that were more than 10% in aggregate of each class of inventory.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

(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 been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate, from a bank. However, since the Company has not drawn any amount against the aforesaid sanctioned limits, it is not required to file any returns with the bank during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the order is not applicable to the Company. The Company did not have any sanctioned working capital limits from financial institutions.

(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 provided any guarantee or security or granted any secured loans or secured or unsecured advances in the nature of loans, to companies, firms or limited liability partnership. The Company has made investment in company and other parties, granted unsecured loans to companies and unsecured advances in nature of loans to other parties during the year in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not granted any unsecured loans to firms and limited liability partnerships 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 provided loans to companies and other parties as below:

Particulars	**Loans (₹ lakhs)**
Aggregate amount during the year Others	4,099
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date Others	805

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, we are of the opinion that the investments made, loans and advances in the nature of loans given are, *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 loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. Advance in nature of loans given to employees is not interest bearing and in our opinion the repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. Further, the Company has not given any loan to any other 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 and advance in nature of loans.

(e) 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 loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(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 records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security to which provisions of Sections 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 apply. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of the loans given are not applicable to the Company, since the Company is engaged in infrastructural facilities. In respect of investments, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(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 and Sales tax and during the year since effective July 01, 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, in our opinion amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities. The Company does not have liability in respect of Duty of Customs.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax ('GST'), Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The Company does not have liability in respect of Duty of Customs.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount Demanded (₹ lakhs)	Amount not Deposited Under Disputes (₹ lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act,1961	Income Tax	324.22	324.22	AY 2016- 17	High Court/Commissioner of Income Tax, Appeals.
The Finance Act,1 994	Service Tax	419.15	412.15	FY 2010-11 to 2018-19	Commissioner of Central GST and Central Excise, Lucknow
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	157.60	157.60	FY 2005-06 to 2010-11	Commissioner of Central GST and Central Excise, Pune
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	39.11	39.11	FY 2015-16 to 2017-18	Commissioner of Central GST and Central Excise, Mumbai
State Goods and Service Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	202.96	192.39	FY 2018-19	Deputy Commissioner of Maharashtra State GST, Mumbai
The U.P Sales Tax Act	VAT	14.94	9.48	FY 2013-14 to FY 2018- 19	Deputy Commissioner of Sale Tax
State Goods and Service Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	179.65	171.63	FY 2017-18	Deputy Commissioner of Central GST and Central Excise, Mumbai
The U.P. Sales Tax Act	Sales Tax	0.82	0.82	FY 2007-08	Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount Demanded (₹ lakhs)	Amount not Deposited Under Disputes (₹ lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Luxury Tax	Luxury Tax	11.55	11.55	FY 2004-05	Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax
Entertainment Tax	Entertainment Tax	1.11	1.01	FY 1997-98	High Court, Allahabad
The Bombay Entertainments Duty Act	Entertainment Tax	166.00	166.00	FY 2010- 18	Brihanmumbai Mahanagar Palika
Agra Municipal Corporation	Property Tax	87.65	22.65	FY 2002-07	Agra Nagar Nigam
Agra Municipal Corporation	Others (Water/ Sewerage Tax)	41.17	41.17	FY 2002-07	Agra Nagar Nigam
State Goods and Service Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	77.88	77.88	FY 2017-18	Commissioner Commercial Taxes, Bengaluru
Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act	Property Tax	596.96	298.03	FY 2010- 2023	Brihanmumbai Mahanagar Palika

(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 did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. 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 balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or associates as defined under the Act.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies (as defined under the Act).

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(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) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(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) Establishment of vigil mechanism is not mandated for the Company. We have taken into consideration the whistle-blower complaints received under the vigil mechanism established voluntarily by the Company during the year and shared with us while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(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.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(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) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has 4 CICs as part of the Group

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(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, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. 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

Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No.: 105003
ICAI UDIN: 24105003BKFBNL6113

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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 PIEM Hotels Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 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 March 31, 2024, 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.

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 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

Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No.: 105003
ICAI UDIN: 24105003BKFBNL6113

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3(a)	44,125.60	44,440.22
Capital work-in-progress	3(b)	412.47	162.78
Rights-of-Use Assets	3(c)	6,461.66	6,588.07
Intangible Assets	4	67.68	69.90
		51,067.41	**51,260.97**
Financial Assets			
Investments	5(a)	19,808.78	14,437.29
Other Financial Assets	5(b)	381.18	418.40
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	12	1,016.76	3,364.02
Income Tax Assets (Net)		290.91	144.82
Other Non-Current Assets	6	632.58	1,017.21
Total Non-Current Assets		**73,197.62**	**70,642.71**
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	1,147.57	1,179.65
Financial Assets			
Investments	5(a)	5,766.40	4,353.49
Trade Receivables	5(c)	2,479.42	2,433.86
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5(d)	5,716.12	1,574.81
Other Balances with Banks	5(d)	1,552.31	72.80
Other Financial Assets	5(b)	1,576.03	974.99
Other Current Assets	7	2,532.35	2,085.54
Total Current Assets		**20,770.20**	**12,675.14**
Total Assets		**93,967.82**	**83,317.85**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	9(a)	381.00	381.00
Other Equity	9(b)	74,285.56	64,684.40
Total Equity		**74,666.56**	**65,065.40**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		7,912.72	7,715.36
Other Financial Liabilities	10(a)	31.22	17.59
Provisions	11	613.26	534.26
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**8,557.20**	**8,267.21**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		18.37	15.87
Trade Payables			
Total Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	10(b)	319.53	337.85
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	10(b)	5,073.77	4,990.39
Other Financial Liabilities	10(a)	1,910.39	1,517.54
Other Current Liabilities	13	2,224.41	1,965.09
Provisions	11	1,197.59	1,158.50
Total Current Liabilities		**10,744.06**	**9,985.24**
Total Liabilities		**19,301.26**	**18,252.45**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**93,967.82**	**83,317.85**
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	1 - 36		

To be read along with our audit report of even date attached

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

Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No.: 105003

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Puneet Chhatwal
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN: 7624616

Sudhir L. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN: 00044762

Rajesh R. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN: 00032123

Ms. Farzana Sam Billimoria
Company Secretary
ACS – 13716

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue			
Revenue from Operations	14	55,904.86	49,702.58
Other Income	15	987.18	713.49
Total Income		**56,892.04**	**50,416.07**
Expenses			
Food and Beverages Consumed	16	6,319.04	5,965.77
Employee benefit expenses and payment to contractors	17	11,934.86	10,554.30
Finance Costs	18	782.54	856.38
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	3(a), 3(b) & 4	3,858.17	3,808.12
Other Operating and General expenses	19	22,928.53	20,893.65
Total Expenses		**45,823.14**	**42,078.22**
Profit Before Tax		11,068.90	8,337.85
Tax Expenses			
Current Tax	20	1,951.34	1,430.81
Deferred Tax	20	2,834.96	2,222.83
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit		(1,074.34)	(1,430.81)
Total Tax Expenses		**3,711.96**	**2,222.83**
Profit during the year		**7,356.94**	**6,115.02**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(41.74)	(72.22)
Change in fair value of equity instruments designated irrevocably as Fair value through other comprehensive income		5,158.60	(84.20)
(Less): Income tax expense/(credit)		(586.64)	31.13
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		**4,530.22**	**(125.29)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**11,887.16**	**5,989.73**
Earnings per share – ₹(Basic and Diluted)	33	193.10	160.50
Face value per ordinary share – (₹)		10.00	10.00
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	1 - 36		

To be read along with our audit report of even date attached

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

Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No.: 105003
Mumbai, April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Puneet Chhatwal
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DIN: 7624616

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Rajesh R. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN: 00032123
Mumbai, April 18, 2024

Ms. Farzana Sam Billimoria
Company Secretary
ACS – 13716

Statement of Changes in Equity

as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus					Items of Other Comprehensive Income Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Other Equity	Total
		Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings			
Balance at the beginning of April 01, 2022	**381.00**	**375.61**	**77.00**	**2,011.00**	**12,834.04**	**35,589.36**	**9,331.66**	**60,218.67**	**60,599.67**
Profit for the year	-	-		-	-	6,115.02	-	6,115.02	6,115.02
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023, net of taxes, excluding actuarial gain/losses, given below	-	-		-	-	-	(74.39)	(74.39)	(74.39)
Actuarial Gains/Losses (Not Reclass to P&L)						(50.90)		(50.90)	(50.90)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2022/23	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,064.12**	**(74.39)**	**5,989.73**	**5,989.73**
Dividends	-	-		-	-	(1,524.00)	-	(1,524.00)	(1,524.00)
Balance at the end of March 31, 2023	**381.00**	**375.61**	**77.00**	**2,011.00**	**12,834.04**	**40,129.48**	**9,257.27**	**64,684.40**	**65,065.40**
Balance at the beginning of April 01, 2023	**381.00**	**375.61**	**77.00**	**2,011.00**	**12,834.04**	**40,129.48**	**9,257.27**	**64,684.40**	**65,065.40**
Profit for the period	-	-		-	-	7,356.94	-	7,356.94	7,356.94
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024, net of taxes, excluding actuarial gain/ losses, given below	-	-		-	-	-	4,557.73	4,557.73	4,557.73
Actuarial Gains/Losses (Not Reclass to P&L)	-	-		-	-	(27.51)	-	(27.51)	(27.51)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 2023/24	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,329.43**	**4,557.73**	**11,887.16**	**11,887.16**
Dividends	-	-		-	-	(2,286.00)	-	(2,286.00)	(2,286.00)
Balance at the end of March 31, 2024	**381.00**	**375.61**	**77.00**	**2,011.00**	**12,834.04**	**45,172.91**	**13,815.00**	**74,285.56**	**74,666.56**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements 1 - 36

The above statement of changes in equity should be read along with our audit report of even date attached.

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

For and on behalf of the Board

Puneet Chhatwal
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN: 7624616

Sudhir L. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN: 00044762

Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No.: 105003

Rajesh R. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN: 00032123

Ms. Farzana Sam Billimoria
Company Secretary
ACS – 13716

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	11,068.91	8,337.85
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation	3,858.17	3,808.12
Provision for Doubtful Debts	95.35	(55.74)
Profit on sale of current investments	(264.36)	(62.42)
Loss on Sale/Discarding of Assets	77.70	51.68
Dividend Income	(88.47)	(35.41)
Interest Income	(277.90)	(105.91)
Interest Expense	-	98.46
Interest on Lease Liability (Ind AS 116)	782.54	757.92
Fair value movement on Investment measured at FVTPL	(45.95)	(39.86)
Provision for Employee Benefits (OCI Adjustments)	(41.74)	(72.22)
	4,095.34	**4,344.62**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	15,164.25	12,682.47
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	32.08	(278.56)
Trade Receivables	(140.91)	(1,219.11)
Other financial current assets	62.66	(360.83)
Other Current assets	(446.81)	(291.03)
Other financial non-current assets	37.22	1.98
Other non-current assets	364.37	(311.30)
	(91.39)	**(2,458.85)**
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	65.06	1,112.05
Other current liabilities	259.31	503.83
Other financial current liabilities	22.62	(122.48)
Other financial non-current liabilities	92.62	(15.56)
Other liabilities	39.09	(142.41)
	478.70	**1,335.43**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	15,551.56	11,559.05
Direct Taxes (Paid)/Refunded	(2,097.43)	(938.86)
Net Cash from Operating Activities (A)	**13,454.13**	**10,620.19**

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(3,401.58)	(1,927.79)
Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	49.76	174.32
Purchase of current Investments	(11,950.00)	(7,150.00)
Sale of current Investments	10,847.40	3,400.00
Purchase of long-term investment	(212.89)	-
Interest Received	284.19	71.54
Dividend Received	88.47	35.41
Short-term Deposits placed with a Related Party	(3,995.00)	-
Short-term Deposits repaid by a Related Party	3,325.00	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(1,479.50)	465.56
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities (B)	**(6,444.15)**	**(4,930.96)**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Interest Paid	-	(108.33)
Payment of Lease Liabilities (including Interest)	(582.67)	(534.27)
Repayment of short-term borrowings from related party	-	(2,500.00)
Dividend & Tax paid	(2,286.00)	(1,524.00)
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities (C)	**(2,868.67)**	**(4,666.60)**
Net Increase In Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	**4,141.31**	**1,022.63**
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Opening	1,574.81	552.18
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Closing	5,716.12	1,574.81

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements 1 - 36
To be read along with our audit report of even date attached

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

Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No.: 105003

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Puneet Chhatwal
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN: 7624616

Sudhir L. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN: 00044762

Rajesh R. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN: 00032123

Ms. Farzana Sam Billimoria
Company Secretary
ACS – 13716

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Background and Operations

PIEM Hotels Limited is a subsidiary of The Indian Hotels Company Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of owning and operating hotels. The registered office of the Company is located at 90, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai – 400 005.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 18, 2024.

1 Material Accounting Policies

a) Statement of Compliance:

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended)] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(i) New and Amended Standards Adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2023:

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(ii) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

b) Basis of Presentation and Presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period and plan assets in case of defined benefits plan, as explained in the accounting policies below.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

c) Fair Value Measurement:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed in line with the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

d) Use of Estimates and Judgements:

Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are provided in Note 2.

e) Consolidation:

These financial statements represent the separate financial statements of the Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through its circular dated July 27, 2016 has exempted a company from preparing and filing of consolidated financial statements if its ultimate or intermediate holding company is filing consolidated financial statements.

Further Sub-Para (iv) to Para 4 of Ind AS 110 – Consolidated Financial Statements exempts a company from consolidation if its ultimate parent produces Ind AS complied consolidated financial statement, which are available for public use.

In view of above exemptions, the Company is not required to file the consolidated financial statements.

The Company has complied with Ind AS 27: Separate financial statements whereby investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are to be valued either

- at cost; or
- in accordance with Ind AS 109.

The Company has elected to measure its investment in subsidiaries and associates at cost determined in accordance with Ind AS 27 at original cost of investment in subsidiaries and associates.

f) Revenue Recognition:

Revenue from Services

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Income from operations

Rooms, Food and Beverage & Banquets: Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue includes room revenue, food and beverage sale and banquet services which is recognised once the rooms are occupied, food and beverages are sold and banquet services have been provided as per the contract with the customer.

Space and Shop Rentals: Rentals basically consist of rental revenue earned from letting of spaces for retails and office at the properties. These contracts for rentals are generally of short-term in nature. Revenue is recognised in the period in which services are being rendered.

Other Allied Services: In relation to the laundry income, communication income, health club income, transfers income and other allied services, the revenue has been recognised by reference to the time of service rendered.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Membership Fees: Membership fee income majorly consists of health club and spa membership fees. The performance obligations are satisfied over a period of time. Revenue is recognised at the allocated transaction price on a time-proportion basis.

g) Employee Benefits:

(i) Short-term Obligations

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Post-employment Obligations

– Defined Contribution Plan (Provident Fund)

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary), which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC) or to the trust set up by the Company. In respect of contribution to RPFC, the Company has no further obligations beyond making the contribution, and hence, such employee benefit plan is classified as Defined Contribution Plan. In respect to contribution to provident fund managed by the trust set up by the Company since the Company is obligated to meet interest shortfall, if any, with respect to covered employees, such employee benefit plan is classified as Defined Benefit Plan.

The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

– Defined Benefit Plans (Gratuity)

The Company makes annual contributions to gratuity funds administered by the trustees for amounts notified by the funds. The Gratuity plan provides for lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death or termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and tenure of employment. The obligation determined as aforesaid less the fair value of the plan assets is reported as a liability or asset as of the reporting date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

– Other Employee Benefits

The Company provides for encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits for future encashment/availment. The Company makes provision for compensated absences based on an independent actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

h) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Freehold land is carried at historical Cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and where applicable accumulated impairment losses. Historical Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

When parts of an item of Property, Plant and equipment have differential useful life, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of Property, Plant and equipment and are recognised within other income/ other expenses in the statement of profit and loss account.

The Subsequent cost or cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The cost of day to day servicing and all other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been re-assessed as under based on group's technical evaluation, taking into the account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties, maintenance support, etc.

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Plant and machinery	10 to 20 years
Electrical installations and equipment	20 years
Hotel Wooden Furniture	15 years
End User devices -Computers, Laptops, etc.	6 years
Minor Additions to Furniture & Fittings/Plant & Machinery	4 years
Improvements to Buildings	15 years
Operating Supplies on opening of a new hotel	2 to 3 years

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the assets. The asset's residual value and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Capital work-in-progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

i) Intangible Assets:

(i) Computer Software

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost on initial recognition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Useful life of the intangible assets are as follows:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Website Development Cost	5 years
Cost of Customer Reservation System (including licenced software)	6 years

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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

j) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:

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

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

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is immediately recognised.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in profit or loss section of the statement of profit and loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately.

k) Foreign Currency Translation:

– Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statement is presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is Piem Hotels Limited's functional and presentation currency.

– Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gain and losses resulting from the settlement of such transaction and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

– Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported in functional currency using the exchange rates that existed when the fair value measured. All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period.

l) Leases:

On inception of a contract, Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

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

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

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period over which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In respect of variable leases which guarantee a minimum amount of rent over the lease term, the guaranteed amount is considered to be an 'in-substance fixed' lease payment and included in the initial calculation of the lease liability. Payments which are 'in-substance fixed' are charged against the lease liability.

In case of early termination of lease contract with mutual consent of both the parties, the carrying amount of right to use assets and lease liabilities are de recognised on the date of termination, and the differential amount is debited/credited to statement of profit and loss.

Company has opted not to apply the lease accounting model to leases of low value assets or leases which have a term of less than 12 months. Costs associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

m) Inventories:

Stock of food and beverages and stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a Weighted Average basis) or net realisable value. Cost include the cost of purchase including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts, rebates and benefits are deducted in determining the cost of purchase. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for the inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

n) Taxes:

- Current Income Tax

  The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

  Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities on the taxable income of the year. The tax rates and tax laws used for computation of current tax includes those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

  Current tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to an item recognised directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

  Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

- Deferred Tax

  Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

  The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

  The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of the report period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

  Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

- Current and Deferred Tax charge for the year

  Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the tax is also recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) is accounted when the Company is subjected to such provisions of the Income Tax Act. Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a reasonable certainty to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

o) Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised, when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, there will be an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). Present value is arrived by using an appropriate current market-based pre-tax discount rate and the unwinding of the discount is included in finance costs.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognised but only disclosed in the financial statements.

p) Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

q) Dividend:

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

r) Segment Reporting:

The Company identifies operating segments based on the internal reporting provided to the Management of the Company. Disclosure of segment wise information is not applicable as Hoteliering is the Company's only business segment.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

s) Financial Instruments & Risk Management:

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.

(i) Financial Assets

1. Classification

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

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

– those measured at amortised cost.

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

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

The Company reclassifies debt investment when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

2. Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

3. Subsequent Measurement

– Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

– The contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

– Debt instrument at FVTOCI (Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income)

A 'debt instrument' is measured at Fair value through OCI if both the following conditions are met:

– the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

– the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

– Debt instrument at FVTPL (Fair Value through Profit and Loss account)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the P&L.

– Equity Investments

All equity investments, other than those in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the P&L. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investment in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

– Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

(a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits and bank balance;

(b) Contract assets and trade receivables under Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

(ii) Financial Liabilities and Equity

– Classification as Debt or Equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

– Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

– Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

– Subsequent Measurement

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

– Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

– it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or

– on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.

– Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

This is the category most relevant to the Company. Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

– Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

– Derecognition

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

t) Rounding of Amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs (with 2 decimals) as per the requirement of Sch III, unless otherwise stated.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

2 Critical Estimates & Judgements

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities & contingent assets. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying number of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Estimated useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets

The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the Balance Sheet date. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation/amortisation expense in future periods. -Refer Note 3(a) & Note 4.

b) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

c) Estimation of Current Tax Expense and Deferred Tax

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

Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore, the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss. – Refer Note 20.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

d) Estimation of Defined Benefit Obligation

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and compensated absences and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. – Refer Note 29(ii)

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds having balance maturity period in consistent with the average balance service period of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases, and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

e) Estimation for Litigation

From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances. – Refer Note 31.

f) Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

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

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3 (a): Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ lakhs)

	Freehold Land Refer Footnote (ii)	Buildings Refer Footnote (iii)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost							
At April 01, 2023	**1,971.78**	**30,654.22**	**25,300.86**	**10,080.01**	**1,238.49**	**345.58**	**69,590.94**
Additions	-	1,474.37	1,244.65	672.66	136.42	-	3,528.10
Disposals	-	260.76	209.10	145.99	61.45	2.98	680.28
As at March 31, 2024	**1,971.78**	**31,867.83**	**26,336.41**	**10,606.68**	**1,313.46**	**342.60**	**72,438.76**
Depreciation							
At April 01, 2023	**-**	**7,539.82**	**11,184.09**	**5,186.95**	**1,005.38**	**234.48**	**25,150.72**
Charge for the period	-	1,275.52	1,500.99	830.05	81.62	27.07	3,715.25
Disposals/Adjustments	-	221.39	162.82	104.80	61.00	2.80	552.81
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**8,593.95**	**12,522.26**	**5,912.20**	**1,026.00**	**258.75**	**28,313.16**
Net Block							
As at March 31, 2023	**1,971.78**	**23,114.40**	**14,116.77**	**4,893.06**	**233.11**	**111.10**	**44,440.22**
As at March 31, 2024	**1,971.78**	**23,273.88**	**13,814.15**	**4,694.48**	**287.46**	**83.85**	**44,125.60**

(₹ lakhs)

	Freehold Land Refer Footnote (ii)	Buildings Refer Footnote (iii)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
At April 01, 2022	**1,971.78**	**30,424.86**	**24,657.20**	**9,812.57**	**1,145.22**	**493.69**	**68,505.32**
Additions	-	475.76	741.61	303.09	108.79	-	1,629.25
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	(118.32)	(118.32)
Disposals	-	246.40	97.95	35.65	15.52	29.79	425.31
As at March 31, 2023	**1,971.78**	**30,654.22**	**25,300.86**	**10,080.01**	**1,238.49**	**345.58**	**69,590.94**
Depreciation							
At April 01, 2022	**-**	**6,488.56**	**9,723.20**	**4,358.54**	**896.27**	**344.11**	**21,810.68**
Charge for the year	-	1,235.16	1,523.63	855.99	124.22	34.07	3,773.07
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(115.40)	(115.40)
Disposals/Adjustments	-	183.90	62.74	27.58	15.11	28.30	317.63
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**7,539.82**	**11,184.09**	**5,186.95**	**1,005.38**	**234.48**	**25,150.72**
Net Block							
As at March 31, 2022	**1,971.78**	**23,936.30**	**14,934.00**	**5,454.03**	**248.95**	**149.58**	**46,694.64**
As at March 31, 2023	**1,971.78**	**23,114.40**	**14,116.77**	**4,893.06**	**233.11**	**111.10**	**44,440.22**

Footnotes:

(i) Cost of Freehold land includes ₹4.32 lakhs pending registration (Previous year ₹4.32 lakhs). Refer Note 35(a) for details.

(ii) Gross Block includes:

(a) Improvements to buildings constructed on leasehold land – ₹27,449.93 lakhs (Previous year – ₹26,247.31 lakhs).

(b) Cost of shares of Co-operative Societies in case of Residential Buildings.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3 (b): Capital Work-in-Progress

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Capital Work-in-Progress	412.47	162.78

Capital work-in-progress ageing is as given below:

March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	167.95	19.37	6.11	29.54	222.97
Other Capex	189.50	-	-	-	189.50
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	357.45	**19.37**	**6.11**	**29.54**	**412.47**

March 31, 2023

(₹ lakhs)

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	89.92	12.91	-	17.54	120.37
Other Capex	17.77	-	8.63	16.01	42.41
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	107.69	**12.91**	**8.63**	**33.55**	**162.78**

Other Capex represents design fees, routine capex, soft refurbishment, brought outs, etc.

Footnote:

(i) ₹3,542.39 lakhs (PY ₹1,667.25 lakhs) has been capitalised and transfer to PPE.

Note 3(c): Right-of-Use Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Leasehold Land	Building	Total
Cost			
At April 01, 2023	7,067.60	24.37	7,091.97
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**7,067.60**	**24.37**	**7,091.97**
Depreciation			
At April 01, 2023	502.74	1.16	503.90
Charge for the period	126.03	0.38	126.41
Deductions for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**628.77**	**1.54**	**630.31**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2023	**6,564.86**	**23.21**	**6,588.07**
As at March 31, 2024	**6,438.83**	**22.83**	**6,461.66**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Leasehold Land	Building	Total
Cost			
At April 01, 2022	7,067.60	24.37	7,091.97
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**7,067.60**	**24.37**	**7,091.97**
Depreciation			
At April 01, 2022	377.01	0.78	377.79
Charge for the year	125.73	0.38	126.11
Deductions for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**502.74**	**1.16**	**503.90**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2022	**6,690.59**	**23.59**	**6,714.18**
As at March 31, 2023	**6,564.86**	**23.21**	**6,588.07**

Footnote:

1. Company's leased assets mainly comprise land and hotel properties. Leases contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The term of property leases ranges from 60-99 years (Previous year 60-99 years). The average lease term remaining is 51 years (Previous year 52 years).

Note 4: Intangible Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Website Development Cost	Software (Refer Footnote)	Total
Cost			
At April 01, 2023	4.38	567.60	571.98
Additions	-	14.29	14.29
Disposals	-	4.56	4.56
As at March 31, 2024	**4.38**	**577.33**	**581.71**
Amortisation			
At April 01, 2023	4.38	497.70	502.08
Charge for the year	-	16.51	16.51
Disposals/Adjustments	-	4.56	4.56
As at March 31, 2024	**4.38**	**509.65**	**514.03**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**69.90**	**69.90**
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**67.68**	**67.68**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Website Development Cost	Software (Refer Footnote)	Total
Cost			
At April 01, 2022	4.38	529.60	533.98
Additions	-	38.00	38.00
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**4.38**	**567.60**	**571.98**
Amortisation			
At April 01, 2022	4.38	473.37	477.75
Charge for the year	-	24.33	24.33
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**4.38**	**497.70**	**502.08**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**56.23**	**56.23**
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**69.90**	**69.90**

Footnote:

Software includes Customer Reservation System and other licenced software.

Note 5 (a): Non-Current Investments

(₹ lakhs)

	Face Value	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
		Holdings As at	Value	Holdings As at	Value
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Instruments					
Investments in Subsidiary Companies (At cost)					
Piem International (H.K.) Limited (Wholly-owned)	$ 10	8,00,000	2,825.34	8,00,000	2,825.34
Northern India Hotels Limited	₹ 10	4,12,083	627.35	4,12,083	627.35
			3,452.69		**3,452.69**
Investments in Fellow Subsidiaries/Associates (At cost)					
Taida Trading and Industries Limited*	₹ 100	34,400	34.42	34,400	34.42
TAL Hotels and Resorts Limited	$ 1	2,80,108	132.69	2,80,108	132.69
Taj Karnataka Hotels and Resorts Ltd.	₹ 10	3,00,000	30.00	3,00,000	30.00
Inditravel Limited	₹ 10	1,89,002	18.91	1,89,002	18.91
Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited	₹ 10	8,86,500	140.38	8,86,500	140.38
			356.40		**356.40**
Investment in Other Companies (Refer footnote)					
Damania Airways Ltd.*	₹ 10	500	0.15	500	0.15
Smile and Care Products Pvt. Ltd.*	₹ 10	49,800	4.98	49,800	4.98
MPOWER Information Systems Pvt . Ltd.*	₹ 10	30,000	3.00	30,000	3.00
TP Narmada Solar Limited (Refer Footnote v)	₹ 10	21,28,894	212.89	-	-
			221.02		**8.13**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Face Value	March 31, 2024 Holdings As at	March 31, 2024 Value	March 31, 2023 Holdings As at	March 31, 2023 Value
Fully Paid quoted Equity Instruments					
Investments in Fellow Subsidiaries/Associates (At cost)					
Beneras Hotels Limited	₹ 10	54,063	5.41	54,063	5.41
Oriental Hotels Limited	₹ 1	36,57,170	596.81	36,57,170	596.81
			602.22		**602.22**
Investment in Other Companies (Fair Value Through OCI)					
Tulip Star Hotels Limited (Refer Footnote iv)	₹ 10	35,800	-	35,800	-
Titan Company Limited	₹ 1	4,00,000	15,219.00	4,00,000	10,060.40
			15,219.00		**10,060.40**
Total Non-current Investments – Gross			19,851.33		14,479.84
Less: Provision for Diminution in value of Investments			42.55		42.55
Total Non-current Investments – Net			**19,808.78**		**14,437.29**

Footnotes:

(i)	Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments	: Carrying Value	**15,821.22**	: Carrying Value	10,662.62
		: Market Value	**24,529.04**	: Market Value	10,662.62
(ii)	Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments	: Cost	**4,030.11**	: Cost	3,817.22
(iii)	Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		**42.55**		42.55

(iv) As trading suspended since 22nd March, 2021 of Tulip Star Hotels Limited in BSE Stock Exchange, the Company has considered Fair Value as Nil and entire carrying amount recognised as fair value loss for the year.

(v) The Company acquired a 26% stake in TP Narmada Solar Limited during the year, Management believes that it does not have control nor have any power to participate in financial and operating policy decision of TP Narmada Solar Limited. This investment is solely in order to obtain captive solar power supply for its hotels in Maharashtra.

* Provision for diminution is created for these investments.

Note 5 (a): Current Investments

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024 Units	March 31, 2024 Amount	March 31, 2023 Units	March 31, 2023 Amount
Investments in Mutual Fund Units (Quoted)				
Tata Overnight Fund Regular Plan – Growth	-	-	95,810.66	1,128.20
Axis Overnight Fund – Regular Growth	1,58,909.73	2,007.07	2,13,301.34	3,225.29
UTI Overnight Fund – Regular Plan – Growth	1,15,876.44	3,759.33	-	-
Total Current Investments		**5,766.40**		**4,353.49**

Footnote:

(i)	Aggregate amount of Investments	: Cost	4,312.16	: Cost	4,312.16
		: NAV	5,766.40	: NAV	4,353.49

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 5 (b): Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A)	**Non-Current**		
	Deposits with Public Bodies and Others at amortised cost		
	Public Bodies and Others	327.01	366.42
		327.01	**366.42**
	Advance to Employees	22.29	26.44
	Deposits with Bank	31.88	25.54
		381.18	**418.40**
B)	**Current**		
	Loans and Advances		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
	Related Parties	670.00	-
	Others	9.29	12.62
		679.29	**12.62**
	Deposit with public bodies and others	91.52	67.45
	Other advances		
	Considered good	333.22	432.93
	Considered doubtful	0.95	4.87
		334.17	**437.80**
	Less: Provision for Advances doubtful of recovery	0.95	4.87
		333.22	**432.93**
	Interest receivable		
	Others	100.46	106.75
		100.46	**106.75**
	On Current Account dues		
	Related Parties	329.97	284.44
	Others	41.57	70.80
		371.54	**355.24**
		1,576.03	**974.99**

Note 5 (c): Trade Receivables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Considered good	2,479.42	2,433.86
Credit impaired	189.65	94.39
	2,669.07	**2,528.25**
Less: Provision for Trade Receivables credit impaired (Refer footnote)	189.65	94.39
	189.65	**94.39**
	2,479.42	**2,433.86**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Footnote:

i) Provision for Trade Receivables credit impaired

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	94.39	152.33
Add: Provision during the year	143.85	41.20
	238.24	**193.53**
Less: Bad debts written off against past provisions	-	79.10
Less: Reversal of provision no longer required	48.59	20.04
Closing Balance	**189.65**	**94.39**

ii) For impairment of trade receivables and significant increase in credit risk refer note 22.

iii) Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule.

March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					
	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	2,191.51	261.63	23.69	2.58	-	2,479.42
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	121.80	16.26	51.59	189.65
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,191.51**	**261.63**	**145.49**	**18.84**	**51.59**	**2,669.07**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

March 31, 2023

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	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	2,184.75	247.86	1.08	0.17	-	2,433.86
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	27.58	6.59	48.59	82.76
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	5.95	0.75	0.20	6.90
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	4.73	4.73
Total	**2,184.75**	**247.86**	**34.61**	**7.51**	**53.52**	**2,528.25**

* Includes unbilled trade receivable of ₹215.96 lakhs (PY ₹187.25 lakhs).

Note 5 (d): Cash and Bank Balances

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	36.29	32.07
Cheques, Drafts on hands	-	9.77
Balances with bank in current account	279.83	436.87
Balances with bank in call and short-term deposit accounts	5,400.00	1,096.10
	5,716.12	**1,574.81**

Note 5 (d): Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Call and Short-term deposit accounts	1,500.00	8.57
Unclaimed Dividend Account	-	0.72
Margin money deposits	31.88	37.59
Earmarked balances	52.31	51.46
	1,584.19	**98.34**
Less: Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date and other Earmarked/ Margin Money/ Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current (Note 5(b))	31.88	25.54
	1,552.31	**72.80**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 6: Other Non-current Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Capital Advances	153.62	173.88
Prepaid Expenses	57.17	36.40
Deposits for tax and other statutory dues	421.79	384.10
Export Incentive Receivable	-	422.83
	632.58	**1,017.21**

Note 7: Other Current assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Prepaid Expenses	623.11	501.31
Indirect tax recoverable	5.57	5.56
Advance to Suppliers	500.96	351.28
Advance to Employees	14.24	9.74
Balance with Statutory Authorities	1,388.47	1,043.30
Export Incentive Scrips	-	174.35
	2,532.35	**2,085.54**

Note 8: Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Food and Beverages	846.16	868.00
Stores and Operating Supplies	301.41	311.65
	1,147.57	**1,179.65**

Note 9 (a): Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
Ordinary Shares		
4,750,000 (Previous year – 4,750,000) Equity Shares of Re. 10/- each	475.00	475.00
	475.00	**475.00**
Preference Shares		
18,000 (Previous year – 18,000) 9.5% First Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹100/- each	18.00	18.00
	18.00	**18.00**
Preference Shares		
7,000 (Previous year – 7,000) 3% First Redeemable Cumulative Preference Share of ₹100/- each	7.00	7.00
	7.00	**7.00**
	500.00	**500.00**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Issued Share Capital		
3,810,000 (Previous year – 3,810,000) Equity Shares of Re. 10/- each	381.00	381.00
	381.00	**381.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
3,810,000 (Previous year – 3,810,000) Equity Shares of Re. 10/- each	381.00	381.00
(Refer Footnote (v))	**381.00**	**381.00**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2024, Final dividend of FY 2022-23 at the rate of ₹10 per share amounting to ₹381 lakhs and an Interim dividend for the FY 2023-24 was declared and paid at the rate of ₹50/- per share amounting to ₹1,905 lakhs to equity shareholders. (PY ₹40/- per share paid as Interim Dividend amounting to ₹1,524 lakhs).

(iii) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	(₹ lakhs)	No. of shares	(₹ lakhs)
As at the beginning of the year	38,10,000	381.00	38,10,000	381.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	**38,10,000**	**381.00**	**38,10,000**	**381.00**

(iv) Share held by Holding Company and Subsidiary of Holding Company

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Holding Company				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)	22,34,488	59%	19,64,770	52%

(v) Details of share held by other shareholders holding more than 5% the aggregate shares in the Company

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid				
Mr. Rajesh R. Nagpal	4,99,429	13.1%	4,99,429	13.1%
Mr. Sudhir L. Nagpal	5,28,477	13.9%	5,09,757	13.4%
New Vernon Private Limited	-	0%	2,59,000	6.8%
Mr. Rajkumar M. Nagpal	2,57,435	6.8%	2,46,088	6.5%
Mrs. Subhadra R. Nagpal	2,09,633	5.5%	1,99,418	5.2%

(vi) Aggregate number of shares allotted as fully paid pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash, bonus shares and shares bought back for period of 5 years immediately preceding Balance sheet date NIL (Previous year NIL)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(vii) Details of share held by Promoters in the Company

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		Change in % of Holding
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding	
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)	22,34,488	58.6%	1,964,770	51.6%	7.08
Mr. Rajesh R. Nagpal	4,99,429	13.1%	499,429	13.1%	-
Mr. Rajkumar M. Nagpal	2,57,435	6.8%	246,088	6.5%	0.30
Mrs. Subhadra R. Nagpal	2,09,633	5.5%	199,418	5.2%	0.27
Ninotchka Malkani Nagpal	40,487	1.1%	40,487	1.1%	-
Ms Sansara R. Nagpal	7,101	0.2%	7,101	0.2%	-
Mr. Sudhir L. Nagpal	5,28,477	13.9%	509,757	13.4%	0.49
Ms. Shammi Nagpal	1,550	0.0%	1,550	0.0%	-

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		Change in % of Holding
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding	
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)	19,64,770	51.6%	19,64,770	51.6%	-
Mr. Rajesh R. Nagpal	4,99,429	13.1%	4,99,429	13.1%	-
Mr. Rajkumar M. Nagpal	2,46,088	6.5%	2,46,088	6.5%	-
Mrs. Subhadra R. Nagpal	1,99,418	5.2%	1,99,418	5.2%	-
Ninotchka Malkani Nagpal	40,487	1.1%	40,487	1.1%	-
Ms Sansara R. Nagpal	7,101	0.2%	7,101	0.2%	-
Mr. Sudhir L. Nagpal	5,09,757	13.4%	5,09,757	13.4%	-
Ms. Shammi Nagpal	1,550	0.0%	1,550	0.0%	-

Note 9 (b): Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Reserves & Surplus		
Capital Reserve		
Opening and Closing Balance	375.61	375.61
Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening and Closing Balance	77.00	77.00
Securities Premium		
Opening and Closing Balance	2,011.00	2,011.00
General Reserve		
Opening and Closing Balance	12,834.04	12,834.04
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	40,129.48	35,589.36
Add: Current Year profits/ (Loss)	7,356.94	6,115.02
Less: Appropriations		
Final Dividend	(381.00)	-
Tax on Final Dividend	-	-
Interim Dividend	(1,905.00)	(1,524.00)
Add: Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation (net of taxes)	(27.51)	(50.90)
Closing Retained Earning	**45,172.91**	**40,129.48**
Reserves and Surplus	**60,470.56**	**55,427.13**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Comprehensive Income		
OCI – Equity Instruments (Not reclassified to P&L)		
Opening Balance	9,257.27	9,331.66
Add: Change in fair value of equity instruments designated irrevocably as FVTOCI (Net of Taxes)	4,557.73	(74.39)
Closing Balance	**13,815.00**	**9,257.27**
Total	**74,285.56**	**64,684.40**

Footnote:

(a) Description of nature and purpose of each reserve

a) **Capital Reserve:** Capital reserve mainly consists of excess of assets acquired over purchase consideration in case of purchase of hotels in the past.

b) **Capital Redemption Reserve:** Capital Redemption Reserve was created on redemption of Preference shares in earlier years.

c) **Securities Premium:** Securities premium represents the premium charged to the shareholders at the time of issuance of equity shares. The securities premium can be utilised based on the relevant requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

d) **General Reserve:** General reserve was created from time to time by way of transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes based on the provisions of the Companies Act prior to its amendment.

e) **Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income:** This represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, under an irrevocable option, net of amounts reclassified to retained earnings when such investments are disposed off.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 10 (a): Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A)	**Non-Current Financial Liabilities**		
	Deposits from others		
	Unsecured	31.22	17.59
		31.22	**17.59**
		31.22	**17.59**
B)	**Current Financial Liabilities**		
	Payables on Current Account dues		
	Related Parties	0.41	0.01
	Others	4.34	21.71
		4.75	**21.72**
	Deposits from others		
	Unsecured	143.08	112.61
		143.08	**112.61**
	Creditors for capital expenditure	621.54	251.31
	Unclaimed dividend	-	0.72
	Employee related liabilities	1,122.31	1,115.74
	Others	18.71	15.44
		1,910.39	**1,517.54**

Footnote:

There are no amounts due to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund during the current year as well as previous year.

Note 10 (b): Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade Payables		
Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Footnote (i) and (ii))	319.53	337.85
	319.53	**337.85**
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		
Vendor Payables	3,737.80	3,624.05
Accrued expenses and others	1,335.97	1,366.34
	5,073.77	**4,990.39**

Footnotes:

(i) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

(ii) For the disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises refer Note 26.

(iii) For related party balances refer Note 32.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(iv) Trade payable ageing summary.

March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

		Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						
		Accrued Expenses	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	MSME	-	41.64	277.88	-	-	-	**319.53**
(ii)	Others	1,335.97	2,347.28	1,337.17	18.29	13.76	21.30	**5,073.77**
(iii)	Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv)	Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
		1,335.97	**2,388.92**	**1,615.05**	**18.29**	**13.76**	**21.30**	**5,393.30**

March 31, 2023

(₹ lakhs)

		Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						
		Accrued Expenses	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	MSME	-	-	337.69	0.27	-	(0.11)	**337.85**
(ii)	Others	1,335.44	2,116.81	1,427.03	54.18	26.53	30.40	**4,990.39**
(iii)	Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv)	Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
		1,335.44	**2,116.81**	**1,764.72**	**54.45**	**26.53**	**30.29**	**5,328.24**

Note 10 (c): Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A)	**Long-term borrowings**		
	Others		
	Long-term maturities of finance lease obligations	7,912.72	7,715.36
		7,912.72	**7,715.36**

Footnote:

(i) Pursuant to amendment to Schedule III Division II of The Companies Act, 2013, current maturity of Long-Term Borrowings has been reclassified from Other financial current liabilities to current borrowings in previous year column.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 11: Provisions

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A) Long-term provisions		
Employee Benefit Obligation (Non-current)		
Leave obligations	613.26	534.26
	613.26	**534.26**
B) Short-term provisions		
Employee Benefit Obligation (Current)		
Leave obligations	119.68	105.75
Gratuity (refer note 29)	201.55	228.28
	321.23	**334.03**
Provision for Disputed Claims	876.36	824.47
	876.36	**824.47**
Total Short-term provisions	**1,197.59**	**1,158.50**

Note 12: Deferred Tax (Assets)/Liabilities (Net)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Property. Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	3,744.40	3,084.25
Long-Term Capital Gain – FVTOCI	1,367.80	766.93
Others	23.42	19.52
Unrealised Gain on MF Investment	29.99	-
Total (A)	**5,165.61**	**3,870.70**
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Deferred Tax Assets on Unabsorbed Losses	-	2,751.96
Deferred Tax Asset – MAT credit entitlement	4,527.00	3,452.67
Provision for Compensated Absences	256.12	186.37
Liabilities/Provisions that are deducted for tax purposes when paid	423.92	219.08
Allowance for Doubtful Debts/Advances	66.60	29.75
Provision for Contingencies – Others	34.24	10.81
Right-of-Use Assets (net of Lease Liabilities)	874.49	584.08
Total (B)	**6,182.37**	**7,234.72**
Net Deferred Tax Assets (A-B)	**(1,016.76)**	**(3,364.02)**

Footnote:

Refer note 20 for detailed disclosures

Note 13: Other Non-Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A) Current		
Income received in advance	66.76	17.19
Advances collected from customers and others	1,140.55	772.58
Statutory dues	1,017.10	1,175.32
	2,224.41	**1,965.09**

Footnote:

(i) For detailed disclosure relating to Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contractors with Customers refer Note 30.

(ii) Statutory dues includes amount payable towards indirect taxes, tax deducted at source and employee related dues.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 14: Revenue from Operations

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Room Income, Food, Restaurants and Banquet Income	53,795.37	47,766.27
Membership fees	47.92	43.99
Other Operating Income	2,061.57	1,892.32
Total Revenue	**55,904.86**	**49,702.58**

Note 15: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Inter-corporate deposits	84.57	-
Deposits with banks	190.15	51.47
Others	4.84	4.27
Sub-Total	**279.56**	**55.74**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	-	50.17
Total	**279.56**	**105.91**
Dividend Income from non-current investments		
From related parties	88.47	35.41
Profit on sale of assets (Net)	-	1.93
Profit on sale of Investments (Net) (FVTPL)	264.36	62.42
Others	354.78	507.82
Total	**987.18**	**713.49**

Note 16: Food and Beverages Consumed

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Stock	868.00	616.03
Add: Purchases	6,297.20	6,217.74
	7,165.20	**6,833.77**
Less: Closing Stock	846.16	868.00
Food and Beverages Consumed	**6,319.04**	**5,965.77**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 17: Employee Benefit Expenses and Payment to Contractors

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	7,676.34	6,479.03
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (refer note 29)	560.82	469.86
Reimbursement of Expenses on Personnel Deputed to the Company	1,378.48	1,502.71
Payment to Contractors	890.05	810.23
Staff Welfare Expenses	1,429.17	1,292.47
Total	**11,934.86**	**10,554.30**

Note 18: Finance Costs

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Expense at effective interest rate on borrowings	-	98.42
	-	**98.42**
On Tax Demands	-	0.04
Interest cost on Lease Liabilities	782.54	757.92
Total	**782.54**	**856.38**

Note 19: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	**Operating expenses consist of the following:**		
	Linen and Room Supplies	737.55	724.44
	Catering Supplies	614.46	557.58
	Other Supplies	123.82	121.52
	Fuel, Power and Light	3,198.26	3,552.60
	Repairs to Buildings	725.32	691.05
	Repairs to Machinery	1,039.88	1,020.08
	Repairs to Others	129.19	172.29
	Linen and Uniform Washing and Laundry Expenses	464.89	444.41
	Payment to Orchestra Staff, Artistes and Others	715.71	596.28
	Guest Transportation	472.02	394.27
	Travel Agents' Commission	920.70	761.70
	Sales Distribution Expenses	68.77	76.84
	Discount to Collecting Agents	476.95	420.22
	Other Operating Expenses	1,712.96	1,442.10
	Sub-Total	**11,400.48**	**10,975.38**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(ii)	**General expenses consist of the following:**		
	Rent	336.93	293.77
	Licence Fees	1,770.66	1,601.48
	Rates and Taxes	947.74	930.03
	Insurance	244.61	212.22
	Advertising and Publicity	2,029.57	1,732.24
	Printing and Stationery	162.14	154.23
	Passage and Travelling	105.86	79.48
	Provision for Doubtful Debts and Bad debts written off	95.35	23.37
	Management Fees	2,829.31	2,491.12
	Reservation and Information system	535.11	467.99
	Brand Common Cost	535.11	466.69
	Professional fees	650.40	312.94
	Outsourced Support Services	302.74	248.93
	Exchange Loss (Net)	1.41	-
	Loss on Sale/Scrapping of Fixed Assets (Net)	77.70	53.61
	Payment made to Statutory Auditors		
	i. As Auditors	41.00	31.00
	ii. As Tax Auditors	6.50	6.00
	iii. For Other Services	12.50	13.00
	iv. For Reimbursement of expenses	7.81	4.56
	Directors Sitting Fees and Commission	130.65	110.71
	Other Expenses	704.95	684.90
	Sub-Total	**11,528.05**	**9,918.27**
	Total	**22,928.53**	**20,893.65**

Note 20: Tax Expense

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	**Income tax expense**		
	Current Tax		
	Current Tax on profits for the year	1,951.34	1,430.81
		1,951.34	**1,430.81**
	Deferred Tax		
	Minimum Alternate Tax Credit	(1,074.34)	(1,430.81)
	In respect of the current year	2,639.54	2,222.83
	In respect of earlier years	195.42	-
	Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**1,760.62**	**792.01**
	Income tax expense	**3,711.96**	**2,222.83**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(b) Reconciliation of Income tax provision to the amount computed by applying statutory income tax rate to the Profit before tax is summarised below. The accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate.

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax from continuing operations (a)	11,068.90	8,337.85
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	29.12%	29.12%
Calculated taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deductions [(a) x (b)]	3,223.26	2,427.98
Permanent tax differences due to:		
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation (like dividend income)	(25.76)	-
Income considered as capital in nature under tax and tax provisions	-	(18.18)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	5.74	(33.61)
Effect on deferred tax balances due to the change in income tax rate	362.99	(108.39)
Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred taxes	(36.72)	-
Income subject to lower rate of income tax	-	(1.92)
Others	(12.97)	(43.05)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	**3,516.54**	**2,222.83**
Effect on deferred tax balances for earlier years	195.42	-
Total	**3,711.96**	**2,222.83**

(c) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax		
(a) Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Net fair value gain on investments in equity shares at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	(600.87)	9.81
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	14.24	21.32
	(586.64)	**31.13**

(d) Following is the analysis of Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) presented in the Balance sheet

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax assets	6,182.37	7,234.72
Deferred Tax liabilities	(5,165.61)	(3,870.70)
Net Deferred tax Assets	**1,016.76**	**3,364.02**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Significant component of Net Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities/assets in relation to:				
Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets	(3,084.25)	(660.15)	-	(3,744.40)
Right of use assets net of lease liabilities	584.08	290.40	-	874.48
Unrealised gain on equity shares carried at fair value through OCI	(766.92)	-	(600.87)	(1,367.79)
Provision for Employee Benefits	186.37	55.51	14.24	256.12
Unused tax losses (Business loss & unabsorbed depreciation)	2,751.96	(2,751.96)	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	3,452.66	1,074.34	-	4,527.00
Provision for Doubtful Debts	29.75	36.85	-	66.60
Others	210.37	194.38	-	404.75
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**3,364.02**	**(1,760.63)**	**(586.64)**	**1,016.76**

Significant component of Net Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

March 31, 2023

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities/assets in relation to:				
Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets	(2,855.77)	(228.48)	-	(3,084.25)
Right of use assets net of lease liabilities	568.87	15.21	-	584.08
Unrealised gain on equity shares carried at fair value through OCI	(776.74)	-	9.81	(766.92)
Provision for Employee Benefits	179.74	(14.69)	21.32	186.37
Unused tax losses (Business loss & unabsorbed depreciation)	4,717.65	(1,965.69)	-	2,751.96
MAT Credit Entitlement	2,021.85	1,430.81	-	3,452.66
Provision for Doubtful Debts	43.93	(14.18)	-	29.75
Others	225.36	(14.99)	-	210.37
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**4,124.90**	**(792.02)**	**31.14**	**3,364.02**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 21: Financial Instruments

Fair value hierarchy pertaining to financial instruments measured at fair value on recurring basis

(₹ lakhs)

As of March 31, 2024:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Equity shares	15,219.00	-	-	15,219.00
Liquid Funds	5,766.40	-	-	5,766.40
Total	**20,985.40**	**-**	**-**	**20,985.40**

(₹ lakhs)

As of March 31, 2023:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Equity shares	10,060.40	-	-	10.060.40
Liquid Funds	4,353.49	-	-	4,353.49
Total	**14,413.89**	**-**	**-**	**14,413.89**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has not disclosed the fair value of financial instruments such as trade receivables, trade payables, short-term loans, deposits etc. because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(ii) The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

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

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant Inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. Financial instruments such as unlisted equity shares, loans are included in this hierarchy.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories is as follows:

As on March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets:				
Equity Investment in External Companies	-	15,219.00	-	15,219.00
Overnight Funds	5,766.40	-	-	5,766.40
Trade Receivables	-	-	2,479.42	2,479.42
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5,716.12	5,716.12
Bank Balances other than cash & cash equivalents	-	-	1,552.31	1,552.31
Other financial assets	-	-	1,957.22	1,957.22
Total – Financial Assets	**5,766.40**	**15,219.00**	**11,705.07**	**32,690.47**
Financial Liabilities:				
Lease Liabilities	-	-	7,931.09	7,931.09
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables including capital creditors	-	-	6,014.84	6,014.84
Deposits	-	-	174.30	174.30
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,145.77	1,145.77
Total – Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**15,266.00**	**15,266.00**

As on March 31, 2023

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets:				
Equity Investment in External Companies	-	10,060.40	-	10,060.40
Overnight Funds	4,353.49	-	-	4,353.49
Trade Receivables	-	-	2,433.86	2,433.86
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,574.81	1,574.81
Bank Balances other than cash & cash equivalents	-	-	72.80	72.80
Other financial assets	-	-	1,393.39	1,393.39
Total – Financial Assets	**4,353.49**	**10,060.40**	**5,474.86**	**19,888.75**
Financial Liabilities:				
Lease Liabilities	-	-	7,731.23	7,731.23
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables including capital creditors	-	-	5,579.54	5,579.54
Deposits	-	-	130.21	130.21
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,153.61	1,153.61
Total – Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**14,594.59**	**14,594.59**

Note: The above excludes investments in subsidiaries and associates amounting to ₹4,411.31 Lakhs (PY ₹4,411.31 Lakhs).

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 22: Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise, lease liabilities and trade & other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's management is supported by finance team that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The finance team provides assurance to the Company's management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, currency risk is not significant for the Company since the Company has only Indian Rupee Borrowings and receivables & payables are generally denominated in Indian Rupee.

Price Risk

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through OCI. If the equity prices of quoted investments are 3% higher/ lower, the Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024 would increase/ decrease by ₹456.57 Lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2023: increase/ decrease by ₹301.81 Lakhs).

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before entering into contract. Credit limits are established for each customer, reviewed regularly and any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company. The carrying amount of trade receivable was ₹2,479.42 lakhs and ₹2,433.86 lakhs as at March 31, 2024 and 2023 respectively.

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.

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 while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance and compliance with internal statement of financial position ratio targets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

i) Financing Arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Expiring within one year:	-	-
Cash credit and Bank overdraft	2,000	2,000
Expiring beyond one year	-	-
Total	**2,000**	**2,000**

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time by the Company.

ii) Maturities of Financial Liabilities

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

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due from 6th year onwards	Total
Year ended March 31, 2024					
Lease Liabilities	582.67	582.67	1,907.73	64,055.07	67,128.14
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,910.39	31.22	-	-	1,941.61
Trade and other payables	5,393.30	-	-	-	5,393.30
	7,886.36	**613.89**	**1,907.73**	**64,055.07**	**74,463.32**
Year ended March 31, 2023					
Lease Liabilities	582.67	582.67	1,854.49	64,690.98	67,710.81
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,517.54	17.59	-	-	1,535.13
Trade and other payables	5,328.24	-	-	-	5,328.24
	7,428.45	**600.26**	**1,854.49**	**64,690.98**	**74,574.18**

iii) Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern. The structure is managed to maintain an investment grade credit rating, to provide ongoing returns to shareholders and to service debt obligations, whilst maintaining maximum operational flexibility.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by Equity. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current term loans' as shown in the balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents and current investments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 23: Contingent Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Contingent Liabilities		
(a)	**Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt**		
	Minimum amount to be paid to Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA) for Amritsar as per Revenue sharing Agreement (Note)	400.00	400.00
	Employee termination/resignation cases	2.84	2.84
	Demand raised by Tahsildar towards evacuation not approved	94.75	94.75
	Total	**497.59**	**497.59**
(b)	**Guarantees**		
	Guarantee given to PUDA	1,242.00	1,242.00
	Guarantee given to Local Authorities	50.82	45.00
	Guarantee given for Foreign cars	-	7.11
	Total	**1,292.82**	**1,294.11**
(c)	**Other money for which the Company is contingently liable**		
	Income Tax	324.22	324.22
	Luxury Tax	11.55	11.55
	Entertainment Tax	1.11	1.11
	Sales Tax/VAT	15.76	15.76
	Property Tax	87.65	87.65
	Service Tax & Excise Duty & GST	1,075.77	842.84
	Others (Water & Sewerage Tax)	88.00	88.00
	Total	**1,604.07**	**1,371.13**

Note:

The Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA) has contested the order passed by the Appellate Authority – Punjab Infrastructure Regulatory Authority (PIRA) granting an extension of one year in the completion date of the Amritsar Project at the High Court. The Company will be liable to pay the concession fee for the aforesaid period in case the above claim is upheld by the High Court.

Note 24: Contingent Asset

There is no contingent asset as on March 31, 2024. In the previous years the Company had instituted a suit against a Bank for recovery of rent amounting to ₹19.85 lakhs in the past, as they continued to occupy the area leased to them at a hotel, even after the expiry of the lease agreement. In the previous financial year 2022/23, the matter was settled by the District court in favour of company. The amount of ₹43.94 lakhs including interest of ₹20.74 lakhs was realised.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 25: Capital Commitments

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for		
Tangible assets	691.17	400.04
Intangible assets	-	-
Total	**691.17**	**400.04**

Note 26: Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(₹ lakhs)

	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year*	319.53	337.85
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii)	the amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(iv)	the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(v)	the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(vi)	the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

Note 27: Ind AS 116 Related Disclosures

The Company has taken land and immovable properties on lease which are generally long-term in nature with varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights expiring within forty-six to sixty-one years. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

Total Lease Liabilities are Analysed as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current*	18.37	15.87
Non-current	7,912.73	7,715.36
Total	**7,931.10**	**7,731.23**

* The Current Portion of the lease liability is excluding the interest component on the lease liability. Actual Lease Payments (including notional interest as per Ind AS 116) would be ₹582.67 lakhs (Previous year – ₹582.67 lakhs). Refer note below for the Maturity Analysis of the Lease Payments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Amounts recognised in Profit or Loss

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation of right-of-use Assets	126.41	126.11
Expense relating to variable lease payments	1,770.66	1,601.48
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	336.93	293.77
Interest on lease liabilities	782.54	757.92
Total recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	**3,016,54**	**2,779.28**

Variable lease payments are payable under certain of Company's hotel leases and arise where Company is committed to making additional lease payments that are contingent on the performance of the hotels.

Amounts recognised in the Cash Flow Statement:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Minimum lease payments/Fixed rentals	582.67	534.27

Exposure to Future Cash Flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations:

(₹ lakhs)

Maturity analysis:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	582.67	582.67
Between 1 and 2 years	582.67	582.67
Between 2 and 5 years	1,907.73	1,854.49
More than 5 years	64,055.07	64,690.98
Total	**67,128.14**	**67,710.81**

In addition, in certain circumstances the Company is committed to making additional lease payments that are contingent on the performance viz. gross operating profits, revenues etc. of the hotels that are being leased for which no lease liability has been recognised as it is contingent in nature.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 28: Lease Rental Income

Details of Leasing Arrangements

The Company has given on lease certain residential flats to its parent company. These arrangements are in the nature of cancellable lease and are generally renewable by mutual consent or mutual agreeable terms.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cost	347.13	163.18
Accumulated Depreciation	86.05	42.43
Net Book Value	261.08	120.75
Current Period Depreciation	43.63	5.31
Lease Rent Received	49.82	44.64

Note 29: Employee Benefits

(i) Provident Fund

The Company has recognised the following as defined contribution plan under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund" (net of expenses):

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provident Fund	364.64	326.50

The Company operates Provident Fund Scheme through a Trust – 'Taj Residency Employees Provident Fund Trust' ('the Plan'), set up by the Company and for certain categories contributions are made to State Plan. The Plan guarantees minimum interest at the rate notified by the Provident Fund Authorities. The contribution by the employer and employee together with the interest accumulated thereon are payable to employees at the time of separation from the Company or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefit vests immediately on rendering of the services by the employee. In terms of the guidance note issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India for measurement of provident fund liabilities, the actuary has provided a valuation of provident fund liability and based on the assumptions provided below, there is no shortfall as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

In light of the Supreme Court judgement dated February 28, 2019 regarding the definition of wages for calculation of Provident fund contribution, the Company as advised, on a prudent basis, has provided for the liability prospectively from date of judgement.

(ii) Gratuity Benefits

The Company provides for gratuity a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. Gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to employees on retirement, death, incapacitation, termination of employment, of amounts that are based on salaries and tenure of the employees.

The above defined benefit plan typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Investment Risk The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to prevailing government security yields. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. The current plan has a relatively balanced mix of investments in equity, government securities, bonds and other debt instruments. Due to the long-term nature of the plan liabilities, the Trustees of the Fund consider it appropriate that a reasonable portion of the plan assets should be invested in equity securities to leverage the return generated by the Fund.

Interest Risk A decrease in the G-Sec yield will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

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

Actuarial Valuation was done in respect of the aforesaid defined benefit plan using the following assumptions:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.20%	7.45%
Salary escalation: -		
Staff	5.00%	5.00%
Executive	4.00%	4.00%

Note: Mortality has been assumed as per published notes under the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) table

Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Liability at the end of the year	2,653.44	2,496.68
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	2,451.89	2,268.40
Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet [(Asset)/Liability]	**201.55**	**228.28**

Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	2,496.68	2,466.36
Current service cost	147.60	150.99
Past Service Cost	0.00	0.00
Interest cost	170.15	153.92
Remeasurements due to actuarial loss/(gain) arising from		
• Changes in financial assumptions	45.26	(114.04)
• Changes in demographic assumptions	0.00	0.00
• Experience adjustments	195.39	134.24
Benefits Paid	(401.66)	(294.79)
Liabilities assumed/(settled)	0.00	0.00
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**2,653.44**	**2,496.67**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Reconciliation of Plan Assets

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fair value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	2,268.40	2,331.81
Expected Return on Plan Assets	157.61	148.85
Actuarial (loss)/gain on Plan Assets	198.91	(52.02)
Contribution by Employer	228.62	134.55
Benefits paid	(401.66)	(294.79)
Assets acquired/(settled)	0.00	0.00
Fair value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	**2,451.89**	**2,268.40**

Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current service cost	147.60	150.99
Past Service Cost	0.00	0.00
Interest cost	12.54	5.07
Expense/(Reversal) recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**160.14**	**156.06**

Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Amount recognised in OCI	(56.02)	(128.24)
Remeasurements in the period due to		
• Changes in Financial Assumption	45.26	(114.04)
• Change in Demographic Assumption	0.00	0.00
• Experience Adjustments	195.39	134.24
• Actual Return on Plan assets less interest on Plan Assets	(198.91)	52.02
Closing amount recognised in OCI	**(14.28)**	**(56.02)**

Balance Sheet Reconciliation

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening net liability/(asset)	228.28	134.55
Expense/(Reversal) as above	160.14	156.06
Amount recognised outside Profit & loss account	41.74	72.22
Employers contributions	(228.62)	(134.55)
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet (asset)/Liability	201.54	228.28
Expected Employer’s Contributions next year	120.00	120.00

The discount rate is based on the government bond yields for the estimated term of the obligations. The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Sensitivity Analysis (for each defined benefit plan)

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	-3.36%	3.63%	-3.28%	3.56%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	3.56%	-3.46%	3.48%	-3.38%

Disaggregation of Plan Assets

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	%
Insurer managed funds	-	2,349.06	2,349.06	96%
Government Debt Instruments	-	-	-	-
Others	62.51	40.32	102.83	4%
Total	**62.51**	**2,389.38**	**2,451.89**	**100%**

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	%
Insurer Managed Funds	-	2,204.17	2,204.17	97%
Government Debt Instruments	-	-	-	-
Others	62.51	1.72	64.23	3%
Total	**62.51**	**2,205.89**	**2,268.40**	**100%**

Maturity Profile – Benefits

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Expected benefits for year 1	421.75
Expected benefits for year 2	222.29
Expected benefits for year 3	210.07
Expected benefits for year 4	239.47
Expected benefits for year 5	263.34
Expected benefits for year 6	235.78
Expected benefits for year 7	312.35
Expected benefits for year 8	332.03
Expected benefits for year 9	313.23
Expected benefits for year 10 and above	2,273.99

The weighted average duration of these payments is 6.92 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

CODE ON SOCIAL SECURITY, 2020:

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social security 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment had released draft rules for the code on Social Security 2020, on November 13, 2020, and invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified. The Company will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

Note 30: Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

(₹ lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
	CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS		
1	Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.		
	Revenue from operations		
	Revenue from contract with customers		
	Room Income, Food & Beverages and Banquets	53,795.37	47,766.27
	Membership fees	47.92	43.99
	Others	2,026.41	1,780.47
		55,869.70	**49,590.73**
	Other Operating Revenue		
	Other Revenue	35.16	111.85
		35.16	**111.85**
	Total Income from operations	**55,904.86**	**49,702.58**
2	**Disaggregate Revenue**		
	The following table presents Company's revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream		
	Revenue based on timing of revenue recognition		
	Product/services transferred at a point in time	55,450.05	49,220.70
	Product/services transferred over time	419.66	370.03
3	Advance Collections 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. It also include membership fee received from Spa and Healthclub Memberships and disclosed as income in advance		
	Contract Liabilities		
	Income received in advance	66.76	17.19
	Advance Collected from customers	1,140.55	772.58

Footnote: Considering the nature of business of the Company, the above contract liabilities are generally materialised as revenue within the same operating cycle.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 31: Related Party Transactions

The following table provides the list of related parties and total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

i. Holding Company

The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)

ii. Company having significant influence

Tata Sons Pvt. Ltd. (including its subsidiaries & joint ventures)

iii. Subsidiary Companies

Northern India Hotels Limited

Piem International (H.K.) Limited (PIHK)

iv. Fellow Subsidiaries/ Joint Venture/ Associates Companies

Taida Trading and Industries Limited

Taj Enterprises Limited

Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited

Inditravel Limited

Benares Hotels Limited

Oriental Hotels Limited

Taj Karnataka Hotels and Resorts Limited

TAL Hotels and Resorts Limited

United Hotels Limited

Taj SATS Air Catering Limited

Idea Ice & Cold Storage Company Limited

Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited

Taj Kerela Hotels & Resorts Limited

Taj Safaris Limited

Roots Corporation Limited

v. Key Management Personnel

Mr. Puneet Chhatwal – Chairman & Managing Director

Mr. Sudhir L. Nagpal – Jt. Managing Director

Mr. Rajesh R. Nagpal – Jt. Managing Director

Mr. Rajkumar M. Nagpal – Executive Director

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

vi. Relatives of Key Management Personnel

(Parties with whom transactions were conducted during the year)

Ms. N. M. Nagpal

Ms. Beryl. F. Nagpal

Ms. Subhadra. R. Nagpal

Ms. Sansara. R. Nagpal

vii. Firms/Companies in which Key Management personnel are Interested

MPOWER Information Systems Pvt. Limited

viii. Others

Taj Residency Employees Provident Fund Trust (Bangalore Unit)

Piem Hotel Employees Gratuity Trust

Taj Residency Hotel Employees Gratuity Trust

– **Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Company having significant influence*		Holding Company		Subsidiaries		Associates		Fellow Subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Purchase of Goods & Services and Sharing of Expenses (Footnote 1)	1,372.69	866.89	2,640.28	2,015.86	-	-	181.12	4.16	4.16	14.75
Sale of Goods & Services	1,262.58	1,294.54	177.53	46.23	0.40	0.40	(2.46)	0.89	11.02	(0.70)
Interest Expense/(Income)	-	98.41	-	-	-	-	(15.59)	-	(68.97)	-
Lease Rent Income			45.36	44.64		0.48	-	-	-	-
Lease Rent Expense	-	-	36.00	36.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shop Rent Received	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.60	9.00	-	-
Dividend Received	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.47	5.41	-	-
Dividend Paid	-	-	1,178.86	785.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter Corporate Deposits Placed	-	-	-	-	-	-	670.00	-	3,325.00	
Inter Corporate Deposits Refunded	-	2,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,325.00	-
Consultation/Licence Fees	-	-	2,719.39	2,373.02	250.97	147.89	-	-	94.56	105.86
Loyalty Expenses (Net of Redemption Credit)	-	-	(697.36)	(746.33)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deputed Staff Salary expenses	-	-	1,404.29	1,451.90	-	-	28.81	69.77	2.39	33.97
Deputed Staff Salary recoveries	1.45	8.27	490.42	602.37	-	-	40.60	125.28	2.91	65.46

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Company having significant influence*		Holding Company		Subsidiaries		Associates		Fellow Subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Deputed Staff Recoverable	-	-	54.87	71.78	-	-	4.50	14.65	0.69	48.03
Inter Companies Receivable/(Payables) – Related Party	-	-	308.18	259.84	-	-	2.85	3.55	3.36	21.04
Unsecured Residential Deposit Taken/(Given)	-	-	48.00	48.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	159.65	345.57	1,749.46	1,584.90	93.78	64.00	49.25	8.18	10.64	32.18
Trade Receivables	125.84	233.87	3.36	-	-	-	0.06	-	5.12	-
ICD Outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	670.00	-	-	-

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Key Management Personnel		Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Firm in which Key Management Personnel are Interested		Others	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Dividend Paid	753.16	502.11	148.20	98.80	-	-	-	-
Commission/Remuneration (Refer Footnote 2)	588.43	588.43	23.50	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution to Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	320.93	175.05
Net Balance at year end								
- Receivable/(Payables)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(215.32)	(241.97)

* Including its subsidiaries and joint- ventures.

Footnotes:

1. Purchase of Goods and Services includes Advertisement, Reservation and Information system expenses and Brand Common Cost
2. Commission to Executive Directors is considered on payment basis.
3. Current account transactions and reimbursement transactions have not been considered for the purpose of above reporting.

– **Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Company**

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Short-term Employee Benefits	287.46	296.02
Other Long-term Benefits*	160.00	160.00
Post-employment Benefits	16.78	15.73
Total	**464.24**	**471.75**

* The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period pertaining to commission & incentive to key management personnel.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

– Statement of Material Transactions

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Holding Companies		
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd. (IHCL)		
- Purchase of Goods & Services	2,333.47	2,015.46
- Sale of Goods & Services	-	35.44
- Dividend Paid	1,178.86	785.91
- Lease Rent Income	45.36	44.64
- Lease Rent paid	36.00	36.00
- Consultation/Licence Fees	2,719.39	2,373.02
- Deputed Staff Salary paid	1,404.09	1,451.90
- Deputed Staff Salary recoveries	490.42	602.37
- Inter Companies Receivables/(Payables)	308.19	(259.83)
- Deputed Staff Receivable	54.87	71.78
- Trade Payable	146.10	1,556.80
- Residential Deposit	48.00	48.00
Company having significant influence and its subsidiaries & joint ventures		
Tata Sons Private Limited		
- Purchase of Goods & Services	-	0.06
- Sale of Goods & Services	243.49	192.52
- Deputed Staff salary Receivable	-	8.27
- Trade Payables	-	0.06
- Trade Receivable	25.39	15.17
Tata Consultancy Services Limited		
- Purchase of Goods & Services	156.76	143.11
- Sale of Goods & Services	238.02	255.81
- Trade Payables	17.94	10.37
- Trade Receivable	24.44	67.02
Taj Air Limited		
- Inter Corporate Deposits Refunded	-	2,500.00
- Sale of Goods & Services	-	2.52
- Interest Expenses	-	98.42
- Trade Receivables	-	0.40
Tata Communications Limited		
- Purchase of Goods & Services	16.70	24.94
- Sale of Goods & Services	15.01	22.55
- Trade Payables	2.24	3.18
- Trade Receivables	4.41	8.63
Tata AIA Life Insurance		
- Purchase of Goods & Services	3.19	3.43
- Sale of Goods & Services	7.04	31.81
- Trade Payables	2.89	0.06
- Trade Receivable	1.70	7.24

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Tata Play Limited			
- Purchase of Goods & Services		39.69	59.11
- Sale of Goods & Services		9.39	0.66
- Trade Payables		14.63	14.91
- Trade Receivable		0.09	0.46
Tata SIA Airlines Limited			
- Sale of Goods & Services		358.30	222.80
- Trade Receivables		18.73	45.96
Tata Digital Limited			
- Sale of Goods & Services		72.38	227.32
- Trade Receivables		-	24.97
- Trade Payables		4.29	
Supermarket Grocery Supplies Private Limited			
- Purchase of Goods & Services		1,133.87	608.70
- Sale of Goods & Services		0.38	-
- Trade Payables		109.87	67.30
Associates			
Oriental Hotels Limited			
- Purchase of Goods & Services		0.39	0.38
- Sale of Goods & Services		0.32	-
- Deputed Staff Salary Paid		14.48	17.73
- Inter companies Receivables/(Payables)		(0.41)	0.27
- Trade Payables		2.31	1.44
- Deputed Staff recoverable		-	7.25
Subsidiaries			
a)	**Northern India Hotels Limited**		
	- Consultation/Licence Fees	250.97	147.89
	- Sale of Goods & Services	0.40	-
Key Management Personnel			
a)	Mr. Rajkumar M. Nagpal		
	- Commission/Remuneration	110.78	170.82
	- Dividend Paid	147.65	98.43
b)	Mr. Sudhir L. Nagpal		
	- Commission/Remuneration	197.85	229.93
	- Dividend Paid	305.85	203.90
c)	Mr. Rajesh R. Nagpal		
	- Commission/Remuneration	155.61	187.67
	- Dividend Paid	299.66	199.77

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 32: List of Investments in Subsidiaries, Fellow Subsidiaries and Associates are given below:

a) Subsidiaries Companies

(₹ lakhs)

	Principal place of business/Country of incorporation	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
		Held directly by Company	Direct holding(%)	Held directly by Company	Direct holding(%)
Domestic					
Northern India Hotels Limited	India	627.35	94.16%	627.35	94.16%
International					
Piem International (H.K.) Limited (wholly-owned)	Hong Kong	2,825.34	100.00%	2,825.34	100.00%

b) Fellow Subsidiaries and Associates

(₹ lakhs)

	Principal place of business/Country of incorporation	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
		Held directly by Company	Direct holding(%)	Held directly by Company	Direct holding(%)
Domestic					
Taida Trading and Industries Limited	India	34.42	25.41%	34.42	25.41%
Taj Karnataka Hotels and Resorts Ltd.	India	30.00	10.60%	30.00	10.60%
Inditravel limited	India	18.91	26.25%	18.91	26.25%
Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited	India	140.38	25.56%	140.38	25.56%
International					
TAL Hotels and Resorts Limited	Hong Kong	132.69	1.60%	132.69	1.60%

Note 33: Earnings Per Share

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Ind AS 33 – 'Earnings Per Share'

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit after tax	7,356.93	6,115.02
Number of Ordinary Shares	38.10	38.10
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares:		
Considered in calculation of Basic EPS & Diluted EPS	38.10	38.10
Face Value per Ordinary Share in ₹	10	10
Earning Per Share:		
Basic/Diluted in ₹	193.10	160.50

Note 34: Audit Trail

In the ERP audit trail at transaction level on application layer has an embedded audit trail in sub-ledger accounting tables which creates unique events for every transaction along with dates of creating and updating transactions with the identity of users. General ledger journals are not allowed to be modified after posting and the date and creator of journals are tracked. This feature cannot be disabled. Additionally, audit trail was enabled for masters and transactions majorly during June, 2023 and July, 2023. Audit trail feature with respect to application layer changes in accounting Software has worked effectively during the year.

PMS and POS (Property Management and Point of Sales software) has inbuilt audit trail feature from April 01, 2023.

Post publication of ICAI implementation guide, direct database level changes was also included in audit trial scope. In respect of ERP, access to direct database level changes is available only to privileged users and for PMS and POS, it is not available to any of the Company personnel. However, the software product owners have confirmed that there is no audit trail enabled for data base level changes.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 35: Additional Regulatory Information as mandated by SCH III (Division II) of Companies Act, 2013 vide MCA notification dated March 24, 2021 (to the extent applicable)

a) Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

(₹ lakhs)

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross Carrying Value	Title Deeds/Allotment held in name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter*/ director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Land at Agra	Free hold Land	4.32 lakhs	Zorawar Singh, Nathu Singh, Shri Mohan Singh, Ramesh Chand, Dauji Ram	No.	1988	Due to non-availability of all signatories registration formalities are pending.
Land in Lucknow	ROU Assets	818.54 lakhs	Indian Hotels Company Limited	Yes (Promoter)	2003	Endorsement by the local development authority in its records of the assignment of lease by the holding company in favour of the Company is pending since 2003.
Land in Indore	ROU Assets	1.49 lakhs	PIEM Holdings Limited	NA	2002	Allotment is in the name of erstwhile subsidiary which got amalgamated with the Company with effect from 2002.

b) Financial Ratios:

Ratio	In times/%	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year
Current Ratio	in times	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.93	1.27
Debt Equity Ratio	in times	NA	NA	NA	NA
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	in times	NA	NA	NA	NA
Return of Equity Ratio	in times	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	0.11	0.10
Inventory Turnover Ratio*		NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	in times	Revenue from operations	Average Total Receivable	22.76	27.67
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	in times	Total expenses – Depreciation – Interest – Payroll Cost	Average Trade Payables	5.46	5.63
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	in times	Net Sales	Average Working Capital i.e. (Average Current Assets – Average Current Liabilities)	8.79	(33.79)
Net Profit Ratio	in %	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	13%	12%
Return on Capital Employed	in %	Earnings before interest and tax	Average Equity + Average Debt + Average Lease Liabilities	15%	13%
Return on Investment	in %	Income earned on mutual funds and fixed deposit investments	Average investment in mutual funds and fixed deposit	5%	5%

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Footnotes:

i) Current ratio was higher due to temporary surplus funds from the operations.

ii) Trade payables turnover ratio decreased due to increase in volume of business activity during the year and payable remain same at the last year level.

iii) Net capital turnover ratio increased with increasing in net sales and in the previous year opening current borrowing was repaid.

iv) *As the Company is primarily engaged in hospitality sector (Service Industry), Inventory turnover ratio is not applicable.

c) Transaction with Struck off Companies:

The Company has reviewed transactions to identify if there are any transactions with struck off companies. To the extent information is available on struck off companies, there are no transactions with struck off companies.

d) There are no borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets of the Company.

e) No funds have been advanced/ loaned/ invested (from borrowed funds or from share premium or from any other sources/kind of funds) by the Company to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries), with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall (i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

f) 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 (i) directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 36: Dividend

Dividends paid during the year ended March 31, 2024 include an amount of ₹10 per share per equity share towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2023 and an amount of ₹50 per equity share towards interim dividends for the year ended March 31, 2024.

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

Tarun Kinger
Membership No.: 105003

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Puneet Chhatwal
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN: 07624616

Sudhir L. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN: 00044762

Rajesh R. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN: 00032123

Ms. Farzana Sam Billimoria
Company Secretary
ACS – 13716

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

Independent Auditors’ Report

To the Members of Taj Trade And Transport Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Taj Trade And Transport Company Limited (‘the Company’), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as “the financial statements”).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies Indian Accounting Standards Rules, 2015, as amended, (“Ind AS”) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India,

(a) In the case of the Balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024;

(b) In the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), of the profit for the year ended on that date;

(c) In the case of the Statement of Changes in Equity, of the changes in Equity for the year ended on that date; and

(d) In the case of the Statement of Cash flows, of the cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statement in accordance with the Standards of Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI’s Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

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

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

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

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

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

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

The Board of Directors are 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

– 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.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in paragraph 2(i)(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, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
   f) The observation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(i) below under section 143(3)(i)(f) 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B." Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
   h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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

a. the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 26 to the Financial statements;

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

c. there are no amounts that are required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d. (i) the management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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, whether, 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, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(iii) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under clause d sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

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

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software (BOSS) for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. It also uses a software, FCA Integral for accounting, billing and inventory, in which the audit trail feature recorded the logs of 'when' and 'who' made changes as well as a log of 'deleted' transactions throughout the year. However, a log of old values and new values for edited transactions representing 'what' were the changes, if any, was introduced only from mid-December,2023 onwards. For accounting software for which audit trail feature is enabled, the audit trail facility has been operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of our audit.

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 114260W

(Hema S. Iyer)
Partner
Membership No.: 186953
UDIN: 24186953BKCHZD9830

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited 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;

(b) The Company has a programme of physical verification of its Property Plant and Equipment, by which all Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In pursuant to the programme, physical verification was not due during the 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 Company has no immoveable property. Accordingly, sub clause (c) of clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

In respect of immoveable properties that have been taken on lease and disclosed as right of use asset in the financial statements the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company.

(d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year, accordingly, sub clause (d) of clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder; accordingly, sub clause (e) of clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(ii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records are not more than 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, sub(b) of clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties during the year. Accordingly, sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the said order are not applicable.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(v) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provision of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provision of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(vi) The company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under subsection 1 of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(vii) a. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities applicable undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues applicable, however there has been a slight delay in few cases.

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2024 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 based on our examination of records of the Company, there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except the following:

Name of the Statue	Nature of Dues	Amount	Period to Which the Amount Relates	Forum Where Dispute is Pending
Maharashtra Sales Tax	Lease Tax	3,542,060/-	1998-99 to 2000-01	Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal (Mumbai)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	942,450/-	AY 2013-14	CIT Appeals

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender. Accordingly sub clause (b) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the company has not obtained any term loan. Accordingly sub clause (c) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, no funds raised on short term basis have been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly sub clause (e) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures, or associate companies. Accordingly sub clause (f) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(x) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, subclause (a) of clause (x) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, subclause (b) of clause (x) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the company or on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no whistle blower complaints were received during the year by the Company.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 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 according to the explanations given to us the company has an internal audit system that is commensurate with the size and nature of its business;

(b) We have considered the Internal audit reports of the company for the period under audit;

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors during the year. Hence the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act 2013 are not applicable to the company.

(xvi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities hence sub clause (b) of clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company is a not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, subclause (c) of clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are 4 core investment companies (CIC's) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016 as at the end of the reporting period.

(xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, accordingly, clause (xviii) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(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, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to spend any amount under section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial year. accordingly, sub clause (a) & (b) of clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the said order are not applicable.

(xxi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 114260W

(Hema S. Iyer)
Partner
Membership No.: 186953
UDIN: 24186953BKCHZD9830

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of our report to the Members of Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Taj Trade And Transport Company Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 114260W

(Hema S. Iyer)
Partner
Membership No.: 186953
UDIN: 24186953BKCHZD9830

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,80,57,037	1,75,93,449
Capital work-in-progress	3	4,97,464	10,08,814
Right of Use Assets	4A	93,89,030	63,03,675
Other Intangible assets	4B	5,38,534	6,89,840
		2,84,82,065	**2,55,95,778**
Financial assets			
Investments	5	1,93,69,221	1,93,69,221
Other financial assets	6A	74,64,359	24,10,061
Income Tax Asset (Net)		68,18,435	70,02,958
Total non-current assets		**6,21,34,080**	**5,43,78,018**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	6,51,21,707	5,56,00,973
Financial assets			
Investments	7	69,91,296	65,35,883
Trade receivables	9	52,85,723	83,83,302
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,32,25,710	1,03,30,183
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	7,82,59,522	4,19,78,841
Other financial assets	6B	65,80,632	61,95,715
Other current assets	12	1,14,94,987	1,07,12,666
Total current assets		**18,69,59,577**	**13,97,37,563**
Total Assets		**24,90,93,657**	**19,41,15,581**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	3,46,82,250	3,46,82,250
Other equity	14	7,91,46,165	4,70,59,773
Total equity		**11,38,28,415**	**8,17,42,023**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liability	16A	68,70,415	52,30,585
Provisions	15A	23,82,534	33,80,130
Total non-current liabilities		**92,52,949**	**86,10,715**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liability	16B	32,08,211	13,29,216
Trade payables	17		
A) Total dues of Micro and small enterprises		74,00,309	68,26,096
B) Total dues other than Micro and small enterprises		9,62,79,341	7,78,63,236
Provisions	15B	2,66,711	2,40,634
Other current liabilities	18	1,88,57,721	1,75,03,661
Total current liabilities		**12,60,12,293**	**10,37,62,843**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**24,90,93,657**	**19,41,15,581**
Summary of Material accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements from 1 to 45			

As per our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No.: 186953

Faisal Momen
Director
DIN: 00064878

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 18, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹)

	Note	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	32,33,48,219	23,33,65,812
Other income	20	73,71,542	24,53,863
Total Income		**33,07,19,761**	**23,58,19,675**
Expenses			
Material Purchased	21	19,92,98,223	13,68,72,743
Changes in Inventories	22	(99,77,198)	(79,82,273)
Employee benefit expenses	23	4,09,72,683	3,28,30,669
Finance costs	24	8,24,560	4,29,836
Depreciation and amortisation expense		64,07,498	49,50,536
Other expenses	25	6,18,89,604	5,33,19,177
Total Expenses		**29,94,15,370**	**22,04,20,688**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**3,13,04,391**	1,53,98,987
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**3,13,04,391**	**1,53,98,987**
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Short/ (Excess) provision for tax of earlier years		-	51,46,599
Deferred tax		-	-
Total		**-**	**51,46,599**
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		**3,13,04,391**	1,02,52,388
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		7,82,001	6,25,225
		7,82,001	**6,25,225**
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**3,20,86,392**	**1,08,77,613**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		3,13,04,391	1,02,52,388
Total Comprehensive Income for the period attributable to			
Owners of the Company		3,20,86,392	1,08,77,613
Earnings per share:			
Basic - (₹)		9.03	2.96
Diluted - (₹)		9.03	2.96
Face value per equity share - (₹)		10	10
Summary of Material accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements from 1 to 45			

As per our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No.: 186953

Faisal Momen
Director
DIN: 00064878

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 18, 2024

Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹)

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Net Profit after tax	3,13,04,391	1,02,52,388
Add: provision for tax	-	51,46,599
Net Profit Before Tax	3,13,04,391	1,53,98,987
Adjustments For:		
(Profit)/ Loss on sale of investments		(8,473)
Finance Costs	8,24,560	4,29,836
MTM loss/ (gain) of derivative instruments		
Depreciation and Amortisation	64,07,498	49,50,536
Provision for long service award	26,13,537	
Provisions Write back	(10,00,000)	(6,00,276)
Provision for Doubtful Debts and Advances	11,67,195	12,40,763
Loss/ (profit) on sale of PPE	32,030	
Capital Advances/ Assets written off	1,04,766	11,29,044
Gain on fair valuation of investment mandatorily measured at FVPL	(4,55,413)	(3,51,438)
Dividend Income	(8,32,045)	(4,000)
Interest Income	(39,23,497)	(10,25,555)
Provision for devaluation of stock	5,67,458	(10,55,120)
Provision for Employee Benefits	5,43,749	6,25,225
	60,49,838	**53,30,542**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	3,73,54,229	2,07,29,529
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(1,00,88,193)	(68,87,101)
Trade Receivables	19,30,384	(63,31,382)
Other Financial Assets	(17,94,837)	36,71,103
Other Current Assets	(1,93,649)	(30,97,560)
	(1,01,46,295)	**(1,26,44,940)**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	1,63,76,781	2,27,70,812
Provision	61,74,999	63,09,482
Other Liabilities	13,54,060	42,88,402
	2,39,05,840	**3,33,68,696**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	5,11,13,774	4,14,53,285
Direct Taxes (Paid)/ Refunded	12,94,444	29,39,261
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities (A)	**5,24,08,218**	**4,43,92,546**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Sale/ (Purchase) of Property, Plant and Equipment	(29,12,267)	(23,02,667)
Purchase of intangible assets	(60,68,265)	(71,58,748)
Capital Work in Progress	(4,50,049)	(9,61,399)
(Purchase)/ Sale of Current Investments		-
Interest Received	32,30,923	6,06,932
Dividend Received	8,32,045	4,000
Short term Deposits Matured & (Invested in Banks)	(4,09,31,080)	(3,03,73,112)
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(4,62,98,693)**	**(4,01,84,994)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Payment of lease liability including interest	(32,14,000)	(16,20,000)
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**(32,14,000)**	**(16,20,000)**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	28,95,525	25,87,552
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Opening (Refer Note 10)	1,03,30,183	77,42,631
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Closing (Refer Note 10)	**1,32,25,708**	**1,03,30,183**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements from 1 to 45		

As per our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No.: 186953

Faisal Momen
Director
DIN: 00064878

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 18, 2024

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1: Corporate Information

Taj Trade and Transport Co. Ltd ("the company") is primarily engaged in the business of Retailing Merchandise under the brand name of Khazana.

The company is domiciled and incorporated in India and has its registered office at Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Colaba, Mumbai 400 001. It is promoted by Indian Hotels Company Ltd which holds significant stake in the Company.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 18, 2024.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation, Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements, Material Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(a) Statement of Compliance:

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

The accounting policies as set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

(b) Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

(i) New and Amended Standards Adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2023

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

(ii) 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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(c) Basis of Preparation and Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

(d) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

– **Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the Balance Sheet date. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

– **Impairment Testing:** Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than it's carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

– **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and there the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

– Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax law, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore, the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

– **Fair Value Measurement of Derivative and Other Financial Instruments:** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. This involves significant judgements to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the Balance Sheet date.

– **Leases:** Critical judgements in determining the lease term: Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

- **Critical Judgements in Determining the Discount Rate:** The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.
- **Litigation:** From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.
- **Defined Benefit Plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.
- All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current generally on the criteria of realisation/ settlement within twelve months period from the Balance sheet date.

Material Accounting Policies

e) Revenue Recognition:

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

Revenue from Operations

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue includes sale of goods and services.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised net of trade discount, returns and indirect taxes on transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer (which generally coincides with the delivery of goods to the customers).

Rendering of services is recognised net off indirect taxes and is recognised in the period in which services have been rendered. These contracts are generally short term in nature.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes all expenditure incidental to acquisition and installation. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An assets' carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that it's estimated recoverable amount.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets are as follows:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Leasehold Improvements	05 years
Office Equipment	05 years
Plant & Machinery	15 years
Furniture & Fixtures	15 years
Electrical fittings	10 years
Computers	6 years

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

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the pervious GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Capital work in progress represents property, plant and equipment's are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

(g) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software and Licences. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use. The estimated useful life used for amortising intangible assets are as under:

Nature of Assets	Useful Life Adopted
Software and Licences	6 years

(h) Impairment of Assets:

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than it's carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(i) Foreign Currency Translation:

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were the fair value measured.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period. Exchange differences on restatement of other monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(j) Non-current Assets Held for Sale:

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable and expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell

(k) Inventories:

Traded goods and consumables are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of traded goods is arrived on the basis of specific identification method. In the case of stocks of beauty salons, the same is valued under FIFO method.

(l) Income Taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current Tax:

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternative Tax (“MAT”) credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a reasonable certainty to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

(m) Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation and the unwinding of the discount is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are recognised only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

(n) Employee Benefits

(i) Provident Fund

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees’ salary (currently 12% of employees’ salary), which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the provident fund set up as irrevocable trust by the Company or to respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The Company is generally liable for annual contributions and any shortfall in the fund assets based on the minimum rates of return prescribed by the Central Government and recognises such contributions and shortfall, if any, as an expense in the year in which the corresponding services are rendered by the Company.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(ii) Gratuity Fund

The Company makes annual contributions to gratuity funds administered by the trustees for amounts notified by the funds. The Gratuity plan provides for lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death or termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and tenure of employment. The obligation determined as aforesaid less the fair value of the plan assets is reported as a liability or asset as of the reporting date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Compensated Absences

The Company has a scheme for compensated absences for employees, the liability for which is determined on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, carried out at the Balance Sheet date.

(iv) Other Employee Benefits

Other benefits, comprising of discretionary Long Service Awards and Leave Travel Allowances, are determined on an undiscounted basis and recognised based on the entitlement thereof.

(o) Cash and Cash Equivalent (for the purpose of cash flow statements):

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(p) Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

(q) Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including potential equity shares on compulsory convertible debentures. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(r) Segment Reporting:

The Company identifies operating segments based on the internal reporting provided to the decision-maker who are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and have been identified as the committee that makes strategic decisions.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue/ expenses/ assets/ liabilities".

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(s) Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

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

Refer note no. 41.

(t) Financial Instruments:

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

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

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

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Equity Investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Investment in equity – others is carried at lower of cost or fair value

De-recognition

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

– The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

– The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

  (a) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

  (b) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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

Gains or Losses on Liabilities Held for Trading Are Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated 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 recognised in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to the 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

De-recognition

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

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹)

	Improvements to Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles*	Total	Capital Work in Progress
Cost							
At April 1, 2022	62,23,993	82,50,759	2,78,19,583	4,35,119	1,200	4,27,30,654	47,415
Additions	5,49,385	2,04,898	11,58,038	3,98,818	-	23,11,139	9,61,399
Adjustment							
Disposals/Transfer	57,864	3,63,472	18,89,203	-	-	23,10,539	
At March 31, 2023	**67,15,514**	**80,92,185**	**2,70,88,418**	**8,33,937**	**1,200**	**4,27,31,254**	**10,08,814**
Additions	5,52,739	5,31,828	24,32,822	3,85,514	-	39,02,903	4,50,049
Adjustments						-	
Disposals/Transfer	-	-	3,86,676	-	-	3,86,676	9,61,399
At March 31, 2024	**72,68,253**	**86,24,013**	**2,91,34,564**	**12,19,451**	**1,200**	**4,62,47,481**	**4,97,464**
Depreciation							
At April 1, 2022	55,30,451	49,78,951	1,22,95,144	2,66,566	-	2,30,71,112	
Charge for the year	2,99,172	6,93,691	21,53,924	1,01,401	-	32,48,188	
Adjustments						-	
Disposals	47,849	2,15,893	9,17,753	-	-	11,81,495	
At March 31, 2023	**57,81,774**	**54,56,749**	**1,35,31,315**	**3,67,967**	**-**	**2,51,37,805**	
Charge for the year	3,25,630	6,99,002	20,70,036	1,78,614	-	32,73,282	
Adjustments						-	
Disposals	-		2,20,643	-	-	2,20,643	
At March 31, 2024	**61,07,404**	**61,55,751**	**1,53,80,708**	**5,46,581**	**-**	**2,81,90,444**	
Net Block							
At March 31, 2023	9,33,740	26,35,436	1,35,57,103	4,65,970	1,200	1,75,93,449	10,08,814
At March 31, 2024	**11,60,849**	**24,68,262**	**1,37,53,856**	**6,72,870**	**1,200**	**1,80,57,037**	**4,97,464**

Footnotes:

1. * Cars & Vehicles including Leased Cars upto March 31, 2003 costing ₹49,39,770/- (Previous Year ₹49,39,770/-), WDV ₹1,200/- (Previous Year ₹1,200/-) have been held for disposal and valued at WDV or Net Realisable Value whichever is lower.

   Refer to note number 30 to notes to accounts.

2. For Capital Commitments refer note no. 25.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 4A: Right of Use Assets

(₹)

	Right to use	Total
Cost		
At April 1, 2022	9,29,361	9,29,361
Additions	70,94,748	70,94,748
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**80,24,109**	**80,24,109**
Additions	59,08,265	59,08,265
Adjustments		-
Disposals		-
At March 31, 2024	**1,39,32,374**	**1,39,32,374**
Amortisation		
At April 1, 2022	3,09,787	3,09,787
Charge for the year	14,10,647	14,10,647
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**17,20,434**	**17,20,434**
Charge for the year	28,22,910	28,22,910
Adjustments		-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**45,43,344**	**45,43,344**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2023	63,03,675	63,03,675
At March 31, 2024	**93,89,030**	**93,89,030**

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 4B: Intangible Assets (Acquired)

(₹)

	Software	Goodwill	Total
Cost			
At April 1, 2022	18,82,798	1,05,74,151	1,24,56,949
Additions	64,000		64,000
Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals	30,363	-	30,363
At March 31, 2023	**19,16,435**	**1,05,74,151**	**1,24,90,586**
Additions	1,60,000		1,60,000
Adjustments			-
Disposals	-		-
At March 31, 2024	**20,76,435**	**1,05,74,151**	**1,26,50,586**
Amortisation			
At April 1, 2022	9,65,258	1,05,74,151	1,15,39,409
Charge for the year	2,91,700		2,91,700
Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals	30,363	-	30,363
At March 31, 2023	**12,26,595**	**1,05,74,151**	**1,18,00,746**
Charge for the year	3,11,306		3,11,306
Adjustments			
Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**15,37,901**	**1,05,74,151**	**1,21,12,052**
Net Block			
At March 31, 2023	6,89,840	-	6,89,840
At March 31, 2024	**5,38,534**	**-**	**5,38,534**

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 5: Investments

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
Non Current Investments	**Holdings As at**	**₹**	**Holdings As at**	**₹**
Fully Paid Quoted Equity Instruments				
Investments in Associate of Holding Companies (At Cost)				
Oriental Hotels Limited shares of ₹1 each fully paid	16,64,090	1,86,08,480	16,64,090	1,86,08,480
	16,64,090	**1,86,08,480**	**16,64,090**	**1,86,08,480**
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Instruments				
Investments in Subsidiary and Associates of Holding Companies (At Cost)				
Inditravel Limited shares of ₹10 each fully paid	72,001	7,20,750	72,001	7,20,750
Taida Trading and Industries Limited shares of ₹100 each fully paid	680	68,000	680	68,000
	72,681	**7,88,750**	**72,681**	**7,88,750**
Other Investments (Cost or Fair value whichever is lower)				
Bombay Mercantile Co-op Bank Ltd	333	9,990	333	9,990
Saraswat Co-op Bank Ltd	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000
	1,333	**19,990**	**1,333**	**19,990**
Total Investment in Equity instruments		**1,94,17,220**		**1,94,17,220**
Investment in Others				
National Saving Certificate*		20,000		20,000
		20,000		**20,000**
Total Non-current Investments – Gross		1,94,37,220		1,94,37,220
Less: Provision for Diminution in value of Investments**		(67,999)		(67,999)
Total Non-current Investments – Net		**1,93,69,221**		**1,93,69,221**
Footnotes:				
1) Aggregate value of cost of Quoted Investments		1,86,08,480		1,86,08,480
2) Aggregate market value of Quoted Investments		19,18,69,577		13,11,30,292
3) Aggregate value of cost of Unquoted Investments		8,28,740		8,28,740
4) Aggregate amount of provision for diminution in value of investments		**(67,999)**		**(67,999)**
5) * Security Deposit for VAT				

6) ** Provision for diminution in value has been made on the basis of book value of the shares of the respective companies as per last Audited Balance Sheet

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 6: Other Financial Assets

(₹)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A)	**Non-Current**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
	a) Loans and advances to related parties at fair value		
	Security Deposit	12,90,000	9,90,000
	b) Deposits with Banks		
	(Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date and other Earmarked/Pledged deposits classified as Non - current) (Refer note 11)	60,70,458	14,20,061
	c) Interest Receivable	1,03,901	-
		74,64,359	**24,10,061**
B)	**Current**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
	Related Parties (Refer Note no. 43)		
	Considered Good	2,93,718	5,57,860
	Interest Receivable	12,50,843	6,62,170
	Loans and advances to Employees	1,36,071	75,685
	Others (Lease Tax Deposit)	49,00,000	49,00,000
		65,80,632	**61,95,715**

Note 7: Investments

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
Current Investments	**Holdings As at**	**₹**	**Holdings As at**	**₹**
Investments in Mutual Fund Units (Quoted)				
Tata Mutual Fund	5,534	69,91,296	1,840	65,35,883
Total		**69,91,296**		**65,35,883**
1) Aggregate amount of cost of quoted Investments		69,91,296		65,35,883
2) Aggregate market value of quoted Investments		69,91,296		65,35,883

Note 8: Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Stock in Trade*	6,61,25,757	5,61,48,559
Less: Provision for Devaluation of Stock	(10,04,050)	(5,47,586)
	6,51,21,707	**5,56,00,973**

* Stock in Trade (as taken and certified by management) is valued at lower of Cost & Market Value.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 9: Trade Receivables (Refer ageing schedule below)*

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Secured		
Considered good	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-
	-	**-**
Unsecured		
Considered good	52,85,723	83,83,302
Credit Impaired	33,08,504	20,87,670
	85,94,227	**1,04,70,972**
Less:		
Allowance for Credit Impaired	33,08,504	20,87,670
(For Related Party balances refer note no. 43)	**52,85,723**	**83,83,302**

* Trade receivable ageing schedule.

As at March 31, 2024

(₹)

		Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment					
Particulars	**Unbilled Dues**	**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		52,85,723	-	-	-	-	52,85,723
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired		6,57,790	1,20,084	9,32,531	5,12,351	10,85,748	33,08,504
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good							-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired							-
Total	**-**	**59,43,513**	**1,20,084**	**9,32,531**	**5,12,351**	**10,85,748**	**85,94,227**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired		6,57,790	1,20,084	9,32,531	5,12,351	10,85,748	33,08,504
Net Trade Receivables	**-**	**52,85,723**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**52,85,723**

As at March 31, 2023

(₹)

		Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment					
Particulars	**Unbilled Dues**	**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		79,77,639	4,05,663	-	-	-	83,83,302
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired		-		4,03,333	11,29,508	5,54,829	20,87,670
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good							-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired							-
Total	**-**	**79,77,639**	**4,05,663**	**4,03,333**	**11,29,508**	**5,54,829**	**1,04,70,972**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired			-	4,03,333	11,29,508	5,54,829	20,87,670
Net Trade Receivables	**-**	**79,77,639**	**4,05,663**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**83,83,302**

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 10: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash in hand	4,21,461	4,11,416
Balances with bank in current account	1,28,04,249	99,18,767
	1,32,25,710	**1,03,30,183**

Note 11: Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Balances with Banks		
Call and Short-term deposit accounts (Of which ₹10,20,061/- (Previous year ₹13,23,349/-) is held as security against Bank Guarantee)	8,43,29,980	4,33,98,902
Less: Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date and other Earmarked/ Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current (Refer Note no.6(A)(b)	(60,70,458)	(14,20,061)
	7,82,59,522	**4,19,78,841**

Note 12: Other Assets

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Prepaid Expenses	9,23,409	11,69,547
Other Recoverables	-	2,56,102
Advance to Suppliers	4,49,356	5,80,641
Less: Provision for Doubtful Advances	2,29,118	2,29,118
	2,20,238	**3,51,523**
Indirect tax recoverable (GST)	1,03,51,340	89,35,494
	1,14,94,987	**1,07,12,666**

Note 13: Equity Share Capital

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
40,00,000 (Previous Year 40,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹10 each	4,00,00,000	4,00,00,000
	4,00,00,000	**4,00,00,000**
Issued Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
34,68,225 (Previous Year 34,68,225) Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid	3,46,82,250	3,46,82,250
	3,46,82,250	**3,46,82,250**
Promoter Shareholding		
Name of the promoter	TheIndianHotelsCompanyLtd	
Number of shares held	16,16,999	16,16,999
Percentage of total shares	46.62%	46.62%
Percentage change during the year	NIL	NIL

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Footnotes:

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	₹	No. of Shares	₹
As at the beginning of the year	34,68,225	3,46,82,250	34,68,225	3,46,82,250
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	34,68,225	3,46,82,250	34,68,225	3,46,82,250

(ii) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	16,16,999	46.62%	16,16,999	46.62%
Inditravel Limited	5,50,766	15.88%	5,50,766	15.88%
Piem Hotels Limited	8,86,500	25.56%	8,86,500	25.56%

(iii) Shares in the entity held by the holding company/ultimate holding company or by its subsidiaries and associates.

Name of the Company	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Shares held by Ultimate Holding Company				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	16,16,999	46.62%	16,16,999	46.62%
	16,16,999	**46.62%**	**16,16,999**	**46.62%**
Shares held by Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company				
Inditravel Limited	5,50,766	15.88%	5,50,766	15.88%
Piem Hotels Limited	8,86,500	25.56%	8,86,500	25.56%
Northern India Hotels Limited	49,998	1.44%	49,998	1.44%
	14,87,264	**42.88%**	**14,87,264**	**42.88%**
Shares held by Associates of Ultimate Holding Company				
Oriental Hotels Limited	1,00,500	2.90%	1,00,500	2.90%
	1,00,500	**2.90%**	**1,00,500**	**2.90%**

(iv) The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

(v) In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 14: Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital

(1) Current reporting period

Balance at the Beginning of the Current Reporting Period	Changes in Equity Share Capital Due to Prior Period Errors	Restated Balance at the Beginning of the Current Reporting Period	Changes in Equity Share Capital During the Current Year	Balance at the end of the Current Reporting Period
3,46,82,250	-	-	-	3,46,82,250

(2) Previous reporting period

Balance at the Beginning of the Previous Reporting Period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to Prior Period Errors	Restated Balance at the Beginning of the Previous Reporting Period	Changes in Equity Share Capital During the Previous Year	Balance at the end of the Previous Reporting Period
3,46,82,250	-	-	-	3,46,82,250

B. Other Equity

	Other Equity								
			Reserves and Surplus						
Particulars	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Equity Component of Other Financial Instruments	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Account	General Reserve	Other Reserves	Retained Earnings	Money Received Against Share Warrants	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	2,81,25,000	4,68,66,523	28,17,750	(4,16,27,113)	-	3,61,82,160
Profit/ (Loss) for the year ended March 31, 2023							1,02,52,388		1,02,52,388
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023, net of taxes, (excluding actuarial gain/ losses, given below)			-				6,25,225		6,25,225
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax							-		-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023			-				1,08,77,613		1,08,77,613
Dividends						-	-		-
Tax on Dividend						-	-		-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	2,81,25,000	4,68,66,523	28,17,750	(3,07,49,500)	-	4,70,59,773
Profit/ (Loss) for the year ended March 31, 2023							3,13,04,391		3,13,04,391
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023, net of taxes, (excluding actuarial gain/losses, given below)			-				7,82,001		7,82,001
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax							-		-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024			-				3,20,86,392		3,20,86,392
Dividends						-	-		-
Tax on Dividend						-	-		-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	2,81,25,000	4,68,66,523	28,17,750	13,36,892	-	7,91,46,165

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 15: Provisions

(₹)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A)	**Non-Current**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation		
	Leave Encashment	13,42,550	14,35,798
	Gratuity (refer note no. 31)	10,39,984	19,44,332
		23,82,534	**33,80,130**
B)	**Current**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation		
	Leave Encashment	2,66,711	2,40,634
		2,66,711	**2,40,634**

Note 16: Lease Liability

(₹)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A)	**Non-Current**		
	Lease Liability	68,70,415	52,30,585
		68,70,415	**52,30,585**
B)	**Current**		
	Lease Liability	32,08,211	13,29,216
		32,08,211	**13,29,216**

Note 17: Trade Payables

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises – (Refer note no. 37)	74,00,309	68,26,096
Sundry Creditors (Refer Ageing Schedule below)*	8,30,84,819	6,70,32,314
Accrued expenses and others	1,31,94,522	1,08,30,922
	10,36,79,650	**8,46,89,332**

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2024

(₹)

Particulars	Outstanding for Following Periods From Due Date of Payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2- 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME		74,00,309				74,00,309
(ii) Trade Payables – Others		8,24,43,955	6,40,864			8,30,84,819
(iii) Accrued Expenses		1,31,94,522				1,31,94,522
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME						-
(v) Disputed dues – Others						-
Total	**-**	**10,30,38,786**	**6,40,864**	**-**	**-**	**10,36,79,650**

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

As at March 31, 2023

(₹)

Particulars		Outstanding for Following Periods From Due Date of Payment				
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2- 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME		68,26,096				68,26,096
(ii) Trade Payables – Others		6,63,96,119	6,36,194			6,70,32,313
(iii) Accrued Expenses		1,08,30,922				1,08,30,922
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME						-
(v) Disputed dues – Others						-
Total	**-**	**8,40,53,137**	**6,36,194**	**-**	**-**	**8,46,89,331**

Note 18: Other Liabilities

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Statutory dues	1,52,08,144	1,33,68,284
Advance from Customers	2,27,501	27,22,447
Related Parties	34,22,076	14,12,930
	1,88,57,721	**1,75,03,661**

Note 19: Revenue from Operations

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Sale of Goods	26,43,45,444	19,26,63,578
Sale of Services	5,90,02,775	4,07,02,234
Total	**32,33,48,219**	**23,33,65,812**

Note 20: Other Income

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with banks (Tax deducted at source ₹3,64,888/- (Previous Year ₹93,930/-)	36,55,814	10,25,555
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	2,56,837	4,58,776
Total	**39,12,651**	**14,84,331**
Gain on fair valuation of investment mandatorily measured at FVPL	4,55,413	3,51,438
Dividend received on Investment carried at cost		
Dividend Income – Non-Current (Trade)	8,32,045	4,000
Profit on sale of assets (Net)	-	8,473
Exchange Gain (Net)	-	5,345
Others	21,71,433	6,00,276
Total	**73,71,542**	**24,53,863**

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 21: Materials Purchased

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Purchase of stock in trade - Trading (net of returns) (packing material - ₹31,09,295/- (P.Y - ₹14,44,884/-)	19,92,98,223	13,68,72,743
Total Material purchased	**19,92,98,223**	**13,68,72,743**

Note 22: Changes in Inventories

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i) Trading		
Opening Stock	5,61,48,559	4,81,66,286
Closing Stock	6,61,25,757	5,61,48,559
Total	**(99,77,198)**	**(79,82,273)**

Note 23: Employee Benefit Expenses

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	3,25,34,026	2,56,99,179
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds – (refer note 31)	26,76,157	26,14,681
Reimbursement of Expenses on Personnel Deputed to the Company	33,29,712	23,66,264
Staff Welfare Expenses	24,32,788	21,50,545
Total	**4,09,72,683**	**3,28,30,669**

Note 24: Finance Cost

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest cost on Lease liability	8,24,560	4,29,836
Total	**8,24,560**	**4,29,836**

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 25: Other Expenses

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other expenses consist of the following:		
Electricity	36,81,775	27,82,279
Repairs to Machinery	10,845	18,336
Repairs – Others	24,69,326	6,23,102
Rent	2,58,98,225	2,37,78,923
Rates and Taxes	26,92,026	3,11,060
Insurance	13,74,486	14,95,029
Business Promotion Expenses	20,18,356	21,42,872
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	34,97,497	27,91,954
Credit Cards Charges	31,21,912	29,91,858
Provision for Doubtful Debts (Refer Footnote (vi))	17,27,157	10,11,645
Provision for Doubtful Advances	-	2,29,118
Legal and Professional Charges	91,18,696	91,07,539
Freight Charges	22,56,224	18,09,325
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets (Net)	32,030	
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (i))	4,18,412	3,32,158
Assets Written Off	1,04,766	11,29,044
Provision for Devaluation of Stock	5,67,458	2,33,587
Miscellaneous Expenses	29,00,413	25,31,348
Total	**6,18,89,604**	**5,33,19,177**

Footnote:

(i) Payment made to Statutory Auditors:

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
As auditors	3,00,000	2,50,000
As tax auditors	75,000	50,000
For out-of pocket expenses	43,412	32,158
	4,18,412	**3,32,158**

Note 26: Contingent Liabilities:

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

(₹)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Contingent Liabilities		
(a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts		
(i) Income tax demand under appeal	9,42,450	9,42,450
	9,42,450	**9,42,450**
(b) Other money for which the company is contingently liable		
Employee Related Matters	69,26,220	69,26,220
(c) Guarantees given by banks on behalf of the company	9,23,349	5,44,090
	87,92,019	**84,12,760**
Commitments		
(a) Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	3,06,799	4,77,672
	90,98,818	**88,90,432**

The management believes that the outcome of the proceedings will not have an adverse effect on the company's financial position and results of the operation.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 27: IND AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' which introduces a new five-step approach for measuring and recognising revenue from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for services to a customer.

Ind AS 115 – Disclosure format

(₹)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
	Contract with Customers		
1	**Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.**		
	Revenue from operations		
	Revenue from contract with customers		
	a) Sale goods	26,43,45,444	19,26,63,578
	b) Sale of services	5,90,02,775	4,07,02,234
		32,33,48,219	**23,33,65,812**
	Other operating revenue		
	a) Export Incentive	-	-
	b) Other revenue	-	-
		-	-
	Total Revenue from operations	**32,33,48,219**	**23,33,65,812**
2	**Disaggregate Revenue**		
	The following table presents Company's revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream		
	Revenue based on product and services		
	Revenue from contract with customers		
	a) Sale of goods	26,43,45,444	19,26,63,578
	b) Sale of services	5,90,02,775	4,07,02,234
3	The Company derives its revenue from the transfer of goods and services at a point of time in its major service lines.		
4	**Contract balances**		
	Advance Collections, deposits from customer		
	Advance Collections 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.		

(₹)

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
At April	-	-
At March	-	-

Revenue recognised during the period that was included in the opening balance of Customer Advances amounted to ₹NIL (P.Y. ₹NIL).

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 28: The Company is carrying slow-moving/non-moving inventory of ₹3,87,437/- (P.Y.₹3,13,999/-) which is more than one year old in its books. An amount of ₹3,87,437/- (P.Y. ₹3,13,999/-) is being carried forward as provision for obsolescence against this stock.

The Company is carrying forward a provision of ₹1,81,460/- (P.Y ₹2,33,587/-) on account of shortages/damages in the consignment stocks.

Note 29: The Company has Goods on Approval arrangement with suppliers in ordinary course of business. The value of such stock, at cost, which has been excluded from the Balance sheet amounts to ₹35,41,96,085 (P.Y. ₹29,36,50,515).

Note 30: Assets held for disposal:

(₹)

Particulars	Original Cost	Book Value	Book Value of Previous Year
Cars & Vehicles	49,39,770 (P.Y.49,39,770)	1,200	1,200

The estimated realisation value of the above assets is higher than the present book value.

Note 31: Employee Benefits
Applicable Disclosures as per IND AS-19:

The Company has calculated the various benefits to employees as under:

(A) Defined Contribution Plans

The company has recognised the following expenses as defined contribution plan under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds (net of recoveries).

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provident fund	16,34,022	14,28,258

(B) Defined Benefit Plans
The company operates post retirement defined benefit plans as follows:

(i) Post retirement gratuity – Funded

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(C) Defined Benefit Plans – as per actuarial valuation on March 31, 2024: -

(₹)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	**Amount to be recognised in Balance Sheet and movement in net liability**		
	Present Value of Funded obligation	93,00,646	84,49,153
	Fair Value of Plan Assets	82,60,662	65,04,821
	Net (Assets)/ Liability	10,39,984	19,44,332
(ii)	**Expense recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss**		
	Current service cost	4,80,896	5,62,451
	Interest cost	1,07,602	1,48,394
	Total	**5,88,498**	**7,10,845**
(iii)	**Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income Remeasurements due to:**		
	Changes in financial assumptions	1,39,216	(3,74,478)
	Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
	Experience adjustments	(2,22,721)	5,20,334
	Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(6,98,496)	(7,71,081)
	Adjustment to recognise the effect of asset ceiling		
	Total	**(7,82,001)**	**(6,25,225)**
(iv)	**Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation:**		
	Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	84,49,153	99,82,182
	Current service cost	4,80,896	5,62,451
	Interest cost	6,05,110	5,73,357
	Remeasurements due to actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from		
	Changes in financial assumptions	1,39,216	(3,74,478)
	Changes in demographic assumptions		
	Experience adjustments	(2,22,721)	5,20,334
	Benefits Paid	(1,51,008)	(27,52,518)
	Liabilities assumed/ (settled)*	-	(62,175)
	Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**93,00,646**	**84,49,153**
(v)	**Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets**		
	Opening of Fair Value of Plan Assets	65,04,821	72,99,922
	Interest on plan assets	4,97,508	4,24,963
	Remeasurements due to:		
	Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	6,98,496	7,71,081
	Contribution by Employer	7,10,845	7,61,373
	Benefits Paid	(1,51,008)	(27,52,518)
	Closing of Fair Value of Plan Assets	**82,60,662**	**65,04,821**
(vi)	**Actuarial Assumptions**		
	Discount rate (p.a.) in %	7.20%	7.45%
	Salary Escalation rate (p.a.) in %	8%	8%
	Pension Escalation Rate (p.a.) in %	-	-
	Annual Increase in healthcare costs (p.a.)	-	-
	Mortality table(LIC)	-	-

* On account of Business combination or intergroup transfer.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(vii) Disaggregation of Plan Assets

(₹)

	March 31, 2024				March 31, 2023			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	%	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	%
Government Debt Instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Other Debt Instruments	18,99,050	12,64,854	31,63,904	38%	18,99,050		18,99,050	29%
Insurer managed funds		12,54,003	12,54,003	15%		12,54,003	12,54,003	19%
Cash and cash equivalents			-				-	
Investment funds			-				-	
Others		38,42,755	38,42,755	47%		33,51,768	33,51,768	52%
Total	**18,99,050**	**63,61,612**	**82,60,662**	**100%**	**18,99,050**	**46,05,771**	**65,04,821**	**100%**

(viii) Sensitivity Analysis

%

	March 31, 2024	
	Discount rate	Salary Escalation rate
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(2.96%)	3.07%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	3.11%	(2.95%)

(ix) Any other additional disclosure given in the report

Mortality Table*	
Mortality in service	Table 1
	Table 1
Mortality in retirement	NA
	NA

* Table 1 - Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult table.

Estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation take account of inflation, seniority, promotions, increments and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 32: Current, Deferred tax (asset)/ Liability:

Deferred tax Asset on unabsorbed depreciation, business loss and others has been recognised to the extent of deferred tax liability.

Reconciliation of Tax Expense with the Effective Tax

(₹)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Profit before tax from continuing operation (a)	3,13,04,392	1,53,98,986
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	25.17%	25.17%
Calculated Taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deduction [(a) x (b)] -(c)	78,78,689	38,75,617
Tax Effect of:		
Permanent disallowances		6,292
Deferred tax assets not created due to no probable certainty	10,02,203	5,44,203
Brought forward losses of earlier years set off	(88,80,892)	(44,26,112)
(d)	**(78,78,689)**	**(38,75,617)**
Tax for current year (c+d)	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	-	-

Note 33: Additional Information

(₹)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	Value of imports on CIF basis:- Trading Goods	Nil	Nil
(ii)	Expenditure in Foreign Currency –		
	– Passage and Travelling	-	-
	– Professional Fees	-	-
(iii)	Earnings in foreign exchange		
	(a) Value of sales at shops including value of goods sold on consignment basis and settled in foreign currency or through foreign based credit card agencies (As certified by the management and not verified by the auditors)	4,86,70,869	5,74,51,911
	(b) Export – F.O.B. value	-	-

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 34: Details of opening stock, purchases, sales and closing stock of traded items for the year ended March 31, 2024.

(₹)

Particulars	Opening Stock	Purchases	Sale	Closing Stock
Crafts and wall coverings	**48,04,532**	**2,58,57,725**	**3,91,16,261**	**41,61,998**
Previous year	40,29,439	2,59,86,915	4,16,21,675	48,04,532
Costume Jewellery	**2,41,20,896**	**3,70,30,631**	**3,83,86,978**	**3,44,05,030**
Previous year	1,62,98,522	2,45,08,929	2,67,30,413	2,41,20,896
Fabric/ Garments/ Leather	**97,79,604**	**1,76,63,864**	**3,57,42,296**	**41,18,472**
Previous year	1,17,09,295	1,57,24,550	2,70,33,801	97,79,604
Saree and stoles	**1,14,17,720**	**1,64,60,835**	**6,26,39,611**	**69,35,390**
Previous year	1,07,61,326	2,08,70,705	3,87,21,758	1,14,17,720
Assorted	**60,25,806**	**9,91,75,873**	**8,84,60,298**	**1,65,04,867**
Previous year	53,67,704	4,83,36,760	5,85,56,001	60,25,806
Total	**5,61,48,559**	**19,61,88,928**	**26,43,45,444**	**6,61,25,757**
Previous year	4,81,66,286	13,54,27,859	19,26,63,648	5,61,48,559

Note: The particulars of sales, purchase, opening and closing stock given above represent broad categories, consisting of individual items that very in nature and price and quantity. Current year's figures are therefore not comparable with those of the previous year.

Note 35: Earnings Per Share:

(₹)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A	Numerator used for calculating basic and diluted		
	Earnings per share		
	Profit/ (Loss) after Taxation	3,13,04,392	1,02,52,388
B	Weighted average number of shares used as denominator for calculating basic and diluted		
	Earnings per share	34,68,225	34,68,225
C	Nominal value per share (₹)	10	10
D	Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	9.03	2.96

Note 36: The details of provisions as required by the provisions of Accounting IND AS 37 "Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are as under;

(₹)

Nature of Provision	Leave Encashment and Gratuity
Opening Balance	36,20,764
Add: Additional provisioning	(2,38,252)
Less: Benefits paid during the year	7,33,267
Closing Balance	**26,49,245**

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 37: Amounts due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

(i) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extend such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

(ii) The disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:

(₹)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a)	Principal amount due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at end of each accounting year.	74,00,309	68,26,096
(b)	Interest due there on remaining unpaid to supplier as at end of each accounting year.	-	-
(c)	The amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(d)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act		
(e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
(f)	The amount further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of are actually disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Note 38: There is no separate reportable segment, as the company is predominantly engaged in only one segment i.e. Retail outlets (Khazana). Therefore, the provisions of Ind AS – 108 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, pertaining to segment reporting, is not applicable. There is only one geographical segment in which the company operates i.e. India.

Note 39:

i. No provision has been made in the accounts for income tax since the company has sufficient absorbed depreciation and business loss against which income can be set off/ adjusted.

   No provision has been made in the accounts for minimum alternative tax under section 115 JB since the company has opted for new regime.

ii. No provision has been made in the account for deferred tax assets in respect of carried forward business and depreciation loss as there is no probable certainty of having adequate taxable profit in the near future to realise such assets.

Note 40: As at March 31, 2024, the company's current liabilities do not exceed its current assets. The Company also has enough Cash and Bank balances for the next 12 months to prevent disruption of the operating cash flows and enable the Company to meet its debts and obligations as they fall due.

Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company are prepared on a going concern basis.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 41 A: Leases

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.

Company as a Lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term.

Company as a Lessee

Operating Leases

For transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis.

The Company has also used the practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under Ind AS 17 and therefore, has not reassessed whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application, relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review, excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics. The Company recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at it's carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement of the lease, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2021.

41B. Financial Risk Management

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers or counterparty to financial instruments may not be able to meet their obligations. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Credit risks arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, financial institutions and others, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables. The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions. The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before entering into contract. Credit limits are established for each customer, reviewed regularly and any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company. The carrying amount of trade receivable net of Allowance for Credit Impaired was ₹52,85,723/- and ₹83,83,302/- as at March 31, 2024 and 2023 respectively.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables is as follows –

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
India	33,08,504	20,87,670

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 42: Related Party Disclosure under Ind AS – 24, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

(a) Name of related parties are as under:

A. Holding Company	The Indian Hotels Company Limited
B. Subsidiaries of Holding Company	KTC Hotels Limited
	United Hotels Limited
	Roots Corporation Limited
	Piem Hotels Limited
	Inditravel Limited
	Northern India Hotels Limited
	Taj Enterprises Limited
	Benares Hotels Limited
	Luthria & Lalchandani Hotel & Properties Pvt. Ltd.
	Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited
	Sheena Investments Private Limited
	ELEL Hotels & Investments Limited
	Ideal Ice Limited
	Genness Hospitality Private Limited
	Qurio Hospitality Private Limited
	Suisland Hospitality Private Limited
	Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited
	Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited
	Taj International Hotels (H.K) Limited
	IHOCO BV
	St. James Court Hotels Limited
	Taj International Hotels Limited - London
	IHMS LLC
	IHMS LLC - San Francisco
	IHMS LLC - USA
	PIEM International Hotels (H.K) Limited
	BAHC 5
	United Overseas Holdings Inc.
	IHMS Hotels (SA) (Proprietary) Limited
	Goodhope Palace Hotels (Proprietary) Limited
	Demeter Specialities Pte Ltd
	IH Hospitality GmbH
C. Joint Ventures of Holding Company	Taj Sats Air Catering Limited
	Taj Karnataka Hotels and Resorts Limited
	Taj Kerala Hotels and Resorts Limited
	Kaveri Retreats & Resorts Limited
	TajGVK Hotels and Resorts Limited
	Taj Safaris Limited
	TAL Hotels & Resorts Limited

(b) The details of related parties' transactions during the year and outstanding balances as at March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(₹)

	Holding Company		Subsidiaries of Holding	
Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Deputed Staff cost	19,35,390	23,25,263	14,03,080	-
Deputed Staff out	-	-	14,89,120	20,70,558
Operating/ License fees paid	1,73,97,678	1,44,49,870	9,60,000	9,00,000
Other operating Income	24,75,523	14,71,833	5,990	-
Purchase of services	1,02,50,050	98,65,789	1,43,318	2,77,457
Current account dues	(18,70,303)	(9,15,140)	(12,09,657)	1,34,836

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹)

Particulars	Associates of Holdings		Joint Ventures	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Operating/ License fees paid	35,62,871	40,44,591	3,23,178	3,24,617
Dividend received	8,32,045	-	-	-
Other operating Income	4,34,444	4,32,208	6,663	5,200
Purchase of services	1,89,896	89,847	2,14,119	63,944
Current account dues	(1,73,845)	(1,66,305)	1,25,447	91,544

(c) Statement of material transactions:

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd		
Lease Rentals for Hotel Premises	1,73,97,678	1,44,49,870
Reimbursement of Deputed Staff Salary	19,35,390	23,25,263
Reimbursement of Fuel, Power, Light Etc.	31,46,516	23,73,606
Reimbursement of Laundry expenses	1,98,329	1,80,755
Reimbursement of Other expenses	4,78,642	3,49,458
Sundry Operating expenses	64,26,563	69,61,970
Other Operating Income	24,75,523	14,71,833
Current account dues	(18,70,303)	(9,15,140)

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Subsidiaries of Holding Company		
Piem Hotels Limited		
Lease Rentals for Hotel Premises	9,60,000	9,00,000
Purchase of services	1,43,318	88,814
Other operating Income	5,990	-
Current account dues	82,061	(1,15,865)
Inditravel Limited		
Deputed Staff Salary In	14,03,080	-
Deputed Staff Salary out	4,60,548	11,57,114
Purchase of services	-	1,18,784
Current account dues	(13,77,928)	(342)
Ideal Ice and Cold Storage		
Deputed Staff Salary out	-	6,20,908
Current account dues	86,210	3,46,248
Quiro Hospitality Private Limited		
Deputed Staff Salary out	5,14,286	1,46,268
Current account dues	-	43,149
Genness Hospitality Private Limited		
Deputed Staff Salary out	5,14,286	1,46,268
Current account dues	-	43,149
United Hotels Limited		
Purchase of services	-	69,859
St. James Courts Hotels Limited		
Current account dues	-	(1,81,503)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Associates of Holding Company		
Oriental Hotels Ltd		
Lease Rentals for Hotel Premises	35,62,871	40,44,591
Dividend Income - Non-Current Investment	8,32,045	-
Reimbursement of Laundry expenses	82,335	67,112
Sundry Operating expenses	84,826	-
Reimbursement of Other expenses	10,729	22,735
Other operating Income	4,34,444	4,32,208
Current account dues	(1,73,845)	(2,00,075)
Taida Trading and Industries Ltd.		
Current account dues	-	33,770

(₹)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Joint Ventures		
Kaveri Retreat & Resorts Limited – Corporate		
Lease Rentals for Hotel Premises	3,23,178	3,24,617
Reimbursement of Fuel, Power, Light Etc.	31,050	21,172
Purchase of Services	1,25,262	25,172
Other operating Income	6,663	5,200
Reimbursement of Other expenses	57,807	17,600
Current account dues	1,25,447	91,544

Note 43: Capital Work in Progress (CWIP)

As at March 31, 2024

a) CWIP Aging Schedule

(₹)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a Period of				Total*
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress	4,50,049			47,415	4,97,464
Projects temporarily suspended					

b) CWIP Completion Schedule

(₹)

CWIP	To be Completed in				Total*
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Project 1	4,97,464				4,97,464
Project 2					

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

As at March 31, 2023

a) CWIP Aging Schedule

(₹)

	Amount in CWIP for a Period of				
CWIP	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total***
Projects in progress	9,61,399			47,415	10,08,814
Projects temporarily suspended					

b) CWIP Completion Schedule

(₹)

	To be Completed in				
CWIP	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total***
Project 1	10,08,814				10,08,814
Project 2					

Note 44: Ratio Analysis

Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
(a) Current Ratio,	1.48	1.35
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	0.00	0.00
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	11.99	12.83
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	33%	13%
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,	3.14	2.50
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	47.31	39.97
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	2.12	1.87
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	6.67	8.47
(i) Net profit ratio,	9%	4%
(j) Return on Capital employed,	30%	20%
(k) Return on investment.	NA	NA

Note 45: Figures of the previous year have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary so as to make them comparable with those of the current year.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 45.

For Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No.: 186953

Faisal Momen
Director
DIN: 00064878

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 18, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of INDITRAVEL LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Indi Travel Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies Indian Accounting Standards Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India,

(a) In the case of the Balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024;

(b) In the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), of the Profit for the year ended on that date;

(c) In the case of the Statement of Changes in Equity, of the changes in Equity for the year ended on that date; and

(d) In the case of the Statement of Cash flows, of the cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statement in accordance with the Standards of Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

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

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

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

The Board of Directors are 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 scepticism 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

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

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

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

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

a. the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 20 to the financial statements;

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

c. there are no amounts that are required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d. (i) the management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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, whether, 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 it’s knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(iii) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under clause d sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

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

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used accounting software for maintaining books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility throughout the year. Further audit trail feature has been operating effectively throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

(Hema S. Iyer)
Partner
Membership No.186953
UDIN: 24186953BKCHZE1058

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Indi Travel Limited 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.

(b) The Company has a programme of physical verification of its Property Plant and Equipment, by which all Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, physical verification was not due during the year.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we report that the title deeds, comprising all the immoveable properties (other than property where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company as at the Balance sheet date.

(d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year, accordingly, sub clause (d) of clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder; accordingly, sub clause (e) of clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(ii) The Company is a service company, primarily rendering travel related services. Accordingly, it does not have any inventories. Thus, sub clause (a) & (b) of clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Thus, clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities as applicable. The company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or securities to the parties covered under section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provision of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provision of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(vi) The company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under subsection 1 of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(vii) a. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities applicable undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2024 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 based on our examination of records of the Company, there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except the following:

Name of the Statue	Nature of the Dues	Amount	Period to Which the Amount Relates	Forum Where Dispute is Pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	₹27,55,410/-	Assessment Year 2011-12	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), Mumbai

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the company has not taken any loans or other borrowings. Accordingly sub clause (a) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender. Accordingly sub clause (b) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the company has not obtained any term loan. Accordingly sub clause (c) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, no funds have been raised on short term basis. Accordingly sub clause (d) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly sub clause (e) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly sub clause (f) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(x) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, subclause (a) of clause (x) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, subclause (b) of clause (x) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the company or on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no whistle blower complaints were received during the year by the Company.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 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 according to the explanations given to us the company has an internal audit system that is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the Internal audit reports of the company for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not entered any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors during the year. Hence the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act 2013 are not applicable to the company.

(xvi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities hence sub clause (b) of clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company is a not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, subclause (c) of clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are 4 core investment companies (CIC's) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016 as at the end of the reporting period.

(xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the company has incurred cash losses of ₹84,98,455/- during the year and ₹31,59,329/- during the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, accordingly, clause (xviii) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(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, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to spend any amount under section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial year. accordingly, sub clause (a) & (b) of clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the said order are not applicable.

(xxi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

(Hema S. Iyer)
Partner
Membership No.186953
UDIN: 24186953BKCHZE1058

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of our report to the Members of Indi Travel Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Indi Travel Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

(Hema S. Iyer)
Partner
Membership No.186953
UDIN: 24186953BKCHZE1058

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

₹

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-Current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,13,48,991	1,15,30,131
Investment Property {refer note 33}		23,14,354	23,56,313
Intangible assets	4		-
		1,36,63,345	**1,38,86,444**
Financial assets			
Investments	5	14,00,15,173	6,99,76,890
Income Tax Assets		83,41,645	1,60,26,977
Other Financial Assets			
Security Deposit		26,000	26,000
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	6	32,13,408	32,13,408
Total non-current assets		**16,52,59,571**	**10,31,29,719**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	21,95,288	32,39,525
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8	5,70,36,650	5,97,28,496
Loans	9	-	-
Other current assets	10	32,92,985	6,48,805
Total current assets		**6,25,24,923**	**6,36,16,826**
Total		**22,77,84,494**	**16,67,46,545**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11 (A)	72,00,120	72,00,120
Other equity	11 (B)	21,66,42,842	15,54,97,295
Total equity		**22,38,42,962**	**16,26,97,415**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Provisions	12 (A)	27,26,489	27,85,352
Total non-current liabilities		**27,26,489**	**27,85,352**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	13		
A) Total dues of Micro and Small enterprises			
B) Total dues other than Micro and small enterprises		6,77,860	8,99,309
Other current liabilities	14	4,67,627	2,91,661
Provisions	12 (B)	69,556	72,808
Total current liabilities		**12,15,043**	**12,63,778**
Total		**22,77,84,494**	**16,67,46,545**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements from 1 to 38

As per our report attached

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No. 186953
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Faisal Momen
Director
DIN: 00064878

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations			
Other income	15	42,13,333	68,70,630
Total Income		**42,13,333**	**68,70,630**
Expenses			
Employee benefit expense	16	39,73,476	61,28,394
Depreciation and amortisation expense		6,588	6,588
Other operating and general expenses	17	71,99,952	20,78,807
Total Expenses		**1,11,80,016**	**82,13,789**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(69,66,683)	(13,43,159)
Exceptional items	19	7,00,38,283	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**6,30,71,600**	**(13,43,159)**
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
MAT Credit utilised		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Short / (Excess) provision for the earlier years		-	-
Total		**-**	**-**
Profit/ (Loss) after tax for the year from continuing operations		6,30,71,600	(13,43,159)
Profit/ (Loss) from discontinuing operations	18	(17,54,870)	(20,39,268)
Tax credit of discontinuing operations			
Profit/ (Loss) including discontinuing operations (after tax)		6,13,16,730	(33,82,427)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(1,71,183)	(67,289)
		(1,71,183)	**(67,289)**
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**6,11,45,547**	**(34,49,716)**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		6,13,16,730	(33,82,427)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period attributable to			
Owners of the Company		6,11,45,547	(34,49,716)
Earnings per share:			
Basic - (₹)		85.16	(4.70)
Diluted - (₹)		85.16	(4.70)
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		10	10
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements from 1 to 38

As per our report attached

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants

Hema S. Iyer
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Place: Mumbai
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Faisal Momen
Director
DIN: 00064878

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Profit Before Tax		6,13,16,730	(33,82,427)
Adjustments For:			
Depreciation and Amortisation		2,23,098	2,23,098
Loss on sale of assets		-	30,715
Interest Income		(36,64,544)	(53,86,801)
Provision for Diminution in value of long term Investments (reversal)		(7,00,38,283)	-
Asset written off		-	83,666
Provision for Contingencies		(63,70,887)	-
Provision for Employee Benefits		2,80,317	3,79,749
		(7,95,70,299)	**(46,69,573)**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes		(1,82,53,569)	(80,52,000)
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:			
Short-term loans and advances		(20,57,049)	1,136
Other Non-Current Assets		1,33,36,130	(4,40,384)
		1,12,79,081	**(4,39,248)**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Trade Payables		(2,21,449)	(17,38,800)
Short term provisions		(3,252)	-
Long term provisions		(5,10,363)	0
Other Current Liabilities		1,75,968	(18,31,571)
		(5,59,096)	**(35,70,371)**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities		(75,33,584)	(1,20,61,619)
Direct Taxes (Paid)/ Refunded		10,83,032	56,14,828
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities (A)		**(64,50,552)**	**(64,46,791)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment			7,750
Sale of current Investments			-
Interest Received		27,14,470	53,86,801
Fixed deposits matured		1,08,36,528	31,23,141
Fixed Deposit placed		(81,44,683)	(2,41,02,340)
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)		**54,06,315**	**(1,55,84,648)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
ICD Placed by Company			-
ICD matured			1,86,00,000
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)		**-**	**1,86,00,000**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		**(10,44,237)**	**(34,31,439)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening (Refer Note No. 7)		**32,39,525**	**66,70,964**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing (Refer Note No. 7)		**21,95,288**	**32,39,525**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements from 1 to 38

As per our report attached

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No. 186953
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Faisal Momen
Director
DIN: 00064878

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1: Corporate Information

Inditravel Ltd is incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Colaba, Mumbai 400 001. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of Travel related services.

Note 2: Statement of Material Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of Compliance:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The accounting policies as set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

(b) Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS):

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2024.

(c) Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

(d) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the Balance Sheet date. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.
- **Impairment Testing:** Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.
- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and there the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss. Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

- **Fair Value Measurement of Derivative and Other Financial Instruments:** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. This involves significant judgements to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the Balance Sheet date.
- **Litigation:** From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.
- **Defined Benefit Plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.
- All assets and liabilities are classified into current and noncurrent generally on the criteria of realisation / settlement within twelve months period from the Balance sheet date**.**

e) Revenue Recognition:

Revenue and cost are recognised and accounted on accrual basis. Sale of goods is net of Indirect tax, returns and trade discounts. Service Income is net of Indirect tax and is recognised when earned in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Interest
Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend
Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes all expenditure incidental to acquisition and installation.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An assets' carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that it's estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets are as follows:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings	60 years
Plant & Machinery / Office Equipment	15 years
Furniture & Fixtures	15 years
Electrical fittings	10 years
Computers	6 years

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

Capital work in progress represents property, plant and equipment's are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

(g) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software and Licenses. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use. The estimated useful life used for amortizing intangible assets are as under:

Nature of Assets	Useful Life Adopted
Software and Licenses	6 years

(h) Impairment of Assets:

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(i) Foreign Currency Translation:

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were the fair value measured.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period. Exchange differences on restatement of other monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(j) Non-current Assets Held for Sale:

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable and expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell

(k) Income Taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current Tax:

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a reasonable certainty to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

(l) Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation and the unwinding of the discount is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are recognised only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

(m) Employee Benefits:

(i) Provident Fund

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary), which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the provident fund set up as irrevocable trust by the Company or to respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The Company is generally liable for annual contributions and any shortfall in the fund assets based on the minimum rates of return prescribed by the Central Government and recognises such contributions and shortfall, if any, as an expense in the year in which the corresponding services are rendered by the Company.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(ii) Gratuity Fund

The Company follows Unfunded Gratuity scheme and carry a provision based on actuarial valuation in the books of accounts. The Gratuity plan provides for lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death or termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and tenure of employment. The Company accounts for the net present value of its obligations for gratuity benefits, based on an independent actuarial valuation, determined on the basis of the projected unit credit method, carried out as at the Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Compensated Absences

The Company has a scheme for compensated absences for employees, the liability for which is determined on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, carried out at the Balance Sheet date.

(iv) Other Employee Benefits

Other benefits, comprising of discretionary Long Service Awards and Leave Travel Allowances, are determined on an undiscounted basis and recognised based on the entitlement thereof.

(n) Cash and Cash Equivalent (for the Purpose of Cash Flow Statements):

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(o) Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

(p) Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including potential equity shares on compulsory convertible debentures. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(q) Financial Instruments:

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

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

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

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Investment in equity – others is carried at lower of cost or fair value

De-recognition

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

– The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

– The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

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

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Gains or Losses on Liabilities Held for Trading are Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated 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 recognised in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to the 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

De-recognition

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

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company’s own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company’s own equity instruments.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, Unless Otherwise Stated)

₹

	Improvements to Leasehold Buildings	Freehold Land	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Total
Cost						
At April 1, 2022	1,06,73,111	16,24,088	13,98,295	59,244	5,917	1,37,60,655
Additions	-	-				-
Adjustments						-
Disposals/ Transfer	-		13,04,949			13,04,949
At March 31, 2023	**1,06,73,111**	**16,24,088**	**93,346**	**59,244**	**5,917**	**1,24,55,706**
Additions						-
Adjustments						-
Disposals/ Transfer						-
At March 31, 2024	**1,06,73,111**	**16,24,088**	**93,346**	**59,244**	**5,917**	**1,24,55,706**
Depreciation						
At April 1, 2022	6,62,123	-	12,36,414	32,863	2,982	19,34,382
Charge for the year	1,69,857		6,162	4,695	426	1,81,140
Adjustments						-
Disposals	-		11,89,947			11,89,947
At March 31, 2023	**8,31,980**	**-**	**52,629**	**37,558**	**3,408**	**9,25,575**
Charge for the year	1,69,857		6,162	4,695	426	1,81,140
Adjustments						-
Disposals	-					-
At March 31, 2024	**10,01,837**	**-**	**58,791**	**42,253**	**3,834**	**11,06,715**
Net Block						
At March 31, 2023	**98,41,131**	**16,24,088**	**40,717**	**21,686**	**2,509**	**1,15,30,131**
At March 31, 2024	**96,71,274**	**16,24,088**	**34,555**	**16,991**	**2,083**	**1,13,48,991**

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 4: Intangible Assets (Acquired)

₹

	Software	Total
Cost		
At April 1, 2022	50,955	50,955
Additions	-	-
Adjustments		-
Disposals	50,955	50,955
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**
Additions	-	-
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**
Amortisation		
At April 1, 2022	43,827	43,827
Charge for the year	-	-
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	43,827	43,827
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**
Charge for the year	-	-
Adjustments	7,128	7,128
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**7,128**	**-**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 5: Investments

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Holdings As at	₹	Holdings As at	₹
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Instruments				
Investments in Other companies (At Cost)				
Taj Trade & Transport Compnay Ltd shares of ₹10/- each fully paid-up	5,50,766	2,83,11,373	5,50,766	2,83,11,373
Taj Safaris Ltd of ₹10/- each, fully paid-up*	1,11,70,380	11,17,03,800	1,11,70,380	11,17,03,800
	1,17,21,146	**14,00,15,173**	**1,17,21,146**	**14,00,15,173**
Total Non-current Investments - Gross		14,00,15,173		14,00,15,173
Less: Provision for Diminution in value of Investments**		-		(7,00,38,283)
Total Non-current Investments - Net		**14,00,15,173**		**6,99,76,890**
Footnotes:				
1) Aggregate of Unquoted Investments - Gross		14,00,15,173		14,00,15,173
2) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		-		(7,00,38,283)
3) *These companies are the fellow subsidiaries of Inditravel limited				

4) **Provision for diminution in value has been made on the basis of fair valuation of the shares of the company.

Note 6: Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) (Net)

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Provision for Employee Benefits	4,54,362	4,54,362
Others	36,61,172	36,61,172
Total (A)	**41,15,534**	**41,15,534**
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Property, Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	(9,02,126)	(9,02,126)
Total (B)	**(9,02,126)**	**(9,02,126)**
Net Deferred Tax Assets /(Liabilities) (A+B)	**32,13,408**	**32,13,408**

Note 7: Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with bank in current account	21,95,288	32,39,525
	21,95,288	**32,39,525**

Note 8: Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Balances with banks		
Call and Short-term deposit accounts more than 3 months and less than 12 months#	5,70,36,650	5,97,28,496
	5,70,36,650	**5,97,28,496**

#Fixed deposit of ₹1,00,000/- previous year ₹1,00,000 has been placed as deposit with VAT Authorities.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 9: Loans

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Related parties		
Considered Good	-	-
Considered Doubtful	72,32,200	72,32,200
	72,32,200	**72,32,200**
Less:		
Provision for Doubtful Advances	(72,32,200)	(72,32,200)
Total	-	-

Note 10: Other Current Assets

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Receivables from Related Parties	17,27,848	1,72,063
Interest Receivable	10,38,170	4,51,039
Prepaid Expenses	8,838	25,703
GST Input Credit Receivable	4,07,017	-
Staff Loan	1,11,112	-
Total	**32,92,985**	**6,48,805**

Note 11: (A) Share Capital Consist of the Following:

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Share Capital		
1 Authorised Share capital		
a) Equity Shares		
750000 (Previous Year 750000) Equity Shares of ₹10 each	75,00,000	75,00,000
b) Preference Shares		
12000000 (Previous Year 12000000) 6 % Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of ₹10 each	12,00,00,000	12,00,00,000
c) Unclassified Shares		
17250000 (Previous Year 17250000) Unclassified Shares of ₹10 each	17,25,00,000	17,25,00,000
	30,00,00,000	**30,00,00,000**
2 Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
a) Equity Shares		
720012 (Previous Year 720012) Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid	72,00,120	72,00,120
	72,00,120	**72,00,120**

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Promoter Shareholding

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Name of the promoter	The Indian Hotels Company Ltd	
Number of shares held	3,39,009	3,39,009
Percentage of total shares	47.09%	47.09%
Percentage change during the year	NIL	NIL

a. Shareholders Holding More Than 5% Shares in the Company

₹

Name of the Company	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Equity share of ₹10/-each fully paid				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	3,39,009	47.09%	3,39,009	47.09%
Taj Trade and Transport company Limited	72,001	10.00%	72,001	10.00%
Piem Hotels Limited	1,89,002	26.25%	1,89,002	26.25%
Taj Enterprises Limited	72,000	10.00%	72,000	10.00%

b. Reconcilation of the Shares Outstanding at the Beginning and at the End of Reporting Period

₹

Name of the Company	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	₹	No. of Shares	₹
Opening Balance	7,20,012	72,00,120	7,20,012	72,00,120
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Redeemed / Bought Back	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	7,20,012	72,00,120	7,20,012	72,00,120

c. Shares in the Company Held by its Ultimate Holding Company Including Shares Held by Subsidiaries or Associates of Ultimate Holding Company

₹

Name of the Company	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	holding	No. of Shares	holding
Shares held by Ultimate Holding Company				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	3,39,009	47.09%	3,39,009	47.09%
	3,39,009	**47.09%**	**3,39,009**	**47.09%**
Shares held by Subsidiary of Ultimate Holding Company				
Piem Hotels Limited	1,89,002	26.25%	1,89,002	26.25%
Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited	72,001	10.00%	72,001	10.00%
Taj Enterprises Limited	72,000	10.00%	72,000	10.00%
Northen Indian Hotels Limited	24,000	3.33%	24,000	3.33%
	3,57,003	**49.58%**	**3,57,003**	**49.58%**

d. The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The Dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General meeting, exepct in case of interim dividend. In event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remianing assets of the Company after distribution of all perferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 11: (B) Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital

(1) Current Reporting Period

₹

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
72,00,120	-	-	-	72,00,120

(2) Previous Reporting Period

₹

Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period
72,00,120	-	-	-	72,00,120

₹

Particulars	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Equity Component of other financial instruments	Other Equity					Money received against share warrants	Total
			Reserves and Surplus						
			Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Account	General Reserve	Other reserves	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	-	15,50,000	-	5,19,18,242	12,00,00,000	(1,45,21,231)		15,89,47,011
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2023							(33,82,427)		(33,82,427)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023, net of taxes, (excluding actuarial gain/ losses, given below)									-
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax							(67,289)		(67,289)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023	**-**		**-**	**-**	**-**		**(34,49,716)**	**-**	**(34,49,716)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**-**		**15,50,000**	**-**	**5,19,18,242**	**12,00,00,000**	**(1,79,70,947)**		**15,54,97,295**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2024							6,13,16,730		6,13,16,730
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024, net of taxes, (excluding actuarial gain/ losses, given below)									-
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax							(1,71,183)		(1,71,183)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**		**-**	**-**	**-**		**6,11,45,547**	**-**	**6,11,45,547**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**-**		**15,50,000**	**-**	**5,19,18,242**	**12,00,00,000**	**4,31,74,600**		**21,66,42,842**

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 12: Provision

₹

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A)	**Long term provisions**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation (Non-current)		
	Leave Encashment	4,97,979	6,13,406
	Gratuity	22,28,510	21,71,946
		27,26,489	**27,85,352**
B)	**Short term provisions**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation (Current)		
	Leave Encashment	56,962	62,273
	Gratuity	12,594	10,535
		69,556	72,808

Note 13: Trade Payables

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Note No 26)		-
Vendor Payables	53,100	1,95,103
Accrued expenses and others	6,24,760	7,04,206
	6,77,860	**8,99,309**

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2024

₹

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME						-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others		53,100				53,100
(iii) Accrued Expenses		6,24,760			-	6,24,760
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME						-
(v) Disputed dues – Others						-
Total	-	**6,77,860**	-	-	-	**6,77,860**

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2023

₹

Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME						-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others		1,95,103				1,95,103
(iii) Accrued Expenses		7,04,206			-	7,04,206
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME						-
(v) Disputed dues – Others						-
Total	**-**	**8,99,309**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,99,309**

Note 14: Other Current Liabilities

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Statutory dues	3,81,992	1,46,860
Related Parties	85,635	1,44,801
	4,67,627	**2,91,661**

Note 15: Other Income

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Interest Income on		
Deposits with banks (Tax deducted at source ₹3,62,943/- (Previous Year ₹2,10,644/-)	36,45,209	21,19,920
Deposits with Related Parties	-	14,71,693
	36,45,209	**35,91,613**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	9,668	17,95,188
Other Interest	9,667	-
Total	**36,64,544**	**53,86,801**
Miscellaneous Income	5,48,789	14,83,829
Total	**42,13,333**	**68,70,630**

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 16: Employee Benefit Expense and Payment to Contractors

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	12,38,259	26,04,122
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	4,00,927	5,68,071
Reimbursement of Expenses on Personnel Deputed to the Company	21,29,691	26,37,781
Staff Welfare Expenses	2,04,599	3,18,420
Total	**39,73,476**	**61,28,394**

Note 17: Other Operating and General Expenses

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other expenses consist of the following:		
Repairs to Buildings	57,000	59,655
Rent Rates and Taxes	10,334	39,607
Insurance	92,037	1,15,189
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	2,09,202	1,91,902
Legal and Professional Charges	2,17,330	9,53,462
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (i))	44,100	42,500
Provision for Contingency	63,70,887	-
Bad Debts	-	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,99,062	5,62,111
Loss on Sale of Assets	-	30,715
Assets Written Off	-	83,666
Total	**71,99,952**	**20,78,807**

(i) Payment made to Statutory Auditors:

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
As auditors	40,000	40,000
For out-of pocket expenses	4,100	2,500
	44,100	**42,500**

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 18: Profit/ (Loss) on Discontinued Operations

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income from discontinued operation		
Profit on Relinquishment of Land	-	-
Rental Income	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
Expenses from discontinued operation		
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	12,68,239	14,72,076
Rates and taxes		-
Repairs & Maintenance	2,52,071	2,47,712
Legal & Professional Expenses	-	88,000
Electricity	18,050	14,970
Depreciation	2,16,510	2,16,510
	17,54,870	**20,39,268**
Total	**(17,54,870)**	**(20,39,268)**

Note 19: Exceptional Items

₹

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	Reversal of Provision for Dimunition in Value of Investments	7,00,38,283	-
		7,00,38,283	**-**

Note 20: Contingent Liabilities:

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

₹

Particular		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	**Contingent Liabilities**		
(a)	Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
(i)	Income tax demand under appeal	27,55,410	27,55,410
		27,55,410	**27,55,410**

Employee Related Matters

Some casual workers had claimed minimum wages/permanency in the company. The amount is unascertainable and the matter is pending in court.

The management believes that the outcome of the proceedings will not have an adverse effect on the company's financial position and results of the operation.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 21: Deferred Tax:

Following are the major components of deferred tax asset/(liability):

₹

Particular	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred tax Assets:		
Gratuity & Leave Encashment	4,54,362	4,54,362
Unabsorbed Depreciation	22,21,457	22,21,457
Others	14,39,715	14,39,715
Total of Deferred tax assets (A)	**41,15,534**	**41,15,534**
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation on Fixed assets	(9,02,126)	(9,02,126)
Total of Deferred tax liabilities (B)	**(9,02,126)**	**(9,02,126)**
Deferred tax net - Assets / (Liabilities) - (A-B)	**32,13,408**	**32,13,408**

Note 22: Income Tax Expenses Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss a/c:

Reconciliation of Tax Expense with the Effective Tax

₹

Particular	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit/loss before tax (a)	6,13,16,730	(33,82,427)
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	25.17%	26.00%
Calculated Taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deduction [(a) x (b)] - c	1,54,33,421	(8,79,431)
Permanent tax differences due to:		
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation (like dividend income)	-	-
Permanent disallowances	4,41,701	14,439
Others (Difference due to change in rate of tax)	-	-
Deferred tax liability no longer required	-	-
Deferred tax assets not created due to no probable certainty	(1,58,75,122)	8,64,992
Deferred tax assets reversed due to no probable certainty	-	-
Deferred tax assets no longer required	-	-
d	(1,54,33,421)	8,79,431
Tax for current year (c+d)	-	-
Prior year taxes as shown above	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	-	-

Note 23: Particulars of Earnings per Share:

₹

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net profit /(loss) for the year as per the statement of profit and loss	6,13,16,730	(33,82,427)
Profit / (loss) to equity share holders	6,13,16,730	(33,82,427)
Weighted average number of equity shares	7,20,012	7,20,012
Nominal value per share	10	10
Earnings per share – Basic & Diluted	**85.16**	**(4.70)**

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 24: Closure of Units:

a) The Company discontinued its printing, electroplating and other operations and Car Hire division with effect from March 2001 and December 2014 respectively. As on the dates of closure, the Company carried the following assets and liabilities of discontinued operations:

₹

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Divisions				
Others	1,46,11,553	-	1,46,53,512	-
Car Hire	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	-
Total	**1,47,11,553**	**-**	**1,47,53,512**	**-**

The Market values of these Assets are higher than the carrying value.

The Company has incurred Loss of ₹17,54,870/- (Previous Year Loss of ₹20,39,268/-) from discontinued business, which is included in the Profit and Loss Account, break-up of which is given as under:

₹

Particulars	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Revenue	Expenses	Profit/(Loss)	Revenue	Expenses	Profit/(Loss)
Divisions						
Others	-	4,86,631	(4,86,631)	-	5,67,192	(5,67,192)
Car Hire		12,68,239	(12,68,239)		14,72,076	(14,72,076)
Total	**-**	**17,54,870**	**(17,54,870)**	**-**	**20,39,268**	**(20,39,268)**

Note 25: In the opinion of the Board, current assets, loans and advances are approximately of the value stated, if realised in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

Note 26: Amounts due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

(i) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006" has been determined to the extend such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

(ii) The disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:

₹

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a)	Principal amount due thereon remaining Unpaid to any supplier at end of each accounting year.	-	-
(b)	Interest due there on remaining unpaid to supplier as at end of each accounting year.	-	-
(c)	The amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(d)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
(e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(f)	The amount further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually - - paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 27: Employee Benefits

Applicable Disclosures as per IND AS19:

The Company has calculated the various benefits to employees as under:

(A) Defined contribution plans

The company has recognised the following expenses as defined contribution plan under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds (net of recoveries)

₹

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provident fund	**1,70,755**	**1,73,962**

(B) Defined benefit plans

The company operates post retirement defined benefit plans as follows:

(i) Post retirement gratuity – Non Funded

(C) Defined benefit plans(Gratuity) – as per actuarial valuation on March 31, 2024: -

Principal Actuarial Assumptions as at March 31, 2024.

₹

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	**Amount to be recognised in Balance Sheet and Movement in net Liability**		
	Present Value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	22,41,104	21,82,481
	Net (Assets)/ Liability	22,41,104	21,82,481
(ii)	**Expense recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss**		
	Current Service Cost	1,10,738	90,631
	Interest Cost	1,62,202	1,24,702
	Total	2,72,940	2,15,333
(iii)	**Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income**		
	Re-measurements Due to:		
	Changes in financial assumptions	51,741	(1,70,987)
	Experience adjustments	1,19,442	2,38,276
	Adjustment to recognise the effect of asset ceiling	-	-
	Total	1,71,183	67,289

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(iv)	**Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation:**		
	Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	21,82,481	18,37,684
	Current Service Cost	1,10,738	90,631
	Interest Cost	1,62,202	1,24,702
	Remeasurements due to actuarial loss/(gain) arising from		
	Changes in financial assumption	-	-
	Experience adjustments	1,71,183	67,289
	Benefits Paid	(3,85,500)	-
	Liabilities assumed/ Settled*	-	62,175
	Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	22,41,104	21,82,481
	*On account of Business combination or intergroup transfer		
(v)	**Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets**		
	Contribution by Employer	3,85,500	-
	Benefit Paid	(3,85,500)	-
	Closing of Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
(vi)	**Actuarial Assumptions:**		
	Discount rate(p.a.) in %	7.20%	7.45%
	Salary escalation rate (p.a.) in %	7%	7%
	Pension Escalation Rate (p.a.) in %	-	-
	Annual Increase in Healthcare cost (p.a.)	-	-
	Mortality Table (LIC)	-	-

(vii) Sensitivity Analysis

₹

		March 31, 2024	
		Discount Rate (%)	Salary Escalation Rate (%)
	Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(4.54%)	4.87%
	Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	4.88%	(4.56%)
(viii)	**Data Summary:**		
	No. of Employees	5	6
	Total Monthly Salary	97,400	1,10,266
	Total Average Past Service	21.01	19.08
	Value of liability	22,41,104	21,82,481
(ix)	**Any other additional disclosure given in the report**		
	Mortality Table* - Table 1		
	Mortality in Service - Table 1		
	Mortality in Retirement - NA		
	*Table 1- Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult table.		

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 28: Related Party Disclosure AS – 18, Issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

List of Related Parties

A.	**Holding Company**	The Indian Hotels Company Limited
B.	**Subsidiaries of Holding Company**	KTC Hotels Limited
		United Hotels Limited
		Roots Corporation Limited
		Piem Hotels Limited
		Taj Trade & Transport Co. Ltd.
		Northern India Hotels Limited
		Taj Enterprises Limited
		Benares Hotels Limited
		Luthria & Lalchandani Hotel & Properties Pvt. Ltd.
		Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited
		Sheena Investments Private Limited
		ELEL Hotels & Investments Limited
		Ideal Ice Limited
		Genness Hospitality Private Limited
		Qurio Hospitality Private Limited
		Suisland Hospitality Private Limited
		Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited
		Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited
		Taj International Hotels (H.K) Limited
		IHOCO BV
		St. James Court Hotels Limited
		Taj International Hotels Limited - London
		IHMS LLC
		IHMS LLC - San Francisco
		IHMS LLC - USA
		PIEM International Hotels (H.K) Limited
		BAHC 5
		United Overseas Holdings Inc.
		IHMS Hotels (SA) (Proprietary) Limited
		Goodhope Palace Hotels (Proprietary) Limited
		Demeter Specialities Pte Ltd
		IH Hospitality GmbH
C.	**Joint Ventures of Holding Company**	Taj Sats Air Catering Limited
		Taj Karnataka Hotels and Resorts Limited
		Taj Kerala Hotels and Resorts Limited
		Kaveri Retreats & Resorts Limited
		TajGVK Hotels and Resorts Limited
		Taj Safaris Limited
		TAL Hotels & Resorts Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

D. Details of Transactions with related parties are as follows:

₹

	Holding Company		Subsidiaries of Holding Company	
	2023-24	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2022-23**
Reimbursement of Deputed Staff Salary	19,35,390	12,10,885	4,60,548	11,57,114
Deputed Staff Out	-	-	14,03,080	-
Sale or services received	-	-	-	1,18,784
Due on Current Account	(85,635)	(1,44,801)	13,77,928	343

₹

	Associates of Holding Company	
	2023-24	**2022-23**
Deputed Staff Out	3,24,000	-
Inter Corporate Deposit Repaid	-	1,86,00,000
Interest Received on Inter Corporate Deposits	-	14,71,693
Due on Current Account	3,49,920	1,71,720

E. Statement of Material Transactions:

₹

Company name	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited		
Reimbursement of Deputed Staff Salary	19,35,390	12,10,885
Current Account dues	(85,635)	(1,44,801)
Subsidiaries of Holding Company		
Taj Trade & Transport Company Limited		
Deputed Stafff Out	14,03,080	1,18,784
Reimbursement of Deputed Staff Salary & Wages	4,60,548	11,57,114
Current Account Dues	13,77,928	343
Associates of Holding Company		
Taida Trading & Industries Limited		
Deputed Stafff Out	3,24,000	-
Inter Corporate Deposit Repaid	-	1,86,00,000
Interest Income on Inter Corporate Deposits	-	14,71,693
Current Account Dues	3,49,920	1,71,720

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 29: Satisfaction of Charges with ROC:

There is no secured loan in the books, however for few old loans (as mentioned below) charges are yet to be satisfied with Registrar of Companies. Satisfaction of charges are pending as details of the loan closure documents are yet to be received from the bank.

Details of Charges

Bank	Charge Amount	Date of Creation
Canara Bank	10,00,000.00	27/02/1990
Canara Bank	82,50,000.00	29/04/1985
Canara Bank	6,50,000.00	01/03/1983
Canara Bank	50,51,000.00	02/08/1985
Canara Bank	4,50,000.00	26/10/1982

Note 30: The details of provisions as required by the provisions of Indian Accounting Standard 37 “Provisions, contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” are as under:

₹

Nature of Provision	Leave Encashment & Gratuity
Opening Balance	28,58,160
Additional provisioning	3,89,385
Amounts used during the year	4,51,500
Amounts reversed during the year	-
Closing Balance	27,96,045

Note 31: The Company’s only business being travel related services, disclosure of segment –wise information is not applicable under Indian Accounting Standard – Segmental Information (AS – 108 notified by the Company’s (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. There is no geographical segment to be reported since all the operations are undertaken in India.

Note 32: The Company is carrying an investment of 1,11,70,380 Shares of Taj Safari Limited Face value ₹10 each, at ₹11,17,03,800/- (P.Y. ₹4,16,65,517/-). During the year provision for diminution in value of investments amounting to ₹7,00,38,283/- has been reversed based on fair valuation of the shares of the company by a registered valuer.

Note 33: The Company has investment in property amounting to ₹23,14,354/- (PY ₹23,56,313/-) where the right to title is executed through registered power of attorney.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 34: Additional Information:

₹

Sr No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	Value of imports on CIF basis	Nil	Nil
(ii)	Expenditure in Foreign Currency -	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Earnings in foreign exchange	Nil	Nil

Note 35: Sale of Services:

₹

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Car Hire and Other services	Nil	Nil

Note 36: As at March 31, 2024, the company's current liabilities do not exceed its current assets. The Company also has enough Cash and Bank balances for the next 12 months to prevent disruption of the operating cash flows and enable the Company to meet its debts and obligations as they fall due.

Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company are prepared on a going concern basis.

Note 37: Additional Regulatory Information:

(a) Details of Benami Property Held

The Company neither holds any benami property nor has it entered in to any benami transactions as prohibited under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988. No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended from time to time) and the rules made thereunder.

(b) Transactions with Struck off Companies

The Company has not entered in to any transactions and no balances are outstanding with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) Undisclosed Income

Undisclosed income or property has not been the subject matter of tax assessment and no adjustments are made thereto in any of the previous financial years. Hence, the Company is not required to account for any previously unrecorded income or unrecorded assets that has been surrendered or disclosed during tax assessments of previous financial years.

(d) Wilful Defaulter

The Company has not availed, utilised, or got sanctioned any limit funded or unfunded from any bank or financial institutions.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(e) Registration of Charges or Satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction thereof yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period in the name of the Company.

(f) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currencies or virtual currencies during the financial year.

(g) Compliance with Number of Layers of Companies

The Company have complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(h) Utilisation of Borrowed Funds

a. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b. The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) 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 Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(i) Ratio Analysis:

₹

Particulars		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	Numerator	Denominator
(a)	Current Ratio,	51.46	50.3	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio,	NA	NA	NA	NA
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	NA	NA	NA	NA
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio,	31.73	(2.06%)	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio,	NA	NA	NA	NA
(f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	NA	NA	NA	NA
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio,	NA	NA	NA	NA
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio,	NA	NA	NA	NA
(i)	Net profit ratio,	1455.30%	49.23%	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income
(j)	Return on Capital employed,	31.73%	(2.06%)	EBIT	Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases
(k)	Return on investment.	NA	NA	NA	NA

1. Change in current ratio is on account of reduced trade payables and income received in advance.
2. Increased return on equity, net profit and return on capital employed ratio is as a result of profit during the year compared to profits during the preceding year.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 38: Previous year figures are regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to match with current year's classification.

Signature to Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements 1 to 38

As per our report attached

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No. 186953
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Faisal Momen
Director
DIN: 00064878

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Northern India Hotels Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Northern India Hotels Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

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 in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in “Annexure A” a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:

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

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

    c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

    e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure B”.

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

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

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

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

    iv) a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, 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.

        b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

c) Based on such audit procedures that the we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v) a) The company has not declared any final dividend during the previous year and any interim dividend during the current year and hence compliance to Section 123 of the Act is not applicable.

b) Board of Directors of the Company have not proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

3 With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16) according to the information and explanations given to us, remuneration was not paid by the Company to its directors during the current year.

For **O.P.DADU & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 001201N

Abhey Dadu
Partner
Membership No.: 093313
UDIN: 24093313BKGOHA4186

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 18, 2024

Annexure A to the Auditors’ Report

In our opinion, and in so far as we have been able to ascertain from the records produced, Information furnished and the explanations given to us by the Company.

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

(B) The company has maintained the proper records showing full particulars of Intangible assets.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information & explanation given to us, the title deeds of all the immovable properties disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company and title deeds in respect of Land admeasuring 14744.60 Sq. Yards, the gross carrying value of ₹1,93,649/- are pending for Registration.

(d) According to the information & explanation given to us, the company has not revalued any Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information & explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The company does not hold any inventory during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(b) The Company does not have any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investment, granted any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions of, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the course of audit, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of investment of the company. Further, the company has not granted any loans and has not given any guarantees and security under the provision of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013; thereby the provision of the said section is not applicable to the company.

(v) The company has not accepted any deposited from the public. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(vi) As far as, we are aware, the central government has not specified the maintenance of cost records by the company under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act.

(vii) (a) The company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees’ state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities wherever applicable to.

According to the information and explanation given to us, no undisputed amount payable in respect of statutory dues as including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees’ state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues on March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except the Labour Cess of ₹11.43 lacs.

Annexure A to the Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not surrendered or disclosed any income during the year in its tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), which has not been recorded in the books of accounts. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(ix) The company does not have any loan or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(x) (a) The company does not raise any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(b) The company does not make any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (x)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company,

(xi) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, no fraud by the company or no fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(b) No, report u/s 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013 filled by the auditor in form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of the companies (Audit and Auditor) rules, 2014 with Central Government.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us, the companies has not received any compliant from the whistle-blower.

(xii) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements, etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards;

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(b) The company did not have an internal audit system for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

(xvi) (a) The company is not required to registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not conducted Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company is not Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, the Group has five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and two CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

(xvii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the Statutory auditor during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xviii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

Annexure A to the Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 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) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provision of section 135 of the companies Act,2013 are not applicable on the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xx) (a) and (b) of the order are not applicable to the company.

For **O.P.DADU & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 001201N

Abhey Dadu
Partner
Membership No.: 093313
UDIN: 24093313BKGOHA4186

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 18, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub- section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Northern India Hotels Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on, "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

For **O.P.DADU & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 001201N

Abhey Dadu
Partner
Membership No.: 093313
UDIN: 24093313BKGOHA4186

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 18, 2024

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	3,096.04	2,134.18
Capital work-in-progress		105.65	220.42
Other Intangible Assets	4	0.02	0.02
		3,201.71	**2,354.62**
Financial Assets			
Investments	5	10.43	10.43
Other	7	0.59	0.59
Current Tax Assets(Net)		34.54	31.40
Other Non-current Assets	8	9.62	15.64
Total Non-current Assets		**3,256.89**	**2,412.68**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	9	93.78	64.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	292.22	384.42
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	-	891.61
Loans	6	-	-
Other Current Assets	8	118.00	108.18
Total Current Assets		**504.00**	**1,448.21**
Total Assets		**3,760.89**	**3,860.89**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	12	44.15	44.15
Other Equity	13	3,578.80	3,534.72
Total Equity		**3,622.95**	**3,578.87**
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	14	50.28	35.46
		50.28	**35.46**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	15	75.35	225.97
Other current liabilities	16	12.31	20.59
		87.66	**246.56**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,760.89**	**3,860.89**
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements	1 - 21		

In terms of our report attached.

For **O. P. Dadu & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001201N

Abhey Dadu
Partner
Membership No.: 093313

New Delhi April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Sudhir L Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00044762

Rajesh R Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00032123

Mumbai April 18, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from Operations			
Income from Hotel Operations	17	250.97	147.89
Other Income	18	28.65	90.33
Total		**279.62**	**238.22**
Expenses			
Depreciation and Amortisation	3 & 4	202.68	93.82
Other Operating and General Expenses	19	18.05	16.53
Total		**220.73**	**110.35**
Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax and Exceptional items		**58.89**	**127.87**
Exceptional Items	20	-	-
Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax		**58.89**	**127.87**
Tax Expenses			
Current Tax		0.00	2.04
Deferred Tax		14.82	30.15
Short/ (Excess) Provision of Tax/ Deferred Tax of Earlier Years (net)		(0.01)	0.43
Total		**14.81**	**32.62**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period after tax		**44.08**	**95.25**
Other Comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Other Comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		**-**	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**44.08**	**95.25**
Earning Per Equity Share			
a) Weighted average number of shares		4,37,600	4,37,600
b) Nominal value of shares (Rupees)		10	10
c) Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rupees)		10.07	21.77
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements	1 - 21		

In terms of our report attached.

For **O. P. Dadu & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001201N

Abhey Dadu
Partner
Membership No.: 093313

New Delhi April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Sudhir L Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00044762

Rajesh R Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00032123

Mumbai April 18, 2024

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Profit Before Tax		58.89	127.87
Adjustments For:			
Depreciation and Amortisation		202.68	93.82
Dividend Income		(0.03)	(0.01)
Interest Income on IT refund		(1.12)	
Interest Income		(27.50)	(90.32)
Provision for Employee Benefits			
		174.03	**3.49**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes		232.92	131.36
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:			
Trade and Other Receivables		(29.77)	(44.23)
Other Current Assets		(9.82)	(106.21)
Other Non-Current Assets		6.02	12.11
		(33.57)	**(138.33)**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Other Current Liabilities		(8.27)	(14.93)
Other Financial Liabilities		(150.63)	167.52
		(158.90)	**152.59**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities		40.45	145.62
Direct Taxes (Paid)/ Refunded		(2.01)	(19.30)
Net Cash From Operating Activities (A)		**38.43**	**126.31**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Purchase of Fixed Assets		(1,049.78)	(1,554.42)
Interest Received		27.50	90.32
Dividend Received		0.03	0.01
ICD's Given/Refund		-	375.00
Proceeds from maturity of short-term deposits with banks		891.61	603.27
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities (B)		**(130.64)**	**(485.83)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)		**-**	**-**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		**(92.21)**	**(359.51)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening		384.42	743.93
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing (Refer Note 10)		292.22	384.42
		(0.0)	
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements	1 - 21		

In terms of our report attached.

For **O. P. Dadu & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001201N

Abhey Dadu
Partner
Membership No.: 093313

New Delhi April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Sudhir L Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00044762

Rajesh R Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00032123

Mumbai April 18, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus				Grand Total
		Retained Earning	Retained Earning		Other reserves	
			General Reserve	Profit & Loss B/fd		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**44.15**	**3,534.72**	**-**	**3,534.72**	**-**	**3,578.87**
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors						-
Restated balance as at March 31, 2023	**44.15**	**3,534.72**	**-**	**3,534.72**	**-**	**3,578.87**
Profit for the year	-	44.08	-	44.08	-	44.08
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of taxes, excluding actuarial gain/ losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial Gains/Losses (Not Reclass to P&L)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**44.08**	**-**	**44.08**	**-**	**44.08**
Dividends	-	-	-	-		-
Tax on Dividend	-	-	-	-		-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**44.15**	**3,578.80**	**-**	**3,578.80**	**-**	**3,622.95**

In terms of our report attached.

For **O. P. Dadu & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001201N

Abhey Dadu
Partner
Membership No.: 093313

New Delhi April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Sudhir L Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00044762

Rajesh R Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00032123

Mumbai April 18, 2024

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1: Corporate Information

Northern India Hotels Limited ("NIHL" or the "Company"), is a public limited company incorporated in 1971 and has its registered office at **Tajview Hotel, Fatehabad Road, Taj Ganj, Agra – 282001**. It is subsidiary of PIEM Hotels Ltd., Mumbai. The company is primarily engaged in the business of owing hotel.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issued on April 18, 2024.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of Compliance:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The accounting policies as set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

New Accounting Standards/Amendments Notified and Adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2022:

Ind AS 16 – Property Plant and equipment-

The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment.

Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets –

The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that related directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract.

(Examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

New Standards/Amendments Notified but Not Yet Effective:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), on March 31, 2023, through the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)) Amendment Rules, 2023 amended certain existing Ind ASs on miscellaneous issues with effect from April 1, 2023. Following are few key amendments relevant to the Company:

i. Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements & Ind AS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting –

   Material accounting policy information (including focus on how an entity applied the requirements of Ind AS) shall be disclosed instead of significant accounting policies as part of financial statements.

ii. Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.

iii. Ind AS 8 – Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimate and errors-Clarification on what constitutes an accounting estimate provided.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

iv. Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes –

In case of a transaction which give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, the initial recognition exemption from deferred tax is no longer applicable and deferred tax liability & deferred tax asset shall be recognised on gross basis for such cases.

The Company Does Not Expect the Effect of This on the Financial Statements to Be Material, Based on Preliminary Evaluation.

(b) Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

(c) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the Balance Sheet date. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

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

- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and there the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

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

- **Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments:** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. This involves significant judgements to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the Balance Sheet date.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

(d) Revenue Recognition:

Revenue from Services

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the company as part of the contract.

Income from Operations

Revenue comprises Licence Fee relating to hotel operations. Licence fee earned is under long-term contracts with the PIEM Hotels Limited and is recognised when earned in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), expenses directly related to the location of assets and making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs (refer note no. 2(j) below). Initial estimate shall also include costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An assets' carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

In respect of Leasehold Buildings, depreciation on buildings on leased properties is based on the tenure which is lower of the life of the buildings or the expected lease period. Improvements to buildings are depreciated on the basis of their estimated useful lives.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets are as follows:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Hotel Buildings	60 years
Improvements to Buildings	15 Years
Plant and Equipment	10 to 20 years
Electrical installation and Equipment	20 years
Hotel Wooden Furniture	15 years
Hotel Non-Wooden Furniture	8 years
End User devices – Computer, Laptops, etc.	6 years
Assets costing less than ₹5000	4 years

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

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(f) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use. Internally developed intangibles are capitalised if, and only if, all the following criteria can be demonstrated:

i) the technical feasibility and Company’s intention and ability of completing the project;

ii) the probability that the project will generate future economic benefits;

iii) the availability of adequate technical financial and other resources to complete the project; and

iv) the ability to measure the development expenditure reliably.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation periods are reviewed and impairment evaluations are carried out at least once a year. The estimated useful lives used for amortising intangible assets are as under:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Software	6 years

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

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(g) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

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

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

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is immediately recognised.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in profit or loss section of the statement of profit and loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately.

(h) Income Taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current Tax:

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a reasonable certainty to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

(i) Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation and the unwinding of the discount is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are recognised only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

(j) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss using the effective interest method.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(k) Cash and Cash Equivalent (for the purpose of cash flow statements):

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(l) Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

(m) Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including potential equity shares on compulsory convertible debentures. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(n) Financial Instruments:

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

– The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

– The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ lakhs)

	Freehold Land	Buildings (Refer Footnote (i))	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Gross Block at Cost							
At March 31, 2023	**3.79**	**767.41**	**988.22**	**472.74**	**2.49**	**-**	**2,234.65**
Additions		613.05	493.32	58.17	-		1,164.54
Adjustments							-
Disposals							-
At March 31, 2024	**3.79**	**1,380.45**	**1,481.54**	**530.91**	**2.49**	**-**	**3,399.19**
Depreciation							
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**34.54**	**37.32**	**28.25**	**0.36**	**-**	**100.47**
Charge for the year		69.63	85.37	47.29	0.39		202.68
Disposals							-
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**104.17**	**122.69**	**75.54**	**0.76**	**-**	**303.15**
Net Block							
At March 31, 2023	**3.79**	**732.87**	**950.90**	**444.49**	**2.13**	**-**	**2,134.18**
At March 31, 2024	**3.79**	**1,276.28**	**1,358.85**	**455.37**	**1.74**	**-**	**3,096.04**

Footnotes:

1) Gross block including freehold land admeasuring 14744.60 Sq.yd Aggregating to ₹1,93,499/- pending conveyance.

Note 4: Intangible Assets (Acquired)

	Website Development Cost	Software and Licenses	Service and Operating Rights	Total	Intangible assets under development
At March 31, 2023	-	0.51	-	0.51	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**0.51**	**-**	**0.51**	**-**
Amortisation					
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**0.49**	**-**	**0.49**	**-**
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**0.49**	**-**	**0.49**	**-**
Net Block					
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**0.02**	**-**	**0.02**	**-**
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**0.02**	**-**	**0.02**	**-**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 5: Investments

	Face Value	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
		Holdings As at	₹Lakhs	Holdings As at	₹Lakhs
Non Current					
Trade Investments					
Fully Paid Quoted Equity Investments:					
Investments in Fellow Subsidiary					
Beneras Hotels Limited	10	150	0.02	150	0.02
			0.02		**0.02**
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Investments:			-		-
Investments in Associate Companies					
Taida Trading and Industries Limited	100	4,000	0.09	4,000	0.09
Inditravel Limited	10	24,000	2.40	24,000	2.40
Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited	10	49,998	7.91	49,998	7.91
			10.40		10.40
Total Trade Investment			**10.42**		**10.42**
Non-trade Investments					
Investment in Equity Instruments					
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Instruments					
Sarswat Co-operative Bank Ltd.	10	1,000	0.10	1,000	0.10
			0.10		**0.10**
Total Non-current Investments - Gross			10.52		10.52
Less: Provision for Diminution in value of Investments			0.09		0.09
Total Non-current Investments - Net			**10.43**		**10.43**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments					
Cost			0.02		0.02
Market Value			4.87		3.06
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments					
Cost			**10.50**		**10.50**

Note 6: Loans

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A) Current		
Short-term Loans		
(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
ICD to Related Parties	-	-
Others	-	-
	-	-

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 7: Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A)	**Non Current**		
	Deposits with Public Bodies and Others at amortised costs		
	Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months	-	-
	Public Bodies and Others	0.59	0.59
		0.59	**0.59**
	Less: Provision for Deposits doubtful of recovery	-	-
		0.59	**0.59**
B)	**Current**		
	Interest receivable		
	Related Parties	-	-
	Others	-	-
		-	**-**

Note 8: Other Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A)	**Non Current**		
	Capital Advances	9.62	15.64
		9.62	**15.64**
B)	**Current**		
	Others	-	-
	Amount Recoverable against Exp	2.50	3.41
	Balance with Revenue Authorities	115.27	104.65
	Deposits adjustable against future payments	0.23	0.12
		118.00	**108.18**

Note 9: Trades Receivales

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Trade Receivable	93.78	64.00
	93.78	**64.00**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars		Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment					
		Less Than 6 Months	6 Months-1 Year	1 -2 Year	2 -3 Year	More Than-3 Year	Total
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivable-considered good	93.78	-	-	-	-	93.78
(ii)	Undisputed Trade receivable-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade receivable-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed Trade receivable-considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed Trade receivable-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Disputed Trade receivable-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
		93.78	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**93.78**

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars		Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment					
		Less Than 6 Months	6 Months-1 Year	1 -2 Year	2 -3 Year	More Than-3 Year	Total
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivable-considered good	64.00	-	-	-	-	64.00
(ii)	Undisputed Trade receivable-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade receivable-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed Trade receivable-considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed Trade receivable-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Disputed Trade receivable-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
		64.00	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**64.00**

Note 10: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash on hand	0.22	0.11
Balances with bank in current account	91.79	34.31
Balances with bank in call and short-term deposit accounts (original maturity less than 3 months)	200.21	350.00
	292.22	**384.42**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 11: Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Balances with banks		
Call and Short-term deposit accounts	-	891.61
	-	**891.61**
Less: Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date and other Earmarked/Margin Money/Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current	-	-
	-	**891.61**

Note 12: Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
5,50,000 (Previous year - 5,50,000) Equity Shares of ₹10 each	55.00	55.00
Preference Shares		
5,000 (Previous year - 5,000) Preference Shares of ₹100/- each	5.00	5.00
	60.00	**60.00**
Issued Share Capital		
4,37,600 (Previous year - 4,37,600) Equity Shares of ₹10 each	44.91	44.91
	44.91	**44.91**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
4,37,600 (Previous year - 4,37,600) Equity Shares of ₹10 each	43.76	43.76
Add 11450 Shares Forfeited	0.39	0.39
	44.15	**44.15**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	₹	No. of shares	₹
As at the beginning of the year	4,37,600	43,76,000	4,37,600	43,76,000
Add/ less: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Add/ less: Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	**4,37,600**	**43,76,000.00**	**4,37,600**	**43,76,000**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(iii) Shares Held by Holding Company

Equity share of ₹10 each fully paid	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
PIEM Hotels Limited	**4,12,083**	**94.16%**	**4,12,083**	**94.16%**

(iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Equity share of ₹10 each fully paid	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
PIEM Hotels Limited	**4,12,083**	**94.16%**	**4,12,083**	**94.16%**

(v) Details of Promotors:

Equity share of ₹10 each fully paid	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
PIEM Hotels Limited	**412083**	**94.16%**	**412083**	**94.16%**

Note 13: Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Reserves & Surplus		
Retained Earning		
Surplus/Deficit in the Profit And Loss b/f	3,534.72	3,439.47
Add: Current Year profits	44.08	95.25
Closing retained earning	**3,578.80**	**3,534.72**
Other Comprehensive Income		
Total	**3,578.80**	**3,534.72**

Note 14: Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Property, Plant & Equipment	50.28	35.46
Total (A)	**50.28**	**35.46**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (A-B)	**50.28**	**35.46**

Note 15: Other financial liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A)	**Non Current financial liabilities**		
		-	-
B)	**Current financial liabilities**		
	Creditors for capital expenditure	74.18	224.82
	Others	1.17	1.15
		75.35	**225.97**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 16: Other Current Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
B) Current		
Income received in advance	-	-
Statutory dues	12.31	20.59
	12.31	**20.59**

Note 17: Revenue from Operations

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income from Hotel Operations	250.97	147.89
Total	**250.97**	**147.89**

Note 18: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income		
Inter-corporate deposits		
Related Parties	-	29.43
	-	**29.43**
Deposits with banks	27.50	60.89
	-	**-**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	1.12	-
Others	-	-
Total	**28.62**	**90.32**
Dividend Income on investments held at the end of period/ year		
From others	0.03	0.01
Others	-	-
Total	**28.65**	**90.33**

Note 19: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
General expenses consist of the following:		
Printing and Stationery	0.43	0.38
Passage and Travelling	0.05	-
Telephone Expenses	0.36	0.36
Professional Fees	5.81	2.30
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (i)	1.36	1.49
Service Charges	9.33	11.23
Other Expenses	0.71	0.77
Total	**18.05**	**16.53**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(i) Payment made to Statutory Auditors:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
As auditors	1.10	1.10
For other services (Taxation Matters)	0.20	0.20
For out-of pocket expenses	0.06	0.19
	1.36	**1.49**

Note 20: Exceptional Items

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Exceptional Items comprises the following:		
Total	-	-
Income	279.62	238.22
Expense	18.05	16.53
Net	261.57	221.69
Depreciation Tangible	69.63	93.82
Depreciation Intangible	-	-
PBT	191.94	127.87

21: Notes on Account

21.1 Additional Information to the Financial Statements

21.1.1 Contingent Liabilities

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

(₹ lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1.	Contingent liabilities		
	(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	NIL	NIL
	(b) Guarantees	NIL	NIL
	(c) Other money for which the Company is contingently liable	NIL	NIL
	Total	**NIL**	**NIL**
2.	Commitments	35.00	295.26
	Total	**35.00**	**295.26**

Note: Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

21.2 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(₹ lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year*	4.54	28.97
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	NIL	NIL
(iii)	The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	NIL	NIL
(iv)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year	NIL	NIL
(v)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	NIL	NIL
(vi)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	NIL	NIL

Note:

(C) Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

(ii) *Includes amount recognised under creditor for capital expenditure in Current Financial Liabilities.

21.3 Related Party Transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

(a) Ultimate Holding Company

Name	Country	Holding as at	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	India	-	-

(b) Holding Company

Name	Country	Holding as at	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
PIEM Hotels Limited	India	94.16%	94.16%

(a) Details of Transactions Made during the Year:

(1) The Indian Hotels Co. Limited

(₹ lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1.	Reimbursement of Services	2.70	-

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(2) PIEM Hotels Limited

(₹ lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1.	Operating/License Fees Income	250.97	147.89
2.	Reimbursement of Services	9.33	11.23
3.	Sundry Expenses	1.28	-

(3) PIEM Hotels Limited

(₹ lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1.	Balance at the year end (Receivable)	93.78	64.00

(4) Taida Trading and Industries Ltd.

(₹ lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1.	Interest Received	-	29.43
2.	ICD Given	-	-

Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

20.4 Earnings Per Share

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit/ (Loss) after tax ₹ /Lakhs	44.08	95.25
Number of Ordinary Shares	437600	437600
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares:		
Considered in calculation of Basic EPS	437600	437600
Considered in calculation of Diluted EPS	437600	437600
Face Value per Ordinary Share	10	10
Earnings Per Share:(Rupees)		
Basic	10.07	21.77
Diluted	10.07	21.77

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

21.5 Income Tax recognised in Profit or loss:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	-	2.04
In respect of earlier years	(0.01)	0.43
	(0.01)	**2.47**
Deferred Tax		
In respect of the current year		
MAT credit		-
Other items	14.82	30.15
Adjustment to deferred tax attributable to changes in tax rates and laws	-	-
In respect of earlier years	-	-
	14.82	30.15
Total tax expense recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations	**14.81**	**32.62**

21.5.1 Transaction with Struck off Companies:

The Company has reviewed transactions to identify if there are any transactions with struck off companies. To the extent information is available on struck off companies, there are no transactions with struck off companies.

21.6 Reconciliation of Tax Expense with the Effective Tax

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax from continuing operations (a)	58.89	127.87
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	25.17%	25.17%
Calculated taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deductions [(a) x (b)]	14.82	32.19
Permanent tax differences due to:		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	-
Prior year taxes as shown above	(0.01)	0.43
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	**14.81**	**32.62**

The Following Is the Analysis of Deferred Tax Assets/ (Liabilities) Presented in the Balance Sheet:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(50.28)	(35.46)
Net Deferred Tax Liability	(50.28)	(35.46)

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Significant Components of Net Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities for the Year Ended March 31, 2024 Are as Follows:

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss		Closing balance
		Impact of change in Income Tax Rate	Others	
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities):				
Property. Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	(35.46)	-	(14.82)	(50.28)

Significant Components of Net Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities for the Year Ended March 31, 2023 Are as Follows:

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss		Closing balance
		Impact of change in Income Tax Rate	Others	
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities):				
Property. Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	(5.31)	-	(30.15)	(35.46)

20.7 Financial Instruments

21.7.1 The Carrying Value and Fair Value of Financial Instruments by Categories Is as Follows:

(a) As of March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments				
Equity Investment				
Subsidiaries, JVs and Associates	-	-	10.33	10.33
External Companies	-	-	0.10	0.10
Other Financial Assets	-	-	0.59	0.59
Trade Receivables	-	-	93.78	93.78
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	292.22	292.22
Bank Balance Other than Cash & Cash Equivalent	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Total - Financial Assets	-	-	397.02	397.02
Financial liabilities:				
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	75.35	75.35
Total - Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**75.35**	**75.35**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(b) As of March 31, 2023

Particulars	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments				
Equity Investment				
Subsidiaries, JVs and Associates	-	-	10.33	10.33
External Companies	-	-	0.10	0.10
Other Financial Assets	-	-	0.59	0.59
Trade Receivables	-	-	64.00	64.00
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	384.42	384.42
Bank Balance Other than Cash & Cash Equivalent	-	-	891.61	891.61
Loans	-	-	-	-
Total - Financial Assets	-	-	1351.05	1351.05
Financial liabilities:				
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	225.97	225.97
Total - Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**225.97**	**225.97**

21.8 Segment Reporting (Ind AS-108)

Disclosure of segment wise information is not applicable as Hoteliering is the Company's only business segment.

21.9 Payments to the Auditor Comprises of:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Audit Fees (As statutory auditors)	1.10	1.10
Taxation Matters	0.20	0.20
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.06	0.19
Total	**1.36**	**1.49**

21.10 Events Occurring After the Reporting Period

There are no events which qualify for events happening after the reporting period.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

20.11 Ratio

The Following are analytical for the year end March 31, 2024 and March' 2023:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March31, 2024	March 31, 2023	Variance
i)	Current Ratio	Current assets	Current Liabilities	5.75	5.87	(2.04%)
ii)	Debts- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0%	0%	0.00%
iii)	Debts Service Coverage Ratio	Earning available for debt services	Debt Service	0.00	0.00	0.00%
iv)	Return on Equity (ROE)	Net Profit after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	1.22%	2.70%	(1.48%)
v)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00%
vi)	Trade receivable turnover ratio	Revenue from Business Operation	Average Trade Receivable(4)	3.18	3.53	(9.92%)
vii)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchase of services and other expenses	Average Trade Payables	0.00	0.00	0.00%
viii)	Net Capital turnover ratio	Revenue from Business Operation	Working Capital	0.60	0.12	500.00%
ix)	Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue	15.76%	39.99%	(24.23%)
x)	Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	1.62%	3.57%	(1.95%)
ix)	Return on Investment (ROI)	Income generated from investments	Average Investments	0.28%	0.13%	0.15%

Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

There are no financial liabilities and assets that are off set during the financial years ending 31.03.2024 and 31.03.2023.

In terms of our report attached.

For **O. P. Dadu & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001201N

Abhey Dadu
Partner
Membership No.: 093313

New Delhi April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Sudhir L Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00044762

Rajesh R Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00032123

Mumbai April 18, 2024

Independent Auditors’ Report

To the Members of Taj Enterprises Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements (Ind AS Financials Statements) of Taj Enterprises Limited (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the “financial statements”).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its profit including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (“SAs”) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 (“ICAI”) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI’s Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Management’s Responsibilities for the Financial statements

The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards 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 the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements 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.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

In preparing the financial statements, 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 management and 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 responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We are 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has an adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made in the financial Statements made by Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

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

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in para (1) (i) (vi) as stated 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 Cash Flow Statement dealt with in this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the rules issued thereunder.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”.

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

      In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year hence the provisions of the Section 197 of the Act are not applicable.

   h) In our opinion remarks relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in para (1) (b) above reporting under Section 143(3)(b) & para (1) (i) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

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

      (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact on its financial position.

      (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024 for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

      (iii) There are no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

      (iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, 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;

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, 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 (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

(v) As stated in note 41 to the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

(vi) Based on our examination which included test checks and as explained in note 42 to the financial statements, the Company has used accounting software 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 software, except for instances mentioned below:

The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account. Further, for the periods where the audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

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

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 000511S

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No.: 223688
UDIN: 24223688BKCJYD5772

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 16, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

The "Annexure A", referred to in Clause 1 (f) of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" Paragraph of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Taj Enterprises Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Taj Enterprises Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI").

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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 000511S

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No.: 223688
UDIN: 24223688BKCJYD5772

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 16, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

The "Annexure B" Referred to in Clause 2 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" Paragraph of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Taj Enterprises Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

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 is maintaining proper records, showing full particulars of Intangible assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable.

(c) 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 immovable properties held by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause (i)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals which in our opinion the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate having regard to the size and nature of business and no discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on physical verification.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹5 crores, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, reporting under clause (ii)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

iii. In respect of investments made, provision of any guarantee or security or granting of any loans or advances in the nature of loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties:

(a) During the year the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantee or security to subsidiary, joint ventures, associates or any other parties except as follows:

	Guarantees	Security	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year:			
Subsidiaries	-	-	-
Joint Ventures	-	-	-
Associates	-	-	-
Other Related Party (Refer Note 33)	-	-	650
Others	-	-	-
Outstanding Balance as on March 31, 2024:			
Subsidiaries	-	-	-
Joint Ventures	-	-	-
Associates	-	-	-
Other Related Party	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the documents examined by us the terms and conditions of loan given by the Company, are not *prima facie* prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(c) In respect of the loan given, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest is stipulated, and loan given are prepaid as on March 31, 2024.

(d) In respect of the said loan, there are no overdue amount in respect of principal and interest.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no loan or advance in the nature of loan which has fallen due during the year has been renewed or extended or fresh loan granted to settle the overdue of the existing loans given to the same parties.

(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 to Promoters, related parties as defined in clause (76) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities as applicable. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or securities to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76, or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder, and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance, Income Tax, Value Added Tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST), Service tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Cess and other statutory dues during the year with the appropriate authorities. There are no outstanding statutory dues as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income tax, Sales tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST), Service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

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 did not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution or bank or government. Accordingly, reporting under clause(ix)(a) of paragraph 3 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 been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) 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 taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(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 raised any short-term funds during the year and hence reporting under clause (ix)(d) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence reporting under clause (ix)(e) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(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 does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence reporting under clause (ix)(f) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

x. (a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, there have been no cases of fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year under report.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

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

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, Accordingly, provisions of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties, are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, 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, the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors. Accordingly, the provisions of clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are four Core Investment Companies (CICs) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period.

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of the 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. (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, in respect of other than ongoing projects, the Company having spent the required amount, there is no amount pending to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII to the companies Act with in a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said act.

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to transfer unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the companies act, pursuant to ongoing project to special account in compliance with provision of sub-section (6) of Section 135. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The Company is not having any subsidiaries and is therefore not required to draw any consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the reporting under clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 000511S

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No.: 223688
UDIN: 24223688BKCJYD5772

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 16, 2024

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	288.16	297.79
Intangible assets	4	0.33	0.51
Non-current financial assets			
Investments	5 (a)	7.20	7.20
Other financial assets	13(a)	50.09	10.00
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	29.01	16.20
Income Tax Assets (net)		288.47	61.09
Other non-current assets	8 (a)	0.20	0.20
		663.46	**392.99**
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	10.17	8.49
Financial assets			
Investments	5 (b)	418.39	-
Trade receivables	10	528.64	379.34
Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,204.88	2,638.78
Other Balances with Banks	12	1,745.10	430.10
Loans	6	-	384.88
Other financial assets	13(b)	14.20	10.39
Other current assets	8(b)	70.76	45.00
		4,992.14	**3,896.98**
Total		**5,655.60**	**4,289.97**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	50.00	50.00
Other equity	15	4,565.93	3,802.46
Total Equity		**4,615.93**	**3,852.46**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	16(a)	89.82	73.82
		89.82	**73.82**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	17		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		20.06	7.23
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		424.38	191.56
Other financial liabilities	18	82.05	65.72
Provisions	16(b)	7.30	6.24
Provision for tax	16 (c)	270.26	64.29
Other current liabilities	19	145.80	28.65
		949.85	**363.69**
Total		**5,655.60**	**4,289.97**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements (Refer Notes 1 - 43).

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000511S

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No.: 223688

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Satyajeet Krishnan
DIN: 07491453
Director

Mohit Gupta
DIN: 01865794
Director

New Delhi
Date: April 16, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	3,441.19	3,003.06
Other income	21	262.74	3,494.39
(Other Income during the previous year includes profit of ₹3342.96 lakhs from the disposal of Freehold Land, Refer Note No.40)			
Total Income		**3,703.93**	**6,497.45**
Expenses			
Food and beverages consumed	22	861.04	791.99
Employee benefit expenses and payment to contractors	23	877.62	630.31
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3&4	55.82	24.64
Other operating and general expenses	24	882.32	707.50
Total Expenses		**2,676.80**	**2,154.44**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**1,027.13**	**4,343.01**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**1,027.13**	**4,343.01**
Tax expense			
Current tax		270.26	926.92
Deferred tax	31	(11.24)	68.19
Total		**259.02**	**995.11**
Profit/(Loss) after tax		**768.11**	**3,347.90**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss account			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(6.20)	(5.72)
Change in fair value of equity instruments designated irrevocably as Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Add:- Income tax credit		1.56	1.44
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**(4.64)**	**(4.28)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**763.47**	**3,343.62**
Earnings per share:	30		
Basic and Diluted earning per share - (in ₹)		1,536.23	6,695.80
Face value per equity share - (in ₹)		100.00	100.00
(Equity shares, par value of ₹100 each)			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements (Refer Notes 1 - 43).

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000511S

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No.: 223688

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Satyajeet Krishnan
DIN: 07491453
Director

Mohit Gupta
DIN: 01865794
Director

New Delhi
Date: April 16, 2024

Statement Cash Flows
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	1,027.13	4,343.01
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Gain on investments carried at fair value through statement of profit and loss	(0.39)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	55.82	24.64
Net (Gain)/Loss on disposal of Property, plant and equipment	-	(3,342.96)
Interest income	(235.22)	(74.18)
Provision for Employee Benefits	7.42	(5.72)
	(172.37)	**(3,398.22)**
Cash Operating Profit/(Loss) before working capital changes	854.76	944.79
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(1.68)	(2.64)
Trade receivables	(149.31)	(311.14)
Other financial assets	1.20	(1.41)
Other current assets	(25.77)	(35.84)
	(175.56)	**(351.03)**
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables and Other current liabilities	362.80	37.50
Short-term provisions	1.06	1.54
Long-term Provisions	16.01	20.22
Other financial liabilities	16.31	34.16
	396.18	**93.42**
Cash generated from/(used) in Operating Activities	1,075.38	687.18
Income taxes (paid)/refund received	(265.20)	(903.55)
Net Cash Generated From/(Used) in Operating Activities (A)	**810.18**	**(216.37)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(46.01)	(92.87)
Net Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	3,359.88
Purchase of current investments	(418.00)	
Interest received	230.23	67.48
Inter Corporate Deposit (Refer Note No. 33)	384.88	(384.06)
Bank Balances not considered as Cash and cash equivalents	(1,395.18)	(240.11)
Net Cash Generated From/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(1,244.08)**	**2,710.32**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Net Cash Generated From/(Used) In Financing Activities (C)	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(433.90)**	**2,493.95**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	2,638.78	144.83
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	2,204.88	2,638.78
The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS - 7) statement of cash flow.		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements (Refer Notes 1 - 43).

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000511S

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No.: 223688

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Satyajeet Krishnan
DIN: 07491453
Director

Mohit Gupta
DIN: 01865794
Director

New Delhi
Date: April 16, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	a) Equity Share Capital	b) Other Equity			
		Reserves & Surplus			
	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity	Total Equity
Balance as at April 1, 2022	**50.00**		**458.84**	**458.84**	**508.84**
Profit/(Loss) for the year ended March 31, 2023	-	-	3,347.90	3,347.90	3,347.90
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023, net of taxes	-	-	(4.28)	(4.28)	(4.28)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**3,343.62**	**3,343.62**	**3,343.62**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**50.00**	**-**	**3,802.46**	**3,802.46**	**3,852.46**
Profit/(Loss) for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	768.11	768.11	768.11
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024, net of taxes	-	-	(4.64)	(4.64)	(4.64)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**763.47**	**763.47**	**763.47**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**50.00**	**-**	**4,565.93**	**4,565.93**	**4,615.93**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements (Refer Notes 1 - 43).

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000511S

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No.: 223688

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Satyajeet Krishnan
DIN: 07491453
Director

Mohit Gupta
DIN: 01865794
Director

New Delhi
Date: April 16, 2024

Notes to Financial Statements

for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 1: Corporate Information

Taj Enterprises Limited ("TEL" or the "Company") is domiciled and incorporated in India in 1979 and has its registered office at Taj Palace Hotel, S.P. Marg, New Delhi 110021, India. It is a subsidiary of Indian Hotels Company Limited, a company promoted by Tata Sons Private Limited.

The company has started operation from Oct 2019 and is primarily engaged in the banquet business. The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 16, 2024.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation, Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements, Material Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(a) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") issued under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). The accounting policies as set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

(c) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

i. **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

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

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

iii. **Impairment of investments:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost or amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

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

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

v. **Defined benefit plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Material accounting policies

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns & discounts.

Income from operations

Income from Banquets Operations: Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue from banquet services are recognised once banquet services have been provided as per the contract with the customer.

Contract balances

(a) Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(b) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

(e) Employee Benefits (other than for persons engaged through contractors):

i. Short Term Obligations

Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Post Employment Benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

Provident Fund:

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary), which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year.

The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the provident fund set up by the respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The Company is generally liable for annual contributions and any shortfall in the fund assets based on the minimum rates of return prescribed by the Central Government and recognises such contributions and shortfall, if any, as an expense in the year in which the corresponding services are rendered by the Company.

(b) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity Fund

The Gratuity liability is defined benefit obligations, based on an independent actuarial valuation, determined on the basis of the projected unit credit method, carried out as at the Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Other Long term Employee Benefits

The Company has a scheme for compensated absences for employees, the liability for which is determined on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, carried out at the Balance Sheet date.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets are as follows.

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings	30 years
Plant and Equipment	10 to 20 years
Electrical Installation and Equipment	20 years
Furniture & Fixtures	08 years
End User devices – Computers, Laptops etc.	06 years
Other Miscellaneous Assets	02 years

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual value using straight line method.

The assets' useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date and the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

(g) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The estimated useful life used for amortising intangible assets is as under:

Class of Asset	Estimated Useful Life
Software and Licences	6 years

An intangible asset is de-recognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(h) Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment periodically including whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs in Lakhs), which is the Company's functional & presentation currency.

Foreign Currency

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value denominated in a foreign currency are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the Balance Sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(j) Inventories

Stock of food and beverages and stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a Weighted Average basis) or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Cost includes the fair value of consideration paid including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase.

(k) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

(i) Current tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a binding present obligation. This may be either legal because it derives from a contract, legislation, or other operation of law, or constructive because the Company created valid expectations on the part of third parties by accepting certain responsibilities. To record such an obligation, it must be probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision and the indicated time range of the outflow of economic benefits are the best estimate (most probable outcome) of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Non-current provisions are discounted if the impact is material.

(m) Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

(n) Financial Instruments

(I) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Classification

- **Cash and Cash Equivalents –** Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.
- **Debt Instruments –** The Company classifies its debt instruments as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

  (i) Financial assets at amortised cost

  Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

  (ii) Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

  Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Movements in the carrying value are taken through Other Comprehensive Income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income on such financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

  (iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

  Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- **Equity Instruments –** The Company subsequently measures all equity investments (other than the investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates which are measured at cost) at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI"), there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

  Interest

  Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

  Dividend

  Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(II) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

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

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(III) Impairment of financial assets

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

(o) Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are measured at their fair values and recognised as income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Where guarantees in relation to loans or other payables of group companies are provided for no compensation, the fair value are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of cost of investment.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

(p) Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to their nature or incidence.

(q) Recent accounting pronouncements

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2023:

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their ‘significant’ accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their ‘material’ accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company’s disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company’s financial statements.

Ind AS 12- Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(ii) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ lakhs)

	Freehold Land	Buildings (Leasehold Improvements)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Total
Cost						
At April 1, 2022	**16.92**	**38.58**	**244.67**	**11.11**	**7.88**	**319.16**
Additions	-	19.19	79.59	3.95	3.67	106.40
Disposals	16.92	-	-	-	-	16.92
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**57.77**	**324.26**	**15.06**	**11.55**	**408.64**
Additions	-	-	36.41	5.58	4.02	46.01
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**57.77**	**360.67**	**20.64**	**15.57**	**454.65**
Depreciation						
At April 1, 2022	-	**3.39**	**77.22**	**2.73**	**3.06**	**86.40**
Charge for the year	-	1.91	19.36	1.55	1.63	24.45
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**5.30**	**96.58**	**4.28**	**4.69**	**110.85**
Charge for the year	-	5.42	45.87	2.27	2.08	55.64
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**10.72**	**142.45**	**6.55**	**6.77**	**166.49**
Net Block						
At March 31, 2023	-	52.47	227.68	10.78	6.86	297.79
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**47.05**	**218.22**	**14.09**	**8.80**	**288.16**

Footnotes:

i) Cost includes improvements to buildings constructed on leasehold land - Nil for the current year and ₹57.77 lakhs for previous years.

Note 4: Intangible Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Software	Total
Cost		
At April 1, 2022	**1.14**	**1.14**
Additions	-	-
Disposals		-
At March 31, 2023	**1.14**	**1.14**
Additions	-	-
Disposals		-
At March 31, 2024	**1.14**	**1.14**
Amortisation		
At April 1, 2022	**0.44**	**0.44**
Charge for the year	0.19	0.19
Disposals		-
At March 31, 2023	**0.63**	**0.63**
Charge for the year	0.18	0.18
Disposals		-
At March 31, 2024	**0.81**	**0.81**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2023	**0.51**	**0.51**
At March 31, 2024	**0.33**	**0.33**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 5: Investments

(₹ lakhs)

		As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
		Number of Units	March 31, 2024	Number of Units	March 31, 2023
(a)	**Non-Current Investments**				
	Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Investments				
	Investments in Fellow Subsidiary Company (at cost)				
	Inditravel Limited	72,000	7.20	72,000	7.20
	(72,000 (Previous years 72,000) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each fully paid up)				
		72,000	**7.20**	**72,000**	**7.20**
(b)	**Current Investments**				
	Carried at fair value through profit and loss:				
	Investments in Mutual Fund Units (Unquoted)				
	Tata Liquid Fund Direct Growth	33,121	418.39	-	-
		33,121	**418.39**	**-**	**-**
Footnote:					
(i)	Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments		418.39		-

Note 6: Loans

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current Loans at Amortised Costs		
(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Loans to Related Parties (Refer Note No. 33)	-	384.88
Others Loans Considered good		-
Credit impaired	10.00	10.00
	10.00	**394.88**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	10.00	10.00
	10.00	**10.00**
	-	**384.88**

Note 7: Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Provision for Employee Benefits	24.44	20.15
Actuarial Loss on Post Retirement Benefit	-	-
Others	9.82	3.34
	34.26	**23.49**
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	5.25	7.29
	5.25	**7.29**
Closing Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)	**29.01**	**16.20**
Less: Opening Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)	16.20	82.95
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) Created during the year	**12.81**	**(66.75)**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 8: Other Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Other Non-Current Assets**		
	Deposits with Government Authorities	0.20	0.20
		0.20	**0.20**
(b)	**Other Current Assets**		
	Prepaid Expenses	15.56	2.06
	Indirect tax recoverable	-	19.45
	Advance to Suppliers	55.12	19.24
	Advance to Employees	0.08	4.25
		70.76	**45.00**

Note 9: Inventories (At lower of cost or net realisable value)

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Food and Beverages	9.90	8.42
Stores and Operating Supplies	0.27	0.07
	10.17	**8.49**

Note 10: Trade Receivables

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured		
Considered good	528.64	379.34
Balances having significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
	528.64	**379.34**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	-	-
	528.64	**379.34**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule*

As on March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	525.59	2.65	0.40	-	-	528.64
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**525.59**	**2.65**	**0.40**	**-**	**-**	**528.64**

There is no un-billed Revenue as on March 31, 2024

As on March 31, 2023

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	358.71	20.40	0.23	-	-	379.34
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**358.71**	**20.40**	**0.23**	**-**	**-**	**379.34**

There is no un-billed Revenue as on March 31, 2024

** The above aging schedules have been prepared on the basis of transactions dates.*

(i) For related party balances refer Note 33.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 11: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash on hand	0.29	0.46
Balances with bank in current account	394.77	378.50
Balances with bank in short-term deposit accounts	1,809.82	2,259.82
	2,204.88	**2,638.78**

Note 12: Other Balances with Banks

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Short-term deposit accounts	1,745.10	430.10
Earmarked balances	50.09	10.00
	1,795.19	**440.10**
Less: Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date and other Earmarked/ Margin Money/ Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current Financial Asset	50.09	10.00
	1,745.10	**430.10**

Note 13: Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Non-Current Financial Assets**		
	Deposits with Banks (Refer Note 12)	50.09	10.00
		50.09	**10.00**

(₹ lakhs)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(b)	**Current Financial Assets**		
	Deposit with public bodies and others		
	Others	0.33	0.33
		0.33	**0.33**
	Interest receivable		
	Others	13.63	8.65
		13.63	**8.65**
	Other receivables		
	Related Parties (Refer Note 33)	0.24	1.41
	Others	-	-
		0.24	**1.41**
		14.20	**10.39**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 14: Equity Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
1,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹100 each	100.00	100.00
	100.00	**100.00**
Issued Share Capital		
50,000 (Previous Year 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹100 each	50.00	50.00
	50.00	**50.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
50,000 (Previous Year 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹100 each, Fully Paid up	50.00	50.00
	50.00	**50.00**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹100 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the year	50,000	50.00	50,000	50.00
Add: Shares issued on Rights basis	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	**50,000**	**50.00**	**50,000**	**50.00**

(iii) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Equity shares of ₹100 each fully paid				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited*	46,698	93.40%	46,698	93.40%
Mr. Jagat Singh	3,000	6.00%	3,000	6.00%
	49,698	**99.40%**	**49,698**	**99.40%**

* 6 Shares are held jointly with the other shareholders as coming in the below sub-note (iv)

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

(iv) Promoter Shareholding

As at March 31, 2024

Name of Promoter	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of Shares at the end of year	% of total shares	% change during the year
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	46,692	-	46,692	93.38%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Bakhtawar Irani	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Beejal Desai	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Inditravel Limited	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Nabakumar Shome	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Taida Trading and Industries Limited	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Total	**46,698**	**-**	**46,698**		

As at March 31, 2023

Name of Promoter	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of Shares at the end of year	% of total shares	% change during the year
The Indian Hotels Company Limited *	46,692	-	46,692	93.38%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Bakhtawar Irani	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Beejal Desai	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Inditravel Limited	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Nabakumar Shome	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Taida Trading and Industries Limited	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Total	**46,698**	**-**	**46,698**		

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

(v) Details of shares held by the holding company & its subsidiaries

Fully paid Equity Shares	As at March 31, 2024 Number of Shares Held	As at March 31, 2023 Number of Shares Held
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (The Holding Co.)*	46,698	46,698

* 6 Shares are held jointly with the other shareholders as coming in the above sub-note (iv)

Note 15: Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Reserves & Surplus		
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	3,802.46	458.84
Add: Current year profits/(losses)	768.11	3,347.90
Add: Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax (item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings)	(4.64)	(4.28)
Closing Balance	**4,565.93**	**3,802.46**
	4,565.93	**3,802.46**

Note 16: Provisions

(₹ lakhs)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Non-Current Provisions**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation		
	Compensated absences	18.98	14.18
	Gratuity	70.84	59.64
		89.82	**73.82**
(b)	**Current Provisions**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation		
	Compensated absences	2.55	1.94
	Gratuity	4.75	4.30
		7.30	**6.24**
(c)	**Provision for Tax**		
	Provision for Tax	270.26	64.29
		270.26	**64.29**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 17: Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Footnote (i) and (ii))	20.06	7.23
Others:		
Vendor Payables	319.62	169.89
Accrued expenses and others	104.76	21.67
	424.38	**191.56**
	444.44	**198.79**

The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

The disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:

(₹ lakhs)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year	20.06	7.23
(b)	The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(c)	The amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(d)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(f)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

As on March 31, 2024

	Outstanding for following periods					
Particulars	**Accrued Expenses**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	-	20.06				20.06
(ii) Others	104.76	310.31	3.12	0.38	5.81	424.38
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-				-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-				-
Total	**104.76**	**330.37**	**3.12**	**0.38**	**5.81**	**444.44**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

As on March 31, 2023

Particulars	Accrued Expenses	Outstanding for following periods Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	7.23	-	-	-	7.23
(ii) Others	21.67	163.69	0.45	0.25	5.50	191.56
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**21.67**	**170.92**	**0.45**	**0.25**	**5.50**	**198.79**

* The above aging schedules have been prepared on the basis of transactions dates.

For related party balances refer Note 33

Note 18: Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Employee Related Liabilities	65.76	57.39
Others	16.29	8.33
	82.05	**65.72**

Note 19: Other Current Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Advances collected from customers (Refer Footnote)	80.57	15.70
Statutory dues	65.23	12.95
	145.80	**28.65**

Footnote:

For detailed disclosure relating to Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers refer Note 34.

Note 20: Revenue from Operations

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Food and Banquet Income	3,331.71	2,943.34
Management and operating fees	109.48	57.00
Other Operating Income	-	2.72
	3,441.19	**3,003.06**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 21: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income on Inter-corporate Loan/Deposit (Refer Note No. 33)	48.34	0.82
Deposits with banks	186.88	73.36
	235.22	**74.18**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	-	1.82
	235.22	**76.00**
Profit on disposal of Property, plant and equipment (Net)*	-	3,342.96
Exchange Gain (Net)	-	0.45
Ind AS-Fair Value through P&L	0.39	
Miscellaneous non-operating income	27.13	74.98
	262.74	**3,494.39**

*Profit from sale of freehold land situated at Sakatpur Village, Manesar, Gurugram (Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment) during the previous year.

Note 22: Food and Beverages Consumed

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Food and Beverages consumed	861.04	791.99
	861.04	**791.99**

Note 23: Employee Benefit Expenses and Payment to Contractors

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	490.95	355.17
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (Refer Note 27)	29.28	22.28
Reimbursement of Expenses on Personnel Deputed to the Company	0.77	-
Payment to Contractors	211.85	133.61
Staff Welfare Expenses	144.77	119.25
	877.62	**630.31**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 24: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Operating Expenses consist of the following:		
Linen and Room Supplies	21.95	15.68
Catering Supplies	180.42	87.17
Other Supplies	0.11	7.42
Fuel, Power and Light (net)	140.07	139.26
Repairs to Buildings	2.24	0.78
Repairs to Machinery	17.50	29.21
Repairs to Others	9.03	5.41
Linen and Uniform Washing and Laundry Expenses	15.86	12.59
Security charges and Others	0.35	8.64
Food Transportation	39.56	30.00
Agents' Commission	40.63	71.04
Discount to Collecting Agents	5.27	2.13
Other Operating Expenses	17.59	2.77
	490.58	**412.10**
General Expenses consist of the following:		
Rent	218.21	216.78
Licence Fees	0.02	0.60
Rates and Taxes	3.61	0.24
Insurance	14.56	10.03
Advertising and Publicity	14.80	17.99
Printing and Stationery	12.55	8.97
Passage and Travelling	10.16	5.86
Professional Fees	10.12	22.28
Outsourced Support Services	3.46	3.69
Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer foot note (ii))	4.66	
Operating/Management Fees Paid	69.00	
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (i))	3.00	3.00
Other Expenses	27.59	5.96
	391.74	**295.40**
	882.32	**707.50**

Payment made to Statutory Auditors:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
As auditors	2.00	2.00
As tax auditors	0.50	0.50
For other services	0.50	0.50
	3.00	**3.00**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility:

The gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is 4.66 lakhs. During the current year, the Company has spent 4.66 lakhs on projects other than construction/acquisition of assets. The entire amount has been disbursed/committed prior to the end of the financial year.

Details of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility:

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a)	Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	4.66	
(b)	Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	4.66	
(c)	Amount spent during the year on:		-
	CSR Project or Activities identified		
	(i) Skilling the underserved youth at Tata STRIVE Extension - Hardoi	4.66	-
	Less: Excess amount spent carried forward to next year	-	-
Total		**4.66**	**-**
(d)	Amount unspent	-	-
(e)	where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately	NA	NA

Note 25: Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for):

(a) On account of matters in dispute:

Amounts in respect of claims (excluding interest and penalties) asserted by various revenue authorities on the Company, in respect of taxes, etc., which are in dispute, are as under:

₹ Nil (PY - ₹ Nil)

(b) Others:

Management is generally unable to reasonably estimate a range of possible loss for proceedings or disputes other than those included in the estimate above, including where:

(i) plaintiffs/parties have not claimed an amount of money damages, unless management can otherwise determine an appropriate amount;

(ii) the proceedings are in early stages;

(iii) there is uncertainty as to the outcome of pending appeals or motions or negotiations;

(iv) there are significant factual issues to be resolved; and/or there are novel legal issues presented.

The Company's management does not believe, based on currently available information, that the outcomes of the above matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements, though the outcomes could be material to the Company's operating results for any particular period, depending, in part, upon the operating results for such period. It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash flows, if any, in respect of the above.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 26: Capital Commitments

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Estimated number of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for		
Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note 27: Employee Benefits:

(a) The Company has recognised the following expenses as defined contribution plan under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds"(net of recoveries):

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds	22.31	15.30
Total	**22.31**	**15.30**

(b) The Company Operates Post Retirement defined Benefit Plans as follows:-

a) Un-Funded:

i. Post Retirement Gratuity

(c) Defined Benefit Plans – As per Actuarial Valuation on March 31, 2024:-

(i) Amount to be recognised in Balance Sheet and Movement in Net Liability

(₹ lakhs)

	Gratuity Un-Funded	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present Value of Funded Obligations	-	-
Present Value of Unfunded Obligations	75.59	63.94
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Net (Asset)/Liability	**75.59**	**63.94**

(ii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

(₹ lakhs)

	Gratuity Un-Funded	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current Service Cost	6.25	4.14
Past service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	4.60	3.09
Expected return on Plan Assets	-	-
Effect of the limit on Plan Asset	-	-
Total	**10.85**	**7.23**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

(iii) Expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

(₹ lakhs)

	Gratuity Un-Funded	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Changes in financial assumptions	1.35	(3.29)
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	4.85	9.01
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Adjustment to recognise the effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Total	**6.20**	**5.72**

(iv) Reconciliation of Net Liability/Asset

(₹ lakhs)

	Gratuity Un-Funded	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Net Benefit Liability	63.95	47.09
Expense charged to profit and loss	10.85	7.23
Amount recognised outside profit and loss	6.20	5.72
Employer Contribution	(4.93)	-
Impact of liability assumed (settled)	(0.49)	3.91
Closing Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) - Current	**75.58**	**63.95**

(v) Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation

(₹ lakhs)

	Gratuity Un-Funded	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	63.95	47.09
Current Service Cost	6.25	4.14
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	4.60	3.09
Changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	6.20	5.72
Benefits Paid	(4.93)	-
No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.	(0.49)	3.91
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**75.58**	**63.95**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

(vi) Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Gratuity Un-Funded	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Interest on Plan Assets	-	-
Remeasurements due to:		
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Contribution by Employer	4.93	-
Benefits Paid	(4.93)	-
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Expected Employer's contribution/outflow next year		

(vii) Actuarial Assumptions

(₹ lakhs)

	Gratuity Un-Funded	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.20%	7.45%
Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	Staff - 5%, Executive - 4%	Staff - 5%, Executive - 4%

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

(viii) Maturity Profile

Maturity Profile	(₹ lakhs)
Expected benefits for year 1	4.74
Expected benefits for year 2	4.57
Expected benefits for year 3	25.65
Expected benefits for year 4	3.43
Expected benefits for year 5	3.47
Expected benefits for year 6	7.54
Expected benefits for year 7	2.25
Expected benefits for year 8	11.47
Expected benefits for year 9	20.92
Expected benefits for year 10 & above	60.57

The weighted average duration to the payment of these cash flows is 7.27 years.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

(ix) Effect of Change in Key Assumptions

Year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	-3.52%	3.85%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	3.75%	-3.64%

The expected contribution for the next year is ₹ Nil.

The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors. The above information has been certified by the actuary and has been relied upon by the Auditors.

Information disclosed above is to the extent provided by actuary.

Exposure to Risks:

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

Interest risk	A decrease in the Government Securities (G-Sec Bonds) interest rate will increase the plan liability.
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	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Note 28: Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" effective from April 1, 2019. The Company neither have any material leases contract as on April 1, 2023 nor executed during the year. The adoption of the standard does not have any impact on the financial statement of the Company. The Company does not have any long-term lease contracts during the year and also preceding financial year. Following are the details of the lease contracts which are short-term in nature:

(₹ lakhs)

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Included in rent expenses: Expense related to short-term lease	61.91	49.65

(₹ lakhs)

Amount recognised in the statement of Cash Flow	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Total Cash Outflow for Leases	61.91	49.65

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 29: Segment Information:

The Company's only business being **Banquet Catering**, disclosure of segment-wise information is not applicable under Ind AS 108 - 'Operating Segments'. There is no geographical segment to be reported.

Note 30: Earnings Per Share (EPS):

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Ind AS 33 – 'Earnings Per Share' prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Profit/(Loss) after tax – ₹ lakhs	768.11	3,347.90
Number of Ordinary (Equity) Shares	50,000	50,000
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary (Equity) Shares:		
Considered in calculation of Basic EPS	50,000	50,000
Considered in calculation of Diluted EPS	50,000	50,000
Face Value per Ordinary (Equity) Share (₹)	100.00	100.00
Earnings Per Share (₹):		
Basic (₹)	1,536.23	6,695.80
Diluted (₹)	1,536.23	6,695.80

Note 31: Tax Disclosures

i) Income Tax recognised in Profit or loss:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	270.26	926.92
	270.26	**926.92**
Deferred Tax		
In respect of the current year	(11.24)	68.19
Other items includes the impact on account of change in tax rates	-	-
Total tax expense recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations	**259.02**	**995.11**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

ii) Reconciliation of Tax Expense with the Effective Tax:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax from continuing operations (a)	1,027.13	4,343.01
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	25.17%	25.17%
Calculated taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deductions [(a) x (b)]	258.51	1,093.13
Permanent Tax differences due to:		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	0.03	(9.84)
Reversal of Income Tax Provision	-	-
Deferred Tax reversal		
Adjustment to opening Deferred Tax	-	-
Effect of change in Tax Rate		(75.59)
Deferred Tax Asset on Cumulative Unabsorbed Losses	-	-
Incremental deferred tax liability on account of Tangible assets	-	-
Others	0.48	(12.59)
Total tax expense recognised in the current year	**259.02**	**995.11**

iii) Income Tax recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax		
(a) Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	1.56	1.44
	1.56	**1.44**

iv) Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Asset and Deferred Tax Liability:

(₹ lakhs)

March 31, 2024	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred Tax Liabilities/Assets in relation to:				
Property, Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	(7.29)	2.14	-	(5.15)
Unrealised gain/loss on non-equity instruments carried at fair value through P&L	-	(0.10)		(0.10)
Provision for Employee Benefits & Provisions for Defined benefit obligations	20.15	2.73	1.56	24.44
Others (Expenses disallowed to be allowed in future)	3.34	6.48	-	9.82
Total Deferred Tax Assets/(Liability)	**16.20**	**11.25**	**1.56**	**29.01**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

March 31, 2023	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred Tax Liabilities/Assets in relation to:				
Property, Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	(3.92)	(3.37)	-	(7.29)
Provision for Employee Benefits & Provisions for Defined benefit obligations	14.67	4.04	1.44	20.15
Losses in current year	72.20	(72.20)	-	-
Others (Expenses disallowed to be allowed in future)	-	3.34	-	3.34
Total Deferred Tax Assets/(Liability)	**82.95**	**(68.19)**	**1.44**	**16.20**

Note 32: Financial Instruments

The material accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Amortised Cost*	FVTPL	FVOCI	Others (at cost)	TOTAL
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,204.88	-	-	-	2,204.88
Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,745.10	-	-	-	1,745.10
Trade Receivables	528.64	-	-	-	528.64
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Investments (Mutual fund)	-	418.39	-	-	418.39
Investments in equity shares	-		-	7.20	7.20
Other financial assets - Non-Current	50.09	-	-	-	50.09
Other financial assets - Current	14.20	-	-	-	14.20
Total	**4,542.91**	**418.39**	**-**	**7.20**	**4,968.50**
Financial liabilities:					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	444.44	-	-	-	198.79
Other financial liabilities - Non-Current	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities - Current	82.05	-	-	-	65.72
Total	**526.49**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**264.51**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Amortised Cost*	FVTPL	FVOCI	Others (at cost)	Total
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,638.78	-	-	-	2,638.78
Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	430.10	-	-	-	430.10
Trade Receivables	379.34	-	-	-	379.34
Loans	384.88	-	-	-	384.88
Investments in equity shares	-	-	-	7.20	7.20
Other financial assets - Non-Current	10.00	-	-	-	10.00
Other financial assets - Current	10.39	-	-	-	10.39
Total	**3,853.49**	**-**	**-**	**7.20**	**3,853.49**
Financial liabilities:					
Borrowings	-	-	-		-
Trade Payables	198.79	-	-		198.79
Other financial liabilities - Non-Current	-	-	-		-
Other financial liabilities - Current	65.72	-	-		65.72
Total	**264.51**	**-**	**-**		**264.51**

FVTPL: Fair Value through Profit and loss

FVTOCI: Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

* Fair value of Financial Instruments measured at amortised cost: The management considers that the carrying amount of assets and liabilities recognised at amortised cost in financial statements approximate to their fair value.

The Company has not disclosed the fair value of financial assets such as trade receivables, short-term loans etc. and financial liabilities such as trade payable because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Measurement of Fair Values

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1:- Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes mutual funds that have quoted price. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 33:

(a) Related Party Transactions

Details of Related Parties:

(i) Holding Company

The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)
(Tata Sons Private Limited has substantial interest in The Indian Hotels Company Limited)

(ii) Fellow Subsidiaries

KTC Hotels Limited
United Hotels Limited
Roots Corporation LimitedPiem Hotels Limited
Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited
Inditravel Limited
Northern India Hotels Limited
Taj Enterprises Limited
Benares Hotels Limited
Luthria & Lalchandani Hotel & Properties Pvt. Ltd.
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited
Sheena Investments Private Limited
ELEL Hotels & Investments Limited
Ideal Ice Limited
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited
Genness Hospitality Private Limited
Qurio Hospitality Private Limited
Suisland Hospitality Private Limited
Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited
Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited
Nekta Food Solutions Limited
Taj International Hotels (H.K) Limited
IHOCO BV
St. James Court Hotels Limited
Taj International Hotels Limited
IHMS LLC
IHMS LLC - San Francisco
IHMS LLC - USA
PIEM International Hotels (H.K) Limited
BAH₹ 5
United Overseas Holdings Inc.
IHMS Hotels (SA) (Proprietary) Limited
Goodhope Palace Hotels (Proprietary) Limited
Demeter Specialities Pte Ltd
IH Hospitality GmbH

(iii) Fellow Associate - (Related Party where holding company has significant influence)
Taida Trading & Industries Limited

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the period ended March 31, 2024

(iv) Directors who held the office during the year:

Mr. Rohit Khosla
Mr. Mohit Gupta
Mr. Satyajeet Krishnan

(b) Details of related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2024 and balances outstanding as at March 31, 2024:

(₹ lakhs)

		Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary		Fellow Associate - (Related Party where holding company has significant influence)		Director	
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2024**
	Transactions during the year:								
1	Business income	-	-	-	2.72	-	-	-	1.30
2	Rent Expenses	51.41	47.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Heat Light and Power Cost Expenses	140.03	131.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Transfer of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Reimbursement of expenses to related party	47.11	14.62	22.72	15.14	-	-	-	-
6	Reimbursement of expenses from related party	0.58	0.20	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
7	License Fees	69.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Interest Income on Inter corporate Loan/Deposit	-	-	11.54	-	36.80	0.82	-	-
9	Inter corporate Loan/Deposit given	-	-	650.00	-		384.06	-	-
10	Inter corporate Loan/Deposit repaid	-	-	650.00	-	418.00	-	-	-

(₹ lakhs)

		Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary		Fellow Associate - (Related Party where holding company has significant influence)		Director	
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
	Balances outstanding at the end of the year:								
1	Trade Payables	75.68	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	-
2	Trade Receivables (Gross)	-	-	0.24	3.20	-	-	-	-
3	Other Receivables	-	1.41	-	-	-	-		
4	Inter corporate Loan/Deposit Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	384.88	-	-

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 34: Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 115

(₹ lakhs)

	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Contract with Customers		
1	Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.		
	Income from operations		
	Food and Banquet Income	3,331.71	2,943.34
	Management and operating fees	109.48	57.00
	Other Operating Income	-	2.72
	Total Income from operations	**3,441.19**	**3,003.06**
2	**Impairment losses - Nil**	-	-
3	**Disaggregate Revenue**		
	The following table presents company revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream and by reportable segment:		
	Revenue based on geography		
	India	3,441.19	3,003.06
	Overseas	-	-
	Revenue based on product and services		
	Food and Banquet Income	3,331.71	2,943.34
	Management and operating fees	109.48	57.00
	Other Operating Income	-	2.72
		3,441.19	**3,003.06**
	Revenue based on its timing of recognition		
	Product/services transferred at a point in time	3,222.24	2,886.34
	Product/services transferred over time	109.48	57.00
4	The Company derives its revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time in its major service lines. This is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each **reportable segment** under Ind AS 108. (Refer Note 29 for Segment Disclosure).		
5	**Contract balances**		
	The following tables present information about trade receivables, contract assets, and deferred revenue:		
	Trade Receivables	528.64	379.34
	Deferred Revenue	-	-
	Advance Collections	80.57	15.70
	Advance Collections, deposits from customer		
	Refer Note No. 2 on material accounting policies for details of performance obligation and revenue recognition.		
	At April	15.70	46.60
	At March	80.57	15.70
	Analysed as:		
	Current	80.57	15.70
	Non-current	-	-

Revenue recognised during the period that was included in the opening balance of Customer Advances amounted to ₹15.70 lakhs.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 35: Ratios

Sr. No.	Ratio	in times/%	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	Variance (%)
a)	Current Ratio	in times	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	5.26	10.72	-51%
b)	Debt - Equity Ratio	in times	Non-Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	NA	NA	NA
c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	in times	Profit after Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	NA	NA	NA
d)	Return on Equity Ratio	in %	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Shareholder's Equity*	18.14%	153.53%	88%
e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	in times	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	in times	Revenue from operations	* Average Trade Receivables	7.58	13.42	-44%
g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	in times	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	* Average Trade Payables	6.75	10.63	-37%
h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	in times	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e. (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	0.85	0.85	0%
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Net Sales	22%	111%	80%
j)	Return on Capital Employed Ratio	in %	EBIT	Tangible Net Worth + Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	22%	113%	80%
k)	Return on Investment Ratio	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Average = (Opening + Closing)/2

Reasons for Variance:

(1) Current ratio has decreased due to increase in Trade payables and other current liabilities.

(2) Return on Equity Ratio, decreased in the current year due to reason that in the previous financial year, the Company has a profit on sale of land amounting to ₹3,342.96 lakhs.

(3) As the Company is primarily engaged in banqueting services (service industry), inventory turnover ratio is not applicable to the Company.

(4) Trade receivables turnover has decreased due to increase in receivables outstanding at the end of the financial year 2023-24.

(5) Trade payables turnover has decreased due to increase in Payable outstanding at the end of the financial year 2023-24.

(6) Net Profit ratio has been decreased in the current year due to reason that in the previous financial year, the Company has a profit on sale of land amounting to ₹3,342.96 lakhs.

(7) Return on capital employed ratio has decreased in the current year due to reason that in the previous financial year, the Company has a profit on sale of land amounting to ₹3,342.96 lakhs.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 36: Financial Risk Management:

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's management is supported by finance team that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The finance team provides assurance to the Company's management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the Company.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed as per the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on a credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
No. of Customers who owed more than 10% of the Total receivables	4	3
Contribution of Customers in owing more than 10% of Total receivables	52%	52%

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables based on geography is as follows –

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
India	528.64	379.34
Overseas		

Financial Instruments and Cash Deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company operates on the funds accrued through operation, hence, the said risk is not significant for the Company.

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

Contractual Maturity of Financial Liabilities:	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Total
Year ended March 31, 2024				
Borrowings (for renewal)	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	444.44	-	-	444.44
Other financial liabilities - Non-Current	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities - Current	82.05	-	-	82.05
Year ended March 31, 2023				
Borrowings (for renewal)	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	198.79	-	-	198.79
Other financial liabilities - Non-Current	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities - Current	65.72	-	-	65.72

Note 37: There are no financial liabilities and assets that are set off during the financial year March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Note 38: Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through operating cash flows generated. The Company does not have any debt and thus Debt to Equity ratio is not given.

Note 39: Other Statutory Information

(i) Details of Benami Property held

No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

(ii) Wilful Defaulter

The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or government or any government authority.

(iii) Borrowings Secured Against Current Assets

The Company does not have any borrowings from banks and financial institutions that are secured against current assets during the year.

(iv) Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

(v) Compliance with number of layers of Companies

The Company has no subsidiaries. Accordingly, provisions of clause (87) of Section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017, is not applicable.

(vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

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

(vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the intermediary shall:

(a) 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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(viii) Undisclosed Income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

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

(x) Valuation of PPE, Intangible Asset and Investment Property

The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xi) Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

There is no immovable property held by the Company.

(xii) Registration of charges or Satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

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

(xiii) Utilisation of Borrowings availed from Bank and Financial Institutions

The Company does not have any borrowings from banks and financial institutions as at the balance sheet date.

(xiv) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, Directors, KMPs and the related parties, either severally or jointly with any other person during the Financial Year 2023-24.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note 40: The Income to the tune of ₹3,342.96 lakhs during the FY 2022-23 is arising out of profit from sale of freehold land situated at Sakatpur Village, Manesar, Gurugram (Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment).

Note 41: On April 16, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of ₹4,000 per equity share in respect of the year ended March 31, 2024, subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. If approved, the dividend would result in a cash outflow of ₹2,000 lakhs.

Note 42: As required under Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 the Company has identified its books of account as its accounting software. For accounting software for which audit trail feature is enabled, the audit trail facility has been operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded and master records. Post publication of the ICAI implementation guide, direct database level changes were also included in audit trail scope. In respect of accounting software, access for direct database level changes are not available to any of the Company personnel. However, the software product owners of the accounting software have confirmed that there is no audit trail enabled for data base level changes.

Note 43: The figures of Previous Year (PY) have been regrouped/rearranged, wherever necessary to confirm to those of the Current Year (CY). The figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee (in lakhs) and any discrepancy in total and sum of amounts in notes is due to rounding off.

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000511S

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No.: 223688

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Satyajeet Krishnan
DIN: 07491453
Director

Mohit Gupta
DIN: 01865794
Director

New Delhi
Date: April 16, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of **Benares Hotels Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Benares Hotels Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

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 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, 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 ("ICAI") 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be brought to your attention.

Key Audit Matter	Description	Our Response
Impairment assessment of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) of one hotel unit.	In view of the continuing operating losses made by a hotel unit since its inception (with a carrying value of PPE of ₹1,128.78 lakhs as at March 31, 2024), and due to significant management and auditor judgement involved in impairment testing, we identified this matter as a Key Audit Matter. At the end of each year, management reviews the carrying amount of the assets to determine if there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, management assesses the recoverable amount of those assets. The Company used the discounted cash flow approach to determine the recoverable value of those assets. Management also carries out an independent market valuation of the hotel building once in three years. The estimation of the recoverable amount of the assets at the unit involves management judgements and is dependent on certain assumptions and significant inputs which are affected by expected future market or economic conditions of the hospitality industry. Due to the level of uncertainties and judgment involved, changes in these assumptions could have significant impact on the recoverable value of those assets.	Our audit procedures in relation to impairment testing of the unit were: – Understanding the management's and those charged with governance (TCWG)'s process for estimating the recoverable amount of the assets. – Evaluating the reasonableness of the market related assumptions (including discount rate and long-term growth rate), judgements and key inputs considered by the management by comparing those estimates with market data and company specific information available. – Tested the company specific assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts which includes occupancy rate and average room rate. – To consider forecasting risk, we also performed sensitivity analysis over the cash flow projections. – Evaluating the accuracy of the management's assessment by comparing the past estimates to the current year actual performance of the company. – Reading the valuation report and validating key assumptions used in the valuation and rationale for those assumptions.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report and Management Discussion and Analysis of the Financial Performance but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for 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 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, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the 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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors’ 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 auditors’ report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- 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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors’ 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. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for our qualifications relating to audit trail requirement stated in paragraph 2(h)(vi) - (a),(b) & (c) 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(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 March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) There are no qualifications, adverse remarks or reservations relating to the maintenance of books of accounts except for matter stated in para paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on audit trail requirement 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 the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note No. 30 of the financial statements;

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

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024; and

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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, whether, 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.

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. (a) The final dividend paid by the Company during the year, in respect of the same declared for the previous year, is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

(b) As stated in Note No. 46 of the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the company and software vendors and based on our examination which includes test checks and as explained in Note No. 49 of the financial statements, 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, except for:

(a) In ERP used for maintaining books of accounts of its hotel units except one and corporate office, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled at the application layer of the accounting software which is mainly ERP for masters and transactions majorly during June 2023 and July 2023.

(b) In ERP used for maintaining books of accounts of one of its hotel units, the ERP used for maintaining the general ledger, the audit trail (edit log) facility for data changes performed by users having privileged access was enabled from December 21, 2023 onwards at the application layer and accordingly, such audit trail feature was not enabled for the period April 1, 2023 to December 20, 2023.

(c) For all the hotel units and corporate office, the feature of the recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of accounts.

Further, for the periods where the audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the respective accounting softwares, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable only from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402
UDIN: 24201402BKFWXL5723

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Benares Hotels Limited ("the Company") on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

(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.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the examination of the conveyance deeds provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company as at Balance Sheet date.

In respect of immovable properties of land and building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as leasehold lands / buildings under property, plant & equipment / right of use assets in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year and hence this clause is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records are not 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the company with banks or financial institutions does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities, though there has been a slight delay in an instance of Goods and Service Tax and an instance of payment of gratuity.

According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as of March 31, 2024 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 based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2024, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute, except as stated below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount demanded (net of amount paid) (₹ in lakhs)	Amount paid (₹ in lakhs)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
U.P. Trade Tax Act	Demand	10.88	5.00	FY 2006-2007	1st Appellate Authority, UP VAT
U.P. Trade Tax Act	Demand	15.39	5.00	FY 2007-2008	
Luxury Tax	Demand	1.21	-	FY 2009-2010 to FY 2013-2014	Assessing Officer

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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 willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there were no term loans taken by the Company and hence the question of the amount of loan so diverted and the purpose for which it is used does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there were no funds raised on short term basis by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that 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 including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the Indian accounting standard Related Party Disclosures (Ind AS 24).

(xiv) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports of the Internal Auditors of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 7 Core Investment Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period i.e. five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and two CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

(xvii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause 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, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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. Also, refer Note No. 43 of the financial statements in this regard.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility in respect of any ongoing or other than ongoing project as at the end of the financial year. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402
UDIN: 24201402BKFWXL5723

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

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 Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Benares Hotels Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility 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 control 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"). 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.

Auditors' 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, 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.

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls 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 control 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.

Opinion

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 March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402
UDIN: 24201402BKFWXL5723

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2024

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

₹ lakhs

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	6,980.10	7,163.79
Right of Use Assets	6	115.04	118.08
Capital work-in-progress	4	546.25	64.36
Other Intangible assets	5	21.51	30.94
		7,662.90	**7,377.17**
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	7	1,505.79	675.88
Income tax assets (net)		21.96	47.09
Other non-current assets	8	266.02	50.03
		9,456.67	**8,150.17**
Current assets			
Inventories	9	134.16	123.41
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	10	507.17	429.58
Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,215.68	982.01
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	2,826.11	2,032.76
Other financial assets	7	372.84	200.96
Other current assets	8	94.78	113.41
		6,150.74	**3,882.13**
Total		**15,607.41**	**12,032.30**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	130.00	130.00
Other equity	14	13,169.64	9,847.49
Total equity		**13,299.64**	**9,977.49**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	15	377.69	370.72
Provisions	16	33.20	33.04
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	525.01	559.17
		935.90	**962.93**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	18	-	-
Trade payables	19		
- Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		59.63	23.18
- Due to Others		607.96	512.53
Other financial liabilities	20	288.12	254.62
Other current liabilities	21	370.91	273.58
Provisions	16	45.25	27.97
		1,371.87	**1,091.88**
Total		**15,607.41**	**12,032.30**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402

Date: Apr 19, 2024
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Dr. Anant Narain Singh
Chairman
DIN: 00114728

Rohit Khosla
Director
DIN: 07163135

Vishal Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Vanika Mahajan
Company Secretary
ICSI M.No - ACS34515

Veeramani Venkata
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: Apr 19, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ lakhs

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	12,056.27	9,332.50
Other income	23	323.60	150.42
Total Income		**12,379.87**	**9,482.92**
Expenses			
Food and beverages consumed	24	1,014.42	836.39
Employee benefit expense and payment to contractors	25	1,428.43	1,171.66
Finance costs	26	37.57	36.77
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4/5/6	590.12	600.91
Other operating and general expenses	27	4,500.71	3,709.02
Total Expenses		**7,571.25**	**6,354.75**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		4,808.62	3,128.17
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**4,808.62**	**3,128.17**
Tax expenses			
Current tax	28	1,238.50	807.11
Deferred tax	28	(34.16)	(16.97)
Total		**1,204.34**	**790.14**
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		**3,604.28**	**2,338.03**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(22.13)	(14.23)
Less:- income tax expense	28	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(22.13)**	**(14.23)**
Total comprehensive Income for the year		**3,582.15**	**2,323.80**
Earnings per share:	35		
Basic - (₹)		277.25	179.85
Diluted - (₹)		277.25	179.85
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		10.00	10.00
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402

Date: Apr 19, 2024
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Dr. Anant Narain Singh
Chairman
DIN: 00114728

Rohit Khosla
Director
DIN: 07163135

Vishal Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Vanika Mahajan
Company Secretary
ICSI M.No - ACS34515

Veeramani Venkata
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: Apr 19, 2024

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Net Profit Before Tax	4,808.62	3,128.17
Adjustments For:		
Depreciation and Amortisation	587.08	597.88
Depreciation on Right of Use Assets	3.04	3.03
Interest on lease liability	37.57	36.77
Provision for Doubtful Debts net of bad debts (reversed)	22.31	0.01
(Gain)/ Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	24.52	0.88
Interest Income	(316.41)	(117.93)
Capital and Other Creditors written back	-	(32.00)
Bad debts written off	-	(18.93)
	358.11	**469.71**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	**5,166.73**	**3,597.88**
Adjustments For:		
Trade Receivables	(99.90)	(272.10)
Inventories	(10.75)	(43.33)
Non Current- Other Financial Asset	(4.18)	0.75
Other non-current assets	1.23	22.95
Current-Other Financial Assets	(51.76)	(57.99)
Other current assets	18.63	(38.11)
Trade Payables	131.88	248.99
Other Financial Liabilities - Current	23.67	39.99
Other Current liabilities	97.33	52.28
Provisions	(4.69)	(14.56)
	101.46	**(61.13)**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	5,268.19	3,536.75
Direct Taxes Paid - net	(1,213.37)	(756.17)
Net Cash From Operating Activities (A)	**4,054.82**	**2,780.58**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(1,111.36)	(155.80)
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	3.60	0.86
Interest Received	196.29	50.88
Bank Balances not considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,619.08)	(1,608.74)
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities (B)	**(2,530.55)**	**(1,712.80)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities*		
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	(30.60)	(29.75)
Dividend Paid	(260.00)	(130.00)
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities (C)	**(290.60)**	**(159.75)**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	1,233.67	908.03
Cash and cash equivalents - Opening (Refer Note 11)	982.01	73.98
Cash and cash equivalents - Closing (Refer Note 11)	2,215.68	982.01

* Refer foot note under Borrowings (Note 18) for Net Debt Reconciliation.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our Report of even date attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402

Date: Apr 19, 2024
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Dr. Anant Narain Singh
Chairman
DIN: 00114728

Rohit Khosla
Director
DIN: 07163135

Vishal Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Vanika Mahajan
Company Secretary
ICSI M.No - ACS34515

Veeramani Venkata
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: Apr 19, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity
as at March 31, 2024

₹ lakhs

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus			Grand Total
		Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2022	130.00	0.86	2,167.22	5,485.61	7,783.69
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	**130.00**	**0.86**	**2,167.22**	**5,485.61**	**7,783.69**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2023	-	-	-	2,338.03	2,338.03
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax (item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings (Not reclassified to P&L)				(14.23)	(14.23)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,323.80**	**2,323.80**
Dividends				(130.00)	(130.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**130.00**	**0.86**	**2,167.22**	**7,679.41**	**9,977.49**
Balance as at April 1, 2023	130.00	0.86	2,167.22	7,679.41	9,977.49
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	**130.00**	**0.86**	**2,167.22**	**7,679.41**	**9,977.49**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	3,604.28	3,604.28
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax (item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings (Not reclassified to P&L)				(22.13)	(22.13)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,582.15**	**3,582.15**
Dividends			-	(260.00)	(260.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**130.00**	**0.86**	**2,167.22**	**11,001.56**	**13,299.64**

As per our Report of even date attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402

Date: Apr 19, 2024
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Dr. Anant Narain Singh
Chairman
DIN: 00114728

Rohit Khosla
Director
DIN: 07163135

Vishal Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Vanika Mahajan
Company Secretary
ICSI M.No - ACS34515

Veeramani Venkata
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: Apr 19, 2024

Notes to Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1. Corporate Information

Benares Hotels Limited ("BHL" or the "Company"), is a listed public limited company incorporated in 1971. The Company operates its hotels, viz. Taj Ganges and Taj Nadesar Palace in Varanasi and The Ginger Hotel Balaghat Road, Gondia in Maharashtra. In May, 2011, the Company became a subsidiary of The Indian Hotels Company Limited, a company promoted by Tata Sons Private Limited.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 19, 2024.

Note 2. Basis of Preparation, Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements and Material Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

(a) Statement of compliance:

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

(b) Basis of preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees Lakhs, and all values are rounded off to the nearest two decimals except when otherwise stated.

(c) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

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

- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

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

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

- **Defined benefit plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

- **Leases:**

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

  Critical judgements in determining the discount rate: The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Material accounting policies

(d) Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the company as part of the contract.

Income from operations

Rooms and Food & Beverage: Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue includes room revenue, food and beverage sale & banquet services which is recognised once the rooms are occupied over a period of occupation, food & beverages are sold and banquet services have been provided as per the contract with the customer.

Space and Shop Rentals: Rentals basically consists of rental revenue earned from letting of spaces for retails and office at the properties. These contracts for rentals are generally of short term in nature. Revenue is recognised in the period in which services are being rendered.

Other Allied services: In relation to the laundry income, communication income, health club income, airport transfers income and other allied services, the revenue has been recognised by reference to the time of service rendered.

(e) Employee Benefits:

i. Short term-Employment Benefits:

Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Post-Employment Benefits:

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

Provident Fund:

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary), which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC). In respect of contribution to RPFC, the Company has no further obligations beyond making the contribution, and hence, such employee benefit plan is classified as Defined Contribution Plan.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity Fund:

The Company makes annual contributions to gratuity funds administered by the trustees for amounts notified by the funds. The Gratuity plan provides for lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death or termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and tenure of employment. The obligation determined as aforesaid less the fair value of the plan assets is reported as a liability or asset as of the reporting date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

iii. **Other Long-term Employee Benefits –**

The Company provides for encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits for future encashment / availment. The Company makes provision for compensated absences based on an independent actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), expenses directly related to the location of assets and making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. First-time issues of operating supplies for a new hotel property, consisting of linen and chinaware, glassware and silverware (CGS) are capitalised and depreciated over their estimated useful life.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An assets' carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method, as per the useful life prescribed in in part "C" of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets had been re-assessed as under based on technical evaluation made at the group level, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties, maintenance support, etc.

The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets are as follows:

Particulars	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Buildings	60 years
Improvement to the buildings	15 years
Plant and Equipment	5 to 20 years
Electrical Installation and Equipment	20 years
Hotel Wooden Furniture	15 years
End User devices – Computers, Laptops etc	6 years
Operating supplies (issued on opening of a new hotel property)	2 to 3 years
Assets costing less than ₹5000	4 years

In respect of buildings on leasehold land, depreciation is based on the tenure which is lower of the life of the buildings or the expected lease period. Improvements to leasehold buildings are depreciated on the basis of their estimated useful lives or the expected lease period, whichever is lower. In respect of improvements to buildings carried under renovation projects, company estimates useful lives as 15 years in line with normal renovation cycle.

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

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

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

Capital work in progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipments are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at a cost determined as aforesaid.

(g) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software and designs, and cost incurred for development of the Company's website and certain contract acquisition costs. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The estimated useful life used for amortising intangible assets is as under:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Website Development Cost	5 years
Software and Licences	6 years
Service and Operating Rights	10 years

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

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(h) Impairment of assets:

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment periodically including whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years.

(i) Foreign Currency Translation:

The functional currency of the Company is Indian rupee (₹).

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were fair value measured.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period. Exchange differences on restatement of all monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(j) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Right of Use Assets

The right-of-use asset recognised at lease commencement includes the amount of lease liability recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities and are subject to impairment testing. Residual value is reassessed annually.

Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable, and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease. 'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company. In calculating the

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is reasonably certain that it will not exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

Variable Lease

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period over which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has opted not to apply the lease accounting model to intangible assets, leases of low-value assets or leases which have a lease term of 12 months or less and don't contain purchase option. Costs associated with such leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Disclosure

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments are presented as follows in the Company's statement of cash flows:

- Short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are presented within cash flows from operating activities;
- Payments for the interest element of recognised lease liabilities are included in 'interest paid' within cash flows from operating activities; and
- Payments for the principal element of recognised lease liabilities are presented within cash flows from financing activities

Refer Note No. 29 of the Financial Statement for details.

(k) Inventories:

Stock of food and beverages and stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a Weighted Average basis) or net realisable value. Cost include the cost of purchase including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(l) Income Taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in statement of profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(i) Current tax:

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(m) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a binding present obligation. This may be either legal because it derives from a contract, legislation or other operation of law, or constructive because the Company created valid expectations on the part of third parties by accepting certain responsibilities. To record such an obligation, it must be probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision and the indicated time range of the outflow of economic benefits are the best estimate (most probable outcome) of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Non-current provisions are discounted if the impact is material.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(n) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss using the effective interest method.

(o) Statement of Cash Flows:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

(p) Exceptional items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to their nature or incidence.

(q) Financial Instruments:

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Classification

- **Cash and Cash Equivalents –** Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.
- **Debt Instruments –** The Company classifies its debt instruments as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Movements in the carrying value are taken through Other Comprehensive Income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income on such financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Instruments – The Company subsequently measures all equity investments (other than the investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates which are measured at cost) at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI"), there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in Other Comprehensive Income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments that are not held for trading.

When the equity investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Retained Earnings directly.

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value, through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

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

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Recent accounting pronouncements

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2023:

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(ii) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 4: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

₹ lakhs

	Freehold Land	Buildings Refer Footnote (i)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total	Capital Work in Progress Refer Footnote (ii)
Cost								
At April 1, 2022	13.05	4,948.97	3,897.61	1,708.88	122.00	0.12	10,690.64	22.77
Additions	-	0.72	76.40	6.91	22.74	5.05	111.82	173.64
Less: Disposals	-	-	9.42	-	-	-	9.42	132.05
At Mar 31, 2023	**13.05**	**4,949.70**	**3,964.59**	**1,715.79**	**144.74**	**5.17**	**10,793.04**	**64.36**
Additions	-	158.56	196.95	46.66	14.40	-	416.57	731.26
Less: Disposals	-	23.97	21.53	-	-	-	45.50	249.37
At Mar 31, 2024	**13.05**	**5,084.29**	**4,140.01**	**1,762.45**	**159.14**	**5.17**	**11,164.11**	**546.25**
Depreciation								
At April 1, 2022	-	827.44	1,469.96	654.06	100.90	-	3,052.36	
Add: Charge for the year	-	184.33	241.73	145.73	11.84	0.93	584.56	
Less: Disposals	-	-	7.67	-		-	7.67	
At Mar 31, 2023	**-**	**1,011.77**	**1,704.02**	**799.79**	**112.74**	**0.93**	**3,629.25**	
Add: Charge for the year	-	185.22	240.72	133.01	13.56	0.63	573.14	
Less: Disposals	-	6.23	12.15	-	-	-	18.38	
At Mar 31, 2024	**-**	**1,190.76**	**1,932.59**	**932.80**	**126.30**	**1.56**	**4,184.01**	**-**
Net Block								
At Mar 31, 2023	**13.05**	**3,937.93**	**2,260.57**	**916.00**	**32.00**	**4.24**	**7,163.79**	**64.36**
At Mar 31, 2024	**13.05**	**3,893.53**	**2,207.42**	**829.65**	**32.84**	**3.61**	**6,980.10**	**546.25**

Footnotes:

(i) Gross block includes:

Buildings constructed on leasehold land - ₹1,889.52 lakhs (previous year - ₹1,889.52 lakhs).

(ii) Capital Work in Progress Ageing Schedule:

As on March 31, 2024

₹ lakhs

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Projects in progress	511.56	22.87	1.55	10.27	546.25
(ii) Other Capex	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**511.56**	**22.87**	**1.55**	**10.27**	**546.25**

Other Capex represents routine capex, bought outs, etc.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

As on March 31, 2023

₹ lakhs

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Projects in progress	22.87	1.55	6.71	3.56	34.69
(ii) Other Capex	29.67	-	-	-	29.67
(iii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**52.54**	**1.55**	**6.71**	**3.56**	**64.36**

Other Capex represents routine capex, bought outs, etc.

Note 5: Intangible Assets (Acquired)

₹ lakhs

Cost	Softwares	Rights	
At April 1, 2022	100.02	78.19	178.21
Additions	4.82	-	4.82
Less: Disposals	-	-	-
At Mar 31, 2023	**104.84**	**78.19**	**183.03**
Additions	5.51	-	5.51
Less: Disposals	18.20	-	18.20
At Mar 31, 2024	**92.15**	**78.19**	**170.34**
Amortisation			
At April 1, 2022	88.06	50.71	138.77
Charge for the year	4.87	8.45	13.32
Less: Disposals	-	-	-
At Mar 31, 2023	**92.93**	**59.16**	**152.09**
Charge for the year	5.49	8.45	13.94
Less: Disposals	17.20	-	17.20
At Mar 31, 2024	**81.22**	**67.61**	**148.83**
Net Block			
At Mar 31, 2023	**11.91**	**19.03**	**30.94**
At Mar 31, 2024	**10.93**	**10.58**	**21.51**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 6: Right of Use Assets

₹ lakhs

	Building	Total
Gross Block at Cost		
At April 1, 2022	130.19	130.19
Additions	-	-
Less: Disposals	-	-
At Mar 31, 2023	**130.19**	**130.19**
Additions	-	-
Less: Disposals	-	-
At Mar 31, 2024	**130.19**	**130.19**
Depreciation		
At April 1, 2022	9.08	9.08
Charge for the year	3.03	3.03
Less: Disposals	-	-
At Mar 31, 2023	**12.11**	**12.11**
Charge for the year	3.04	3.04
Less: Disposals	-	-
At Mar 31, 2024	**15.15**	**15.15**
Net Block		
At Mar 31, 2023	**118.08**	**118.08**
At Mar 31, 2024	**115.04**	**115.04**

Note 7: Other Financial Assets

(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)

A) Non Current

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deposits with Public Bodies and Others at amortised costs		
Public Bodies and Others	27.39	23.21
Deposits with Banks*	1,478.40	652.67
Total	**1,505.79**	**675.88**

*includes FDRs having maturity less than 12 months of ₹13.40 lakhs (PY - ₹12.66 lakhs) which are under lien for issuance of Bank Guarantees.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

B) Current

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deposit with public bodies and others		
Others	1.69	1.10
	1.69	**1.10**
Other advances		
Considered good*	6.74	8.16
Interest receivable		
Bank Deposits	190.94	70.82
	190.94	**70.82**
On Current Account dues:		
Related Parties*	157.25	95.84
Others	16.22	25.04
	173.47	**120.88**
Total	**372.84**	**200.96**

*For related party balances refer Note 32.

Note 8: Other Assets

(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)

A) Non Current

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Capital Advances	247.08	29.86
Prepaid Expenses	8.94	10.17
Export incentive receivable (Refer Foot Note below)	-	-
Deposits with Government Authorities	10.00	10.00
Total	**266.02**	**50.03**
Foot Note: Export incentive receivable		
Opening balance	-	25.30
Add: SEIS accrued during the year*	-	-
Less: Sale proceeds/ reversed during the year	-	25.30
Closing balance	**-**	**-**

*Gain on sale of SEIS scrips of ₹NIL (PY - 1.79 Lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

B) Current

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Prepaid Expenses	71.71	59.99
Indirect tax recoverable	1.45	22.11
Advance to Suppliers	21.07	30.55
Advance to Employees	0.55	0.76
Total	**94.78**	**113.41**

Note 9: Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Food and Beverages	64.64	64.49
Stores and Operating Supplies	69.52	58.92
Total	**134.16**	**123.41**

Note 10: Trade and other receivables

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(Unsecured)		
Considered good*	507.17	429.58
Balance having significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	71.31	49.00
Total - Gross	**578.48**	**478.58**
Less: Provision for impairment (Refer foot note - 1)	71.31	49.00
Total - Net	**507.17**	**429.58**

*For related party balances refer Note 32.

Footnote:

1) Provision for Impairment

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	49.00	67.92
Add: Provision created during the year	22.31	0.01
	71.31	**67.93**
Less: Bad debts written off against past provisions	-	18.93
Less: Reversal of provision no longer required	-	-
Closing Balance	**71.31**	**49.00**

(2) Please refer Note No. 41 for Trade Receivable ageing schedule.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 11: Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash on hand	4.07	6.86
Balances with bank in current account	211.61	135.15
Balances with bank in call and short-term deposit accounts (original maturity less than 3 months)	2,000.00	840.00
Total	**2,215.68**	**982.01**

Note 12: Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Balances with banks		
Call and Short-term deposit accounts	4,278.40	2,656.83
Earmarked balances	26.11	28.60
	4,304.51	**2,685.43**
Less: Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date and other Earmarked/Margin Money/Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current	1,478.40	652.67
Total	**2,826.11**	**2,032.76**

Note 13: Share Capital

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
Ordinary Shares		
15,00,000 (Previous Year - 15,00,000) Ordinary Shares of ₹10/- each	150.00	150.00
	150.00	150.00
Issued Share Capital		
13,00,000 (Previous Year - 13,00,000) Ordinary Shares of ₹10/- each	130.00	130.00
	130.00	130.00
Subscribed and Paid Up		
13,00,000 (Previous Year - 13,00,000) Ordinary Shares of ₹10/- each	130.00	130.00
	130.00	**130.00**

Footnotes:

(1) The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of Interim Dividend. In the event of the liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the shareholding.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(2) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	Opening Balance	Fresh issue	Closing Balance
Ordinary shares			
Year ended March 31, 2024			
- Number of shares	13.00	-	13.00
- Amount (Rupees)	130.00	-	130.00
Year ended March 31, 2023			
- Number of shares	13.00	-	13.00
- Amount (Rupees)	130.00	-	130.00

(3) Ordinary Shares with voting rights held by Holding Company along with its Subsidiaries & Associate Companies

₹ lakhs

	No. of Shares March 31, 2024	No. of Shares March 31, 2023
Name of the Company		
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	6,43,825	6,43,825
Subsidiaries of Holding Company		
Piem Hotels Limited	54,063	54,063
Northern India Hotels Limited	150	150
Associate of Holding Company		
Oriental Hotels Limited	50	50

(4) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

₹ lakhs

	No. of Shares March 31, 2024	No. of Shares March 31, 2023
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	6,43,825	6,43,825
% of Holding	49.53%	49.53%

(5) Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid-up in previous year pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash, bonus shares and shares bought back for a period of 5 years immediately preceding the balance sheet date NIL (previous year NIL).

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(6) Details of Promoter Shareholding -

S. No	Name of Promoter	Number of Equity Shares Held at March 31, 2023	% of Total Number of Equity Shares	Number of Equity Shares Held at March 31, 2024	% of Total Number of Equity Shares	% Change During the Year
1	Anant Narain Singh	24,000	1.85%	24,000	1.85%	Nil
2	Maharaj Kumari Vishnupriya	18,000	1.38%	18,000	1.38%	Nil
3	Maharaj Kumari Krishna Priya	17,550	1.35%	17,550	1.35%	Nil
4	Maharaj Kumari Hari Priya	17,550	1.35%	17,550	1.35%	Nil
5	Anamika Kunwar	7,197	0.55%	7,197	0.55%	Nil
6	All India Kashiraj Trust	30,000	2.31%	30,000	2.31%	Nil
7	Imlak Varanasi Developments Private Limited	1,050	0.08%	1,050	0.08%	Nil
8	The Indian Hotels Company Limited	6,43,825	49.53%	6,43,825	49.53%	Nil
9	Piem Hotels Limited	54,063	4.16%	54,063	4.16%	Nil
10	Northern India Hotels Limited	150	0.01%	150	0.01%	Nil
11	Oriental Hotels Limited	50	0.00%	50	0.00%	Nil
	Total	**8,13,435**	**62.57%**	**8,13,435**	**62.57%**	

Note 14: Other Equity

a) Reserves & Surplus

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Capital Reserve	0.86	0.86
General Reserve		
Opening Balance	2,167.22	2,167.22
Closing Balance	**2,167.22**	**2,167.22**
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	7,679.41	5,485.61
Add: Current year profit/ (loss)	3,604.28	2,338.03
Add: Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax (item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings)	(22.13)	(14.23)
Less: Final Dividend	(260.00)	(130.00)
Closing Retained Earnings	**11,001.56**	**7,679.41**
Total	**13,169.64**	**9,847.49**

Foot Notes:

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve:

(a) Capital Reserve: Capital reserve mainly consists of balances on account of profit on sale of forfeited shares in previous years.

(b) General Reserve: General reserve was created from time to time by way of the transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes based on the provisions of the Companies Act prior to its amendment. The reserve is un-restricted and available for use at any time as required by the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 15: Lease Liabilities

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non Current		
Lease Liabilities	377.69	370.72
Total	**377.69**	**370.72**

Note 16: Provisions

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A) Non Current provisions		
Employee Benefit Obligation (Non-current)		
Compensated absences	33.20	33.04
Total	**33.20**	**33.04**
B) Current provisions		
Employee Benefit Obligation (Current)		
Compensated absences	4.78	6.21
Gratuity (Refer Note 33)	40.47	21.76
Total	**45.25**	**27.97**

Note 17: Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Property, Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	655.94	666.49
Right of Use Assets	28.96	29.72
Total (A)	**684.90**	**696.21**
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Provision for Employee Benefits	21.21	9.88
Provision for doubtful debts	17.94	12.33
Lease Liabilities	95.06	93.30
Others	25.68	21.53
Total (B)	**159.89**	**137.04**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (A-B)	**525.01**	**559.17**

Note 18: Borrowings

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Short term borrowings		
Short Term Borrowings		
Secured	-	-
Total Short term borrowings	**-**	**-**
Less: Interest accrued (included in Note 20)	-	-
Total Borrowings (Refer foot note below)	**-**	**-**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Foot Note - 1

The company has been sanctioned with a Overdraft/ Working Capital Demand facility in current year of ₹450 lakhs by Axis Bank. The facility carries interest @ 10.05% p.a. at the year end (MCLR 1 Year plus 75 basis points) and secured against exclusive charge on the entire current and movable assets of the company, both present and future. Further, negative lien on the fixed and immovable assets of the company. The balance outstanding at the end of period is ₹Nil (PY Nil).

Foot Note - 2

Financial liabilities

Net debt reconciliation

₹ lakhs

Particulars		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	**Net debt**		
	Cash and cash equivalents	2,215.68	982.01
	Current Investment	-	-
	Short Term Borrowings	-	-
	Long term Borrowings (Including Current portion)	-	-
	Net (debt)/ Cash & Cash Equivalents	**2,215.68**	**982.01**
b)	**Other financial Liability**		
	Unclaimed Deposits/Interest	-	-
	Derivative	-	-
	Interest Accrued	-	-
	Total Other financial Liability	**-**	**-**
	Grand Total	**2,215.68**	**982.01**

	Accrued during the Year		Paid during the Year	
Interest expenses	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
On Long term borrowings	-	-	-	-
On Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-
FV Changes for Derivatives (i.e. IRS)	-	-	-	-
Other Interest costs	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

	Other Assets		Borrowings		Other financial Liability	
	Cash and cash equivalents	Current Investment	Short Term Borrowings	Total Net borrowings	Interest Accrued	Grand Total
Net (debt)/ Cash & Cash Equivalents as at April 1, 2022	73.98	-	-	73.98	-	73.98
Cash Flows				-	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	908.03	-	-	908.03	-	908.03
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Net debt)/ Cash & Cash Equivalents as at March 31, 2023	**982.01**	**-**	**-**	**982.01**	**-**	**982.01**
Net (debt)/ Cash & Cash Equivalents as at April 1, 2023	**982.01**	**-**	**-**	**982.01**	**-**	**982.01**
Cash Flows						
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,233.67	-	-	1,233.67	-	1,233.67
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Net debt)/ Cash & Cash Equivalents as at March 31, 2024	**2,215.68**	**-**	**-**	**2,215.68**	**-**	**2,215.67**

Note 19: Trade Payables

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Footnote - 1)	59.63	23.18
Vendor Payables (Refer Footnote - 2)	161.19	114.58
Accrued expenses and others	446.77	397.95
Total	**667.59**	**535.71**

Footnotes:

1) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors. Refer Note 34 for disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises.

2) For related party balances refer Note 32.

3) Please refer Note 42 for ageing schedule of trade payables.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 20: Other financial liabilities

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current financial liabilities		
Payables on Current Account dues:		
Related Parties*	3.16	3.21
Others	3.89	1.87
Total - A	**7.05**	**5.08**
*For related party balances refer Note 32.		
Deposits from others		
Unsecured	36.10	33.34
Total - B	**36.10**	**33.34**
Creditors for capital expenditure*	50.04	40.21
Unclaimed dividend (Refer Foot Note - 1)	26.11	28.60
Employee related liabilities	149.95	139.41
Others	18.87	7.98
Total - C	**244.97**	**216.20**
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**288.12**	**254.62**

* includes payable to MSME vendors amounting to Nil (PY - ₹0.74 Lakhs)

Foot Note:

1) A sum of ₹7.90 lakhs (PY ₹7.89 lakhs) due for transfer to the Investor Education and Protection Fund during the year has been transferred and there are no dues in this respect which have remained unpaid as at the Balance Sheet date.

Note 21: Other current Liabilities

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Advances collected from customers	317.70	222.98
Statutory dues	53.21	50.60
Total	**370.91**	**273.58**

Note 22: Revenue from Operations*

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Room Income, Food, Restaurants and Banquet Income	11,595.80	8,976.28
Shop Rentals	87.01	62.28
Others	373.46	293.94
Total	**12,056.27**	**9,332.50**

*Refer note no. 40 also

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 23: Other Income

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Inter-corporate deposits		
Deposits with banks	312.68	111.67
Others	-	1.80
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	3.73	4.46
Total	**316.41**	**117.93**
Exchange Gain (Net)	0.03	0.04
Others	7.16	32.45
Grand Total	**323.60**	**150.42**

Note 24: Food and Beverages Consumed

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Stock	64.49	34.68
Add: Purchases	1,014.57	866.20
	1,079.06	**900.88**
Less: Closing Stock	64.64	64.49
Food and Beverages Consumed	**1,014.42**	**836.39**

Note 25: Employee Benefit Expense and Payment to Contractors*

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	839.90	679.09
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	56.66	41.50
Reimbursement of Expenses on Personnel Deputed to the Company	215.44	200.42
Payment to Contractors	122.24	131.97
Staff Welfare Expenses	194.19	118.68
Total	**1,428.43**	**1,171.66**

*Refer Foot Note No. (ii) of Note No. 27.

Note 26: Finance costs

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Expense at effective interest rate on borrowings	-	-
	-	-
Interest on Lease liability	37.57	36.77
Total	**37.57**	**36.77**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 27: Other operating and general expenses*

₹ lakhs

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	**Operating expenses consist of the following:**		
	Linen and Room Supplies	200.67	163.08
	Catering Supplies	88.91	96.95
	Other Supplies	35.76	17.26
	Fuel, Power and Light (Refer footnote (i))	518.84	507.83
	Repairs to Buildings	68.20	63.71
	Repairs to Machinery	172.47	158.91
	Repairs to Others	25.41	25.66
	Garden Expenses	75.65	56.05
	Linen and Uniform Washing and Laundry Expenses	118.77	103.56
	Payment to Orchestra Artistes and Security Charges	46.01	42.24
	Guest Transportation	127.15	116.57
	Travel Agents' Commission	181.86	176.21
	Discount to Collecting Agents	100.56	85.85
	Other Operating Expenses	331.23	209.93
	Total	**2,091.49**	**1,823.81**
(ii)	**General expenses consist of the following:**		
	Rent	16.30	15.86
	Licence Fees	47.86	28.54
	Rates and Taxes	132.74	114.89
	Insurance	39.05	31.85
	Advertising and Publicity	433.34	349.19
	Management Fee Expenses	985.74	737.55
	Reimbursable Fees Expenses- Corporate Services and CRS/ CIS	231.11	186.27
	Printing and Stationery	21.04	19.19
	Passage and Travelling	27.47	15.88
	Provision for Doubtful Debts/ Bad debts written off (Refer Note 10)	22.31	0.01
	Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer Footnote (iii))	22.01	10.06
	Professional Fees	50.79	64.42
	Outsourced Support Services	42.31	46.26
	Exchange Loss (Net)	-	-
	Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets (Net)	24.52	0.88
	Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (iv))	7.89	7.58
	Amortisation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme Expenses		
	Directors' Fees and Commission	158.72	106.48
	Other Expenses	146.02	150.30
	Total	**2,409.22**	**1,885.21**
	Grand Total	**4,500.71**	**3,709.02**

*Refer Foot Note No. (ii).

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Footnotes:

(i) Expenditure recovered from other parties:

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fuel, Power and Light	22.59	9.27
Total	**22.59**	**9.27**

(ii) The following direct expenses incurred during the year and to the extent attributable to construction of Property, Plant and Equipment's i.e. new swimming pool and new tower at Taj Ganges were capitalised:

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Employee Benefit Expense	10.54	-
Rent, Rates and Taxes	17.50	-
Fuel, Power and Light	2.35	-
Other Expenses incl. Professional Fees	116.00	-
Total	**146.39**	**-**

(iii) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act		
(b) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of an asset		
- Building Livelihoods	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above		
- Being a Responsible Neighbour	4.00	3.00
- Building Livelihoods	18.01	7.06
- Disaster Management	-	-
Total Spent	**22.01**	**10.06**
(c) Amount unspent	Nil	Nil
(d) The total of previous years' shortfall amounts	Nil	Nil

(iv) Payment made to Statutory Auditors:

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
As auditors	5.50	5.00
As tax auditors	1.65	1.50
For other services - net	0.28	0.25
For Reimbursement of Expenses	0.47	0.83
	7.90	**7.58**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 28: Tax Disclosures

i) Income Tax recognised in Profit or loss:

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	1,238.50	807.11
In respect of earlier years		
Resulting from reversal of provision for tax for earlier years	-	-
Other demands and tax paid for earlier years	-	-
Total income tax expense	**1,238.50**	**807.11**
Deferred Tax		
In respect of the current year	(22.73)	(16.97)
In respect of earlier year	(11.43)	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**(34.16)**	**(16.97)**
Total tax expense recognised in the current year	**1,204.34**	**790.14**

ii) Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax:

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax from continuing operations (a)	4,808.62	3,128.17
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	25.168%	25.168%
Calculated taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deductions [(a) x (b)]	1,210.23	787.30
Permanent tax differences due to:		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	5.54	2.53
Others	-	-
Deferred Tax reversal		
Adjustment to Opening Deferred Tax	(11.43)	0.31
Total tax expense recognised in the current year	**1,204.34**	**790.14**

iii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income:

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred tax/ Income Tax		
(a) Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-	-
	-	**-**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

iv) Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Asset and Deferred Tax Liability:

₹ lakhs

March 31, 2024	Opening Balance	Recognised in Retained Earning	Recognised in profit or loss - CY Impact	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax liabilities/ assets in relation to:					
Property, Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	666.49	-	(10.55)	-	655.94
Right of Use Assets	29.72	-	(0.76)	-	28.96
Lease Liabilities	(93.30)	-	(1.76)	-	(95.06)
Provision for Employee Benefits	(9.88)	-	(11.33)	-	(21.21)
Provision for doubtful debts	(12.33)	-	(5.61)	-	(17.94)
Others (Expenses disallowed to be allowed in future)	(21.53)	-	(4.15)	-	(25.68)
Total Deferred Tax Liability	**559.17**	**-**	**(34.16)**	**-**	**525.01**

₹ lakhs

March 31, 2023	Opening Balance	Recognised in Retained Earning	Recognised in profit or loss - CY Impact	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax liabilities/ assets in relation to:					
Property, Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	668.20	-	(1.71)	-	666.49
Right of Use Assets	30.48	-	(0.76)	-	29.72
Lease Liabilities	(91.53)	-	(1.77)	-	(93.30)
Provision for Employee Benefits	(6.22)	-	(3.66)	-	(9.88)
Provision for doubtful debts	(17.09)	-	4.76	-	(12.33)
Others (Expenses disallowed to be allowed in future)	(7.70)	-	(13.83)	-	(21.53)
Total Deferred Tax Liability	**576.14**	**-**	**(16.97)**	**-**	**559.17**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 29: Lease

The Company has taken land and immovable properties on lease which are generally long term in nature with varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights expiring within forty one to sixty years. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Increase in depreciation expense relating to the depreciation of right of use assets	3.04	3.03
Decrease in Rent expense relating to previous operating leases	30.60	29.75
Increase in Financial expenses relating to the interest expense on additional lease liabilities recognised	37.57	36.77
Increase in net cash from operating activities and decrease in financing activities by the same amount, representing repayments of principal and interest on the recognised lease liabilities.	30.60	29.75

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Right of Use Assets recognised and presented separately in Company statement of financial position (Refer Note 6)	115.04	118.08
Lease liabilities recognised and presented separately in Company statement of financial position (Refer Note 15)	377.69	370.72
Net deferred tax assets increased on account of deferred tax impact of the changes in assets and liabilities (Refer Note 28)	66.10	63.58
Net effect of these adjustments - increase in Company's net liabilities by	196.55	189.06

B. Ind AS 116 related Other Disclosures:

1. Total lease liabilities are analysed as follows:

₹ lakhs

Denominated in the following currencies:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Indian Rupees	377.69	370.72
Other Currencies	-	-
Current	-	-
Non-current	377.69	370.72
Total	**377.69**	**370.72**

2. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

The following amounts were recognised as in profit and loss in the year:

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation of right of use assets	3.04	3.03
Expense relating to variable lease payments	47.86	28.54
Interest on lease liabilities	37.57	36.77
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	16.30	15.86
Total recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	**104.77**	**84.20**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Variable lease payments are payable under certain of Company's hotel leases and arise where Company is committed to making additional lease payments that are contingent on the performance of the hotels.

3. Exposure to future cash flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations:

₹ lakhs

Maturity analysis:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	31.45	30.60
Between 1 and 2 years	32.30	31.45
Between 2 and 5 years	102.00	96.90
More than 5 years	1,625.68	1,663.08
Total	**1,791.43**	**1,822.03**

Note 30: Contingencies and Commitments

Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

a) On account of other disputes in respect of:

i. Sales tax – ₹36.27 Lakhs (previous year – ₹36.27 Lakhs)

ii. Others – ₹0.00 Lakhs (previous year – ₹1.21 Lakhs)

b) Others

Management is generally unable to reasonably estimate a range of possible loss for proceedings or disputes other than those included in the estimate above, including where:

(i) plaintiffs / parties have not claimed an amount of money damages, unless management can otherwise determine an appropriate amount;

(ii) the proceedings are in early stages;

(iii) there is uncertainty as to the outcome of pending appeals or motions or negotiations;

(iv) there are significant factual issues to be resolved; and/or there are novel legal issues presented.

The Company's management does not believe, based on currently available information, that the outcomes of the above matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements, though the outcomes could be material to the Company's operating results for any particular period, depending, in part, upon the operating results for such period. It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash flows, if any, in respect of the above.

Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account net of capital advances and not provided for is ₹1,998.27 Lakhs (Previous year – ₹270.58 Lakhs).

Note 31: Segment Reporting

The Company's only business being hoteliering, disclosure of segment-wise information is not applicable under Ind AS108 - 'Operating Segments' (Ind AS-108). There is no geographical segment to be reported since all the operations are undertaken in India. Refer Note No. 40 for Company's Disaggregated Revenue by the type of revenue stream.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

32 (a) Related party transactions

Details of related parties:

(i) Holding Company

The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)

(Tata Sons Private Limited has substantial interest in The Indian Hotels Company Limited)

(ii) Fellow subsidiaries

KTC Hotels Limited
United Hotels Limited
Roots Corporation Limited
Piem Hotels Limited
Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited
Inditravel Limited
Northern India Hotels Limited
Taj Enterprises Limited
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited
Sheena Investments Private Limited
ELEL Hotels & Investments Limited
Ideal Ice Limited
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited
Genness Hospitality Private Limited
Qurio Hospitality Private Limited
Suisland Hospitality Private Limited
Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited
Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited
Taj International Hotels (H.K) Limited
IHOCO BV
Luthria & Lalchandani Hotel & Properties Private Limited
Nekta Food Solutions Limited
IHMS LLC
IHMS LLC - San Francisco
IHMS LLC - USA
BAHC 5
United Overseas Holdings Inc.
Demeter Specialities Pte Ltd
IH Hospitality GmbH
St. James Court Hotels Limited
Taj International Hotels Limited
United Overseas Holdings Inc. including 3 LLCs
PIEM International Hotels (H.K) Limited
IHMS Hotels (SA) (Proprietary) Limited
Goodhope Palace Hotels (Proprietary) Limited

(iii) Directors who held the office during the year and previous year:

Dr. Anant Narain Singh, Chairman
Mr. Rohit Khosla, Non Executive Director
Mr. Moiz Miyajiwala, Non Executive Director & Independent Director#
Mrs. Rukmani Devi, Non Executive & Independent Director#
Mr. Puneet Chhatwal, Non Executive Director $
Mr. Beejal Desai, Non Executive Director *
Mr. Puneet Raman, Non Executive Director & Independent Director#

Independent directors are included as related parties for the purpose of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS 24- Related Party Transactions) only. They are not related under the Companies Act, 2013.

$ Resigned with effect from February 2, 2023

* Appointed as director effective February 8, 2023

(iv) Firms/ Corporation in which Directors are interested with whom transactions were carried out during the current and previous year:

Maharaja Prabhu Narain Physical Cultural Trust
Aditya Dairies Private Limited
Anant Electric Lamp Works Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(v) Relatives of the Directors with whom transactions were carried out during the current and previous year:

Mrs. Anamika Kunwar

Maharaj Kumari Krishna Priya

Maharaj Kumari Vishnupriya

Maharaj Kumari Hari Priya

Mr. Raghubir Singh Gohil

Mrs. Archana Raman

(vi) JV & Associates of the Holding Company and the Entity having Significant influence and Subsidiary, JV (incl. its subsidiaries) of the Entity having Significant influence, with whom transactions were carried out during the current and previous year:

JV & Associates of Holding Company:

Kaveri Retreats & Resorts Limited

Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited

Taj Karnataka Hotels & Resorts Limited

Oriental Hotels Limited

The Entity having Significant influence and Subsidiary, JV (incl. its subsidiaries) of the Entity having Significant influence:

Tata Sons Private Limited

Supermarket Grocery Supplies Private Limited

Tata Consultancy Services Limited

Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited

Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited

Taj Air Limited

Tata Asset Management Private Limited

Tata Medical & Diagnostic Limited

Tata Teleservices Limited

Infiniti Retail Limited

Tata Digital Private Limited

Tata SIA Airlines Limited

Tata Communication Limited

Tata Play Limited (Formerly known as Tata Sky Limited)

(vii) Others

Hotel Taj Ganges Employee Gratuity Trust

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

32 (b) Details of related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2024 and balances outstanding as at March 31, 2024:

₹ lakhs

S. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow subsidiaries, JV, Associates of the Holding company & Entity with significant influence or their subsidiaries/JV		Entities in which Directors are interested/ Relatives of Directors		Directors		Others	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Transactions during the period:										
1	Director Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.80	13.20	-	-
2	Director Commission on cash basis	-	-	-	-	-	-	93.00	22.75	-	-
3	License Fees expenses paid/accrued	-	-	-	-	28.03	20.09	28.03	20.09	-	-
4	Management fees expenses paid/accrued	972.06	734.93	13.68	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Fees paid for other services/accrued	520.01	419.11	68.20	43.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Deputed Staff Expense Paid (at cost)	179.82	93.61	96.76	79.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Deputed Staff Expense Recovered (at cost)	33.98	38.89	60.00	71.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Purchase of Goods/ Services	-	0.40	130.46	30.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Purchase of Capital Goods	-	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other Reimbursable Expense at cost	182.88	135.96	10.39	-	-	-	0.07	0.06	-	-
11	Other Operating Income- Rooms (including tax)	3.89	-	28.20	9.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Other Income Earned/ Recoveries made	56.41	23.39	11.14	6.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Dividend Paid	128.77	64.38	10.85	5.43	21.94	10.97	5.92	2.96	-	-
14	Contribution to Gratuity Trust on Cash Basis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.76	31.20

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ lakhs

S. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiaries, JV, Associates of the Holding company & Entity with significant influence or their subsidiaries/ JV and it's subsidiaries		Entities in which Directors are interested		Directors		Others	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Balances outstanding at the end of the period:										
1	Current Account Receivable	144.39	89.40	12.86	6.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Trade Payables	39.18	8.41	20.26	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Trade Receivables	-	-	1.34	3.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Current Account Payables	-	-	3.16	3.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Provision for Expenses	-	3.08	-	8.29	12.69	5.22	12.69	5.22	-	-

Foot Note:

1 The board considers that Pass – through transactions, that involve receipt of funds on behalf of related parties and their pay-out to related parties, are not a related party transaction, hence, no specific/ omnibus approval is provided for the same and not disclosed here.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

32 (c) Details of material transactions with related party during the year ended March 31, 2024 and balances outstanding as at March 31, 2024:

₹ lakhs

S. No.	Entities		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Material transactions during the year			
1	**The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)**			
	i	Management and operating Fees	972.06	734.93
	ii	Fee for other Services	520.01	419.11
	iii	Deputed Staff Expense Paid (at cost)	179.82	93.61
	iv	Deputed Staff Expense Recovered (at cost)	33.98	38.89
	v	Other Income Earned/ Recoveries made	56.41	23.39
	vi	Other Reimbursable Expense at cost	182.88	135.96
	vii	Dividend Paid	128.77	64.38
	viii	Other Operating Income- Rooms (including tax)	3.89	-
	ix	Purchase of Goods/ Services	-	0.40
	x	Purchase of Capital Goods	-	0.65

₹ lakhs

S. No.	Entities		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Balances outstanding at the end of the year:			
1	**The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)**			
	i	Trade Payables	39.18	8.41
	ii	Receivable on Current account dues	144.39	89.40
	iii	Provision for Expenses	-	3.08

Note 33: Employee Benefits

(a) The Company has recognised the following expenses as defined contribution plan under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds" (net of recoveries):

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provident Fund	42.98	39.12

(b) The Company operates post retirement defined benefit plans as follows:-

Post Retirement - Gratuity (Funded):

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(c) Defined Benefit Plans (Gratuity)– As per Actuarial Valuation on March 31, 2024:-

(i) Amount to be recognised in Balance Sheet and movement in net liability

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present Value of Funded Obligations	262.64	250.18
Fair Value of Plan Assets	222.17	228.42
Net (asset) / Liability - Current	40.47	21.76

(ii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current Service Cost	17.46	17.95
Interest on Net Defined Benefit Liability	0.88	1.44
Total	**18.34**	**19.39**

(iii) Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Changes in financial assumptions	4.22	(10.28)
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience Adjustments	17.78	20.64
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	0.13	3.87
Total	**22.13**	**14.23**

(iv) Reconciliation of Net Liability/ Asset

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Net Benefit Liability	21.76	31.20
Expense charged to profit and loss	18.34	19.39
Amount recognised outside profit and loss	22.13	14.23
Employer Contribution	(21.76)	(31.20)
Impact of liability assumed or (settled)*	-	(11.86)
Closing Net Defined Benefit Liability/ (Asset) - Current	**40.47**	**21.76**

* On account of inter group transfer

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(v) Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	250.18	245.93
Current Service Cost	17.46	17.95
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest on defined benefit obligation	16.10	15.58
Actuarial Losses / (Gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	4.22	(10.28)
Actuarial Losses / (Gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial Losses / (Gain) arising on account of experience adjustments	17.78	20.64
Benefits Paid	(30.75)	(30.56)
Liabilities assumed / (settled)*	(12.35)	(9.08)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**262.64**	**250.18**

* on account of business combination or inter group transfer

(vi) Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	228.42	214.73
Employer Contribution	21.76	31.20
Interest on plan assets	15.23	14.14
Re-measurements due to Actual return on plan assets less interest	(0.14)	(3.87)
Benefits Paid	(30.75)	(30.56)
Liabilities assumed / (settled)*	(12.35)	2.78
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	**222.17**	**228.42**

* on account of business combination or inter group transfer

(vii) Description of Plan Assets

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Government of India Securities	0%	0%
Corporate Bonds	0%	0%
Special Deposit Scheme	4%	4%
Equity	0%	0%
Others - Bank FDR	96%	96%
Grand Total	**100%**	**100%**

(viii) Actuarial Assumptions

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.20%	7.45%
Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	Staff- 5.00%	Staff- 5.00%
	Executive-4.00%	**Executive-4.00%**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations. Further, Mortality has been assumed as per the published notes under the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult table Change in Benefit Obligation.

(ix) Maturity Profile

Maturity Profile	Amount in ₹ lakhs
Expected benefits for year 1	54.75
Expected benefits for year 2	27.24
Expected benefits for year 3	22.29
Expected benefits for year 4	38.38
Expected benefits for year 5	39.25
Expected benefits for year 6	9.20
Expected benefits for year 7	6.18
Expected benefits for year 8	28.58
Expected benefits for year 9	19.54
Expected benefits for year 10 & above	234.77

The weighted average duration to the payment of these cash flows is 6.53 years.

(x) Effect of Change in Key Assumptions

Year Ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(3.16%)	3.43%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	3.38%	(3.24%)

The expected contribution for the next year is ₹20 lakhs.

The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors. The above information has been certified by the actuary and has been relied upon by the Auditors.

Information disclosed above is to the extent provided by actuary.

Exposure to Risks:

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

Investment Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to government security yields prevailing as at the Balance Sheet date. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. The current plan has made investments in special deposit schemes of banks & FDRs. Due to the long-term nature of the plan liabilities, the Trustees of the Fund consider it appropriate to invest funds in the bank FDRs.

Interest risk: A decrease in the Government Securities (G-Sec Bonds) interest rate will increase the plan liability.

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 during their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

Other regulatory matters

Note 34: Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

₹ lakhs

Particulars		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	59.63	23.92
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii)	The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv)	The amount of interest due & payable for the year	-	-
(v)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note 35: Earnings Per Share (EPS):

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Ind AS 33 – 'Earnings Per Share' prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit/ (Loss) after tax –(₹)	3,604.28	2,338.03
Number of Ordinary (Equity) Shares in lakhs	13.00	13.00
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary (Equity) Shares in lakhs:		
Considered in calculation of Basic EPS	13.00	13.00
Considered in calculation of Diluted EPS	13.00	13.00
Face Value per Ordinary (Equity) Share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Earnings Per Share (₹):		
Basic	277.25	179.85
Diluted	277.25	179.85

Note 36: Financial Instruments

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories under the most relevant method i.e. amortised cost is as follows:

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,215.68	982.01
Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	2,826.11	2,032.76
Trade Receivables	507.17	429.58
Other financial assets - Non Current	1,505.79	675.88
Other financial assets - Current	372.84	200.96
Total	**7,427.59**	**4,321.19**
Financial liabilities:		
Borrowings	-	-
Lease Liabilities - Non Current	377.69	370.72
Lease Liabilities - Current	-	-
Trade Payables	667.59	535.71
Other financial liabilities - Non Current	-	-
Other financial liabilities - Current	288.12	254.62
Total	**1,333.40**	**1,161.05**

Fair value of Financial Instruments measured at amortised cost:

The management considers that the carrying amount of assets and liabilities recognised at amortised cost in financial statements is approximate to their fair value.

Note 37: Financial Risk Management

(a) Financial risk management:

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company's Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit team. Internal audit team undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes. The predominant currency of the company revenue and operating cash flows is the Indian Rupees. A few of the Company's reported trade payables have exposure to payables held in US dollars. Movements in foreign exchange rates can affect the Company's reported profits and net assets, however, the said impact is not material. The company does not have any investments, hence, price risk is not applicable.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers or counterparty to financial instruments may not be able to meet their obligations. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Credit risks arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, financial institutions and others, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before entering into contract. Credit limits are established for each customer, reviewed regularly and any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company. The carrying amount of trade receivable (net of impairment) was ₹507.17 Lakhs and ₹429.58 Lakhs as at March 31, 2024 and 2023 respectively.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables (net of impairment) based on geography is as follows –

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
India	507.17	429.58
Overseas	-	-
Total	**507.17**	**429.58**

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and deposits with banks, financial institutions and others. The company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions. During the year, following provisions for doubtful debts has been made (reversed):

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening provision for Impairment	49.00	67.92
Add- Provision made during the year	22.31	0.01
Less: Credit impaired Debts written off against past provisions	-	18.93
Closing provision for doubtful debts	**71.31**	**49.00**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed as per the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on a credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
No of Customers who owed more than 10% of the Total receivables	1	1
Contribution of Customers in owing more than 10% of Total receivables	16%	11%

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component. The application of simplified approach does not requires the company to track changes in credit risk, rather it recognises impairment loss allowance based on life time expected credit loss at each balance sheet date, since its initial recognition.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low.

(d) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. Also, the company has an WCDL/ overdraft facility from a bank of which details are mentioned below. The balance of borrowings at year end is Nil.

Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Expiring within one year:		
Working Capital Demand Loan (WCDL) and Bank overdraft	450.00	450.00
Expiring beyond one year	-	-
Total	**450.00**	**450.00**

The original limits were ₹1,000 lakhs which were renewed in December 2022 and reduced to ₹450 lakhs on account of non-utilisation of the said facilities by the company. In CY, the said limit is renewed at the same amount i.e. ₹450 lakhs. WCDL / Bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time by the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 38:

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

₹ lakhs

Contractual Maturity of Financial Liabilities:	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due from 6th year onwards	Total
Year ended March 31, 2024					
Borrowings (for renewal)	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	667.59	-	-	-	667.59
Lease Liabilities	31.45	32.30	102.00	1,625.68	1,791.43
Other financial liabilities - Non Current	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities - Current	288.12	-	-	-	288.12
Year ended March 31, 2023					
Borrowings (for renewal)	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	30.60	31.45	96.90	1,663.08	1,822.03
Trade and other payables	535.71	-	-	-	535.71
Other financial liabilities - Non Current	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities - Current	254.62	-	-	-	254.62

Note 39: Guarantees given and FDRs under Lien

The company has given Bank Guarantees of ₹3.00 lakhs (PY - ₹3.00 lakhs) to various government authorities & other parties for registrations and business purposes. These guarantees were secured against Fixed Deposits of ₹6.15 lakhs (PY - ₹5.83 lakhs) with the bank, with a lien created on the same. The amount of fixed deposits is reported without accrued interest as of the reporting period.

The company has given Fixed Deposits of ₹7.25 lakhs, the lien created is ₹6.25 lakhs, (PY - FDR - ₹6.83 lakhs, lien of ₹6.25 lakhs) to various government authorities & other parties for registrations and business purposes. The amount of fixed deposits is reported without accrued interest as of the reporting period.

Note 40: Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 115/ Ind AS 108

₹ lakhs

	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Contract With Customers		
1	Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss. There are no variable considerations, returns or material discounts.		
	Income from operations:		
	a) Room Income, Food & Beverages and Banquets	11,595.80	8,976.28
	b) Shop Rentals	87.01	62.28
	c) Others	373.46	293.94
	Total Revenue from operations	**12,056.27**	**9,332.50**
2	**Impairment losses recognised on trade receivable during the year:**	22.31	(18.92)
	*includes bad debts written off of Nil in CY (PY - ₹18.93 Lakhs)		

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ lakhs

	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
3	**Disaggregate Revenue:**		
	The following table presents company revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream and by reportable segment (Refer Note 31 for Segment Reporting):		
	Revenue based on geography:		
	India	12,056.27	9,332.50
	Overseas	-	-
	Revenue based on product and services:		
	a) Room Income (recognised at a point in time)*	6,658.86	5,234.59
	b) Food & Beverages and Banquets (recognised at a point in time)*	4,936.94	3,741.69
	c) Shop Rentals (recognised over a period of time)	87.01	62.28
	d) Mobile Tower Rentals (recognised over a period of time)	9.30	4.30
	e) Others revenue from contract with customers (recognised at a point in time)*	364.16	289.64
	Revenue based on timing of revenue recognition		
	Product/services transferred at a point in time*	11,959.96	9,265.92
	Product/services transferred over time	96.31	66.58
		12,056.27	**9,332.50**

* At a point in time: Since transfer of goods or services happen across the counter, there are no significant judgements involved in determining when the customer obtains control of promised goods and services.

The Company has adopted the time proportion method (elapsed time during the reporting period / contract period) for revenue recognition. As the services are available to customer uniformly throughout the period, the Company believes that this method provides a fair depiction of the transfer of services.

₹ lakhs

	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
4	**Contract balances**		
	The following tables present information about trade receivables, contract assets, and deferred revenue:		
	Trade Receivables (net of provision for impairment)	507.17	429.58
	Deferred Revenue	-	-
	Advance Collections (net of GST)	317.70	222.98

Advance Collections, deposits from customer

Advance Collections 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. Refer Note No. 2 on material accounting policies for details of performance obligation and revenue recognition.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
At April 1	222.98	182.96
At March 31	317.70	222.98
Analysed as:		
Current	317.70	222.98
Non-current	-	-

Revenue recognised during the period that was included in the opening balance of Customer Advances amounted to ₹222.98 Lakhs (PY - ₹182.96 Lakhs)

Note 41: 'Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule

As on March 31, 2024

₹ lakhs

Particulars	Unbilled	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	51.25	348.71	107.21	-	-	-	507.17
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-			26.55	8.91	16.17	51.63
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	19.68	19.68
Total	**51.25**	**348.71**	**107.21**	**26.55**	**8.91**	**35.85**	**578.48**
Less: provision for credit impairment							71.31
Net Receivables outstanding at the end of the year							507.17

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

As on March 31, 2023

₹ lakhs

Particulars	Unbilled	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	35.86	361.60	32.12	-	-	-	429.58
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	11.42	25.89	11.69	49.00
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**35.86**	**361.60**	**32.12**	**11.42**	**25.89**	**11.69**	**478.58**
Less: provision for credit impairment							49.00
Net Receivables outstanding at the end of the year							429.58

* The above aging schedules have been prepared on the basis of transactions dates.

Note 42: 'Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

As on March 31, 2024

₹ lakhs

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	59.63	-	-	-	59.63
(ii) Others	446.77	161.03	0.12	0.05	-	607.96
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**446.77**	**220.66**	**0.12**	**0.05**	**-**	**667.59**

As on March 31, 2023

₹ lakhs

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	23.18	-	-	-	23.18
(ii) Others	397.95	104.55	5.72	0.73	3.58	512.53
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	397.95	127.73	5.72	0.73	3.58	535.71

* The above aging schedules have been prepared on the basis of transactions dates.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 43: Ratio

S. No.	Ratio	in times/%	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	Variance
a)	Current Ratio	in times	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	4.48	3.56	26%
b)	Debt - Equity	in times	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	NA	NA	NA
c)	Debt service coverage	in times	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	NA	NA	NA
d)	Return on Equity	in %	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	31%	26%	18%
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	Revenue from operations	* Average Trade Receivables	25.74	32.85	-22%
g)	Trade Payable Turnover	in times	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	* Trade Payables	9.17	10.89	-16%
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	Net Sales	* Working Capital i.e (Avg Current Assets - Avg Current Liabilities)	3.19	6.10	-48%
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	29%	25%	18%
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	EBIT	* Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases	40%	34%	18%
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Average = (Opening + Closing)/2

Foot Notes:

(1) The ratios have improved in the current year vis a vis last year mainly on account of increase in business due to strong rebound in the business aided by leisure travel and due to G-20 events during the year.

(2) As the Company is primarily engaged in hospitality sector (Service Industry), Inventory turnover ratio and Return on Investment ratio are not applicable to the Company.

(3) The company has not availed any borrowings during the year, hence, Debt Equity Ratio and Debt Service Ratio are not applicable.

Note 44: Other Statutory Information:

i. Details of Benami Property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

ii. Wilful Defaulter

The company has not been declared Wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

iii. Compliance with number of layers of companies

The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

iv. Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

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

v. Loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and other Related Parties

During the year, 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 the Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person that are either:

(a) repayable on demand or

(b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

vi. Loans and Advances

A. The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

a. 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

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

B. The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

vii. Undisclosed income

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

viii. Details of Crypto currency or Virtual currency

The company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

ix. Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property

The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

x. Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies:

The Company is not required to register any charge and also not required to file any satisfaction of charges during the year with the Registrar of Companies. Hence, this is not applicable.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

xi. Title deeds

The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company.

xii. Fair Valuation of Investment Properties

The Company does not hold any investment property and hence the disclosure on fair valuation of investment property is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. Returns to Banks

During the year, the Company has availed borrowings from banks on the basis of the security of current assets. However, the sanction terms do not specify filings of any returns with banks. Further, the company has not availed any borrowings from financial institutions. Hence, this is not applicable.

xiv. Transactions with Struck off Companies

The following are the transactions entered by the Company with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

Name of the struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off company	Balance outstanding as at current period	Balance outstanding as at previous period	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
Cargo Inspectors And Superintendence Company Private Limited*	Payable	-	-	Not a Related Party

*As of March 31, 2023, the outstanding balance payable to the vendor is below ₹1 lakh. As at the end of the current period, the o/s balance is Nil.

Note 45: There are no financial liabilities and assets that are set off as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Note 46: Dividends

The dividends paid during the fiscal year 2024 represent an amount of ₹260 lakhs @ ₹20.00 per equity share towards dividend for fiscal 2023.

The dividends declared by Benares Hotels Limited are in Indian Rupees and are based on the profits available for distribution as reported in the statutory financial statements of Benares Hotels Limited. Subsequent to March 31, 2024, the Board of Directors of Benares Hotels Limited have proposed a dividend of ₹25.00 per share in respect of fiscal 2024. The proposal is subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, and if approved, would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹325.00 lakhs.

Note 47: Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern through a judicious mix for short term and long term sources. The structure is managed to maintain an investment grade credit rating, to provide ongoing returns to shareholders and to service debt obligations, whilst maintaining maximum operational flexibility. Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by Equity. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current term loans' as shown in the balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents and Current Investment.

The Company has borrowings of ₹Nil lakhs (previous year: ₹Nil lakhs) and Net Debts of ₹Nil lakhs (previous year: ₹Nil lakhs) as at the end of the reporting period. Accordingly, the Company has Nil gearing ratio (Net Debt/ Total Equity) as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 48: Others:

The date of implementation of the Code on Social Security, 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits 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 there under are notified.

Note 49: In ERP used for maintaining books of accounts of its units except one, the audit trail at the transaction level on the application layer has an embedded audit trail in sub-ledger accounting tables which creates unique events for every transaction along with dates of creating and updating transactions with the identity of users. General ledger journals are not allowed to be modified after posting and the date and creator of journals are tracked. This feature cannot be disabled. Additionally, an audit trail was enabled for masters and transactions majorly during June, 2023 and July, 2023. The audit trail feature with respect to application layer changes in ERP has worked effectively during the year. PMS and POS (Property Management and Point of Sales software) have an inbuilt audit trail feature from April 1, 2023.

Post publication of ICAI implementation guide, direct database level changes was also included in audit trial scope. In respect of ERP, access to direct database level changes is available only to privileged users and for PMS and POS, it is not available to any of the Company personnel. However, the software product owners have confirmed that there is no audit trail enabled for data base level changes.

In ERP used for maintaining books of accounts of one of its units, it has an audit trail feature enabled from April 1, 2023 with respect to application layer changes in accounting software which has worked effectively throughout the year. Post publication of the ICAI implementation guide, direct database level changes were also included in audit trail scope. Audit trail in ERP for data changes done through application layer was enabled from December 21, 2023 and the Company has enabled direct database level changes post balance sheet date. However, the Company had no access to the database as it is being maintained by a third party service provider. The Company has obtained confirmation from the third party service provider that no changes have been made to database directly during the year.

Note 50: Events Occurring After The Balance Date:

There are no adjusting events occurring after the balance sheet date for the financial year 2023-24.

Note 51: The disclosure required to be made in terms of Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligation And Disclosure Requirement) 2015 is not applicable to the company.

As per our Report of even date attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402

Date: Apr 19, 2024
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Anant Narain Singh
Chairman
DIN: 00114728

Rohit Khosla
Director
DIN: 07163135

Vishal Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Vanika Mahajan
Company Secretary
ICSI M.No - ACS34515

Veeramani Venkata
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: Apr 19, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of **Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its loss 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 ("ICAI") 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for 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, 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

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements 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, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the 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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 (Auditors' 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. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph h(vi) 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 March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) The observation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph h(vi) 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 the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 which would impact its financial position.

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

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024; and

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, 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

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the Company and based on our examination which included test checks and as explained in Note 23 of the financial statements, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility but the same was enabled on June 7, 2023 and has operated since then throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes is possible at that level.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPM3802

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

(i) The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) of the Order are not applicable.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(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 willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there were no term loans taken by the Company and hence the question of the amount of loan so diverted and the purpose for which it is used does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year and hence the question of whether the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material 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 including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion, the Company is statutorily not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013 due to the size and nature of its business. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 7 Core Investment Company/Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period. (5 registered with RBI & 2 not required to be registered with RBI)

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹34.95 thousand in the financial year and ₹62.32 thousand in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause 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, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPM3802

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

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 Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility 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 control 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"). 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.

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 control 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.

Opinion

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 March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPM3802

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ 000)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Other non-current assets	3	136.33	136.33
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	11.26	11.26
Total		**147.59**	**147.59**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	5	100.00	100.00
Other equity	6	(637.63)	(602.68)
Total equity		**(537.63)**	**(502.68)**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	7		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		32.51	29.81
Other financial liabilities	8	650.70	618.45
Other current liabilities	9	2.00	2.00
		685.21	**650.26**
Total		**147.59**	**147.59**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ 000)

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Other income	10	-	-
Total Income		**-**	**-**
Expenses			
Other operating and general expenses	11	34.95	62.32
Total Expenses		**34.95**	**62.32**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(34.95)**	**(62.32)**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**(34.95)**	**(62.32)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total		**-**	**-**
Profit/(Loss) after tax		**(34.95)**	**(62.32)**
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax			
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**(34.95)**	**(62.32)**
Earnings per share:	12		
Basic - (₹)		(34.95)	(62.32)
Diluted - (₹)		(34.95)	(62.32)
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		100.00	100.00
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Statement of Changes in Equity
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ 000)

Particulars		Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus	Total
			Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2022		100.00	(540.36)	(358.16)
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2023		-	(62.32)	(62.32)
Other comprehensive Income		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023		**-**	**(62.32)**	**(62.32)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023		**100.00**	**(602.68)**	**(420.47)**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2024		-	(34.95)	(34.95)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024		**-**	**(34.95)**	**(34.95)**
Balance as at March 31, 2024		**100.00**	**(637.63)**	**(455.42)**
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2			
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements				

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ 000)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	(34.95)	(62.32)
Adjustments for:		
Interest Income	-	-
	-	-
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	**(34.95)**	**(62.32)**
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Other Current Assets	-	-
	-	-
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	34.95	62.32
Other Liabilities	-	-
	34.95	**62.32**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	-	-
Direct Taxes (Paid)/Refunded	-	-
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)	-	-
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	-	-
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
	-	-
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Financing Activities (C)	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	11.26	11.26
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	11.26	11.26
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements		

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Background

Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Pvt. Ltd. ("Luthria & Lalchandani" or the "Company"), a private limited Company was incorporated on February 18 , 2008 by conversion of M/s. Luthria & Lalchandani, a partnership firm under Part IX of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is primarily engaged in construction activities and providing Management Consultancy.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

b) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented.

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

c) Revenue Recognition:

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

d) Taxes on Income:

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current Tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternative Tax (“MAT”) credit forming part of Deferred tax assets is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a reasonable certainty to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

e) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognized but only disclosed in the financial statements.

f) Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

g) Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit or loss after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including potential equity shares on compulsory convertible debentures. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit /(loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

h) Financial Instruments:

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

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement:

Debt Instruments

A ‘debt instrument’ is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

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

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

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

– The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

– The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Financial Liabilities:

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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

Gains or Losses on Liabilities Held for Trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated 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 the 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

i) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

a) New Accounting Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2023:

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(i) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Other Financial Assets

(₹ 000)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Deposit with Govt. of Maharashtra for leasehold land	136.33	136.33
(Refer note: 13)		
	136.33	**136.33**

Note 4: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ 000)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with bank in current account	11.26	11.26
	11.26	**11.26**

Note 5: Share Capital

(₹ 000)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised/Issued Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
1,000 (Previous year - 1,000)	100.00	100.00
Equity Shares of ₹100/- each		
	100.00	**100.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
1,000 (Previous year - 1,000)	100.00	100.00
Equity Shares of ₹100/- each, Fully Paid		
	100.00	**100.00**

Footnotes:

i) There has been no change in the equity structure of the Company. No shares had been issued or buy back during the current and comparative periods.

ii) The ultimate Holiding Company of the Company is "The Indian Hotels Company Limited".

iii) Shares held by Holding Company along with its subsidiaries and associates Companies promoter

(₹ 000)

		No. of Shares March 31, 2024	No. of Shares March 31, 2023
	Name of the Company		
	Holding Company		
	ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited	900	900
	Subsidiaries of ultimate Holding Company		
	Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	50	50
	Sheena Investments Private Limited	50	50
iii)	Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company		
	ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited	900	900
	% of Holding	90.00%	90.00%

iv) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 6: Other Equity

(₹ 000)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Retained Earnings		
Opening and Closing Balance	(602.68)	(540.36)
Add: Current year profit/(loss)	(34.95)	(62.32)
Total	**(637.63)**	**(602.68)**

Note 7: Trade Payables

(₹ 000)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	11.20	8.50
Accrued expenses and others	21.31	21.31
	32.51	**29.81**

Footnotes:

There are no vendors identified on the basis of information checked by the management who fall under the definition of Micro & Small Enterprises as defined in the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006".

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables - Others	-	2.70	-	-	8.50	11.20
(iii) Accrued Expenses	21.31	-	-	-	-	21.31
(iv) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**21.31**	**2.70**	**-**	**-**	**8.50**	**32.51**

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables - Others	-	-	-	-	8.50	8.50
(iii) Accrued Expenses	-	21.31	-	-	-	21.31
(iv) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**21.31**	**-**	**-**	**8.50**	**29.81**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 8: Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ 000)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Payables		
Related Parties (Refer note 23)	460.37	428.12
Others	190.33	190.33
	650.70	**618.45**

Note 9: Other Current Liabilities

(₹ 000)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Statutory dues	2.00	2.00
	2.00	**2.00**

Note 10: Other Income

(₹ 000)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with banks	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note 11: General Expenses

(₹ 000)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
General expenses consist of the following:		
Rates and Taxes	2.50	4.30
Professional Fees	2.95	-
Audit Fees		
As Statutory Auditors	23.60	23.60
Other Expenses	5.90	34.42
Total	**34.95**	**62.32**

Note 12: Earning Per Share (EPS)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Ind AS 33 - 'Earnings Per Share'.		
Profit/(Loss) after tax	(34.95)	(62.32)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	1,000.00	1,000.00
Face Value per Equity Share	100.00	100.00
Earning Per Share - (₹) Basic and Diluted	(34.95)	(62.32)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 13: The Company holds the Leasehold Rights of the Property i.e Government Land admeasuring 9,500 sq m situated at Lands End at B J Road, Bombay suburban District, originally held by the firm M/s. Luthria & Lalchandani, vide allotment Letter for Lease dated January 11, 1968 and Lease Deed Dated May 05, 1976 for a period of 99 years between the Governor of Maharashtra & M/s. Luthria & Lalchandani.

The said property has been sub-leased by the then firm M/s. Luthria & Lalchandani to the Company ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited by virtue of Sub Lease dated April 03, 1976.

Note 14: Fair Value of Financial Instruments

IND AS requires the Company to disclose the fair values of its financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, receivables etc., approximate fair values due to the short-term nature of these account balances.

Note 15: Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Financial instruments held by the Company, principally comprise of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the operating, investing and financing activities of the Company.

Financial risk management of the Company is carried out based on guidelines established by the finance division which comes under the purview of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The finance division identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risk in close co-operation with the Group's finance department. The parent company provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well, covering specific areas such as credit risk, investment of excess liquidity, interest rate risk.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company manages and monitors these risks primarily through its operating and financing activities.

Note 16: Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Note 17: 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 manages its liquidity and cash flow profiles to ensure the business operations maintain optimum level of liquidity at all times sufficient to meet contractual obligations as and when they fall due. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled as at the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 18: Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the Company.

Note 19: Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no borrowings, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Note 20: Segment Reporting:

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 21: Taxation

a) Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

(₹ 000)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loss before tax	(34.95)	(62.32)
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 26% (previous year @ 26%)	(9.09)	(16.20)
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	9.09	16.20
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	-	-

b) The Company has not recognized any deferred tax assets on losses incurred considering no tax benefit for business losses claimed under the Income Tax Act, 1961 in its tax returns.

Note 22: Capital Commitments

As on March 31, 2024, the Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of capital advance) amounted to ₹ Nil lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹ Nil lakhs).

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 23: Ratio

Sr. No.	Ratio	In times/%	Current Year	Previous Year	Numerator	Denominator	Variance
a)	Current Ratio	in times	0.02	0.02	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings	(-5%)
b)	Debt – Equity	in times	-	-	Non-current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	-
c)	Debt service coverage	in times	-	-	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	-
d)	Return on Equity (refer note 1)	in %	6.50	12.40	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	(-48%)
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	-	-	Revenue from operations	*Average Trade Receivables	-
g)	Trade Payable Turnover (refer note 2)	in times	1.08	2.09	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	*Trade Payables	(-49%)
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	-	-	Net Sales	* Working Capital i.e. (Avg. Current Assets - Avg. Current Liabilities)	-
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	-	-	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	-
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	-	-	EBIT	*Avg. Equity + Avg. Debt + Avg. Leases	-
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1. Return on equity ratio has decreased due to decrease in loss for the year.
2. Improvement on account of payments made to the vendors.
3. Other Ratios not applicable as company is under Project Phase.

Note 23: Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled on June 07, 2023 and has operated since then throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes is possible at that level. Where the audit trail has been enabled, the same was not tampered during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 24: Related Party Transactions

a) The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Ultimate Holding Company

– The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Holding Company

– ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited

b) Transactions with related parties:

(₹ 000)

Particulars of transactions	Ultimate Holding Company		Holding Company	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Payables	-	-	-	460.37
	-	-	-	*428.13*
Receivables	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Footnote: Figures in Italics represent previous year figures.

Note 25: There were no foreign currency transactions during the current and previous year.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone financial statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. 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 ("the 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 March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive income (comprising of income and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards 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.

Other Information

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

   When we read the Director's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

7. 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.

8. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 management.

   – Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

11. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 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.

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

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

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

    c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the 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 Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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

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

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

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

       iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

       iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, 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;

       (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividends are declared and paid during the year by the Company.

vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the Company and based on our examination which included test checks and as explained in Note 26 of the financial statements, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility but the same was enabled on June 7, 2023 and has operated since then throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes is possible at that level. Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197 (16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration was paid by the Company to its directors during the year, therefore the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act is not applicable.

For **Damji Merchant & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firms Registration No. 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner

Membership No. 183499
UDIN:- 24183499BKEMLJ4039

Place of Signature:- Mumbai
Date:- 15th April, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors’ Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors’ Report of even date to the members of Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024

i. The Company did not hold any fixed assets during the year under report. Accordingly, provisions of Paragraph 3 clause i(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable.

ii. The Company has no inventories during the year under report. Accordingly, provisions of Paragraph 3 clause ii(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.

iii. The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b),(iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub- section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax, provident fund, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess, and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix. (a) As the Company did not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender during the year, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any term loans.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not raised funds on short term basis.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates of joint ventures during the year.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT- 4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.

xiv. The provisions of Internal Audit under Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, provisions of Paragraph 3 clause xiv(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is 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, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 6 Core Investment Companies (CICs) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer Note 27 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 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 Company is not covered under Section 135 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, provisions of Paragraph 3 clause xx(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **Damji Merchant & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firms Registration No. 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner

Membership No. 183499
UDIN:- 24183499BKEMLJ4039

Place of Signature:- Mumbai
Date:- 15th April, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 12(f) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). 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

3. 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 deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system 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.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

7. 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 control 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.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For **Damji Merchant & Co.**
Chartered Accountants

Firms Registration No. 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner

Membership No. 183499
UDIN:- 24183499BKEMLJ4039

Place of Signature:- Mumbai
Date:- 15th April, 2024

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	3	52,861.00	52,861.00
Other tax assets (net)		6.80	7.48
		52,867.80	**52,868.48**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	4	-	9.29
Cash and cash equivalents	5	121.13	105.13
Other financial assets	6	0.81	0.32
Other current assets	7	-	0.32
		121.94	**115.06**
Total		**52,989.74**	**52,983.54**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	97,298.13	97,298.13
Other equity	9	(44,311.07)	(44,324.58)
Total equity		**52,987.06**	**52,973.55**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	10		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.83	0.90
Other financial liabilities	11	1.00	8.39
Other current liabilities	12	0.85	0.70
		2.68	**9.99**
Total		**52,989.74**	**52,983.54**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For Damji Merchant & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner
Membership No.: 183499

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rashna Kararia
Company Secretary

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	13	94.46	108.29
Other income	14	7.49	5.11
Total Income		**101.95**	**113.40**
Expenses			
Finance costs	15	-	-
Other operating and general expenses	16	83.80	96.60
Total Expenses		**83.80**	**96.60**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**18.15**	**16.80**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax		**18.15**	**16.80**
Tax expense			
Current tax		4.85	4.48
Short/(Excess) provision of tax of earlier years (net)		(0.21)	(0.01)
Deferred tax		-	-
Total		**4.64**	**4.47**
Profit after tax		**13.51**	**12.33**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the year		**13.51**	**12.33**
Earnings per share:	17		
Basic and Diluted – (₹)		0.001	0.001
Face value per ordinary share – (₹)		10.00	10.00
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For Damji Merchant & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner
Membership No.: 183499

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rashna Kararia
Company Secretary

Statement of Changes in Equity
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Other Equity			Total Equity
		Retained Earnings	Other Reserve	Total	
Balance as at April 01, 2022	**97,298.13**	**(43,947.98)**	**(388.93)**	**(44,336.91)**	**52,961.22**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2022	-	12.33	-	12.33	12.33
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2022	**-**	**12.33**	**-**	**12.33**	**12.33**
Issue of shares on Rights basis	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**97,298.13**	**(43,935.65)**	**(388.93)**	**(44,324.58)**	**52,973.55**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	13.51	-	13.51	13.51
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**13.51**	**-**	**13.51**	**13.51**
Issue of shares on Rights basis	-				-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**97,298.13**	**(43,922.14)**	**(388.93)**	**(44,311.07)**	**52,987.06**

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For Damji Merchant & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma

Partner

Membership No.: 183499

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani

Director

DIN: 03326335

Beejal Desai

Director

DIN: 03611725

Rashna Kararia

Company Secretary

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

		Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Profit Before Tax		18.15	16.80
Adjustments for:			
Interest Income		(7.49)	(5.11)
Finance Costs		-	-
		(7.49)	**(5.11)**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes		10.66	11.69
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:			
Trade receivables		9.61	(0.75)
		9.61	**(0.75)**
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Trade Payables		(7.31)	0.04
Other Current Liabilities		-	-
		(7.31)	**0.04**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities		**12.96**	**10.98**
Direct Taxes (Paid)/Refunded		(3.65)	2.32
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)		**9.31**	**13.30**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Interest Received		6.69	4.27
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)		**6.69**	**4.27**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares		-	-
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Financing Activities (C)		**-**	**-**
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)		16.00	17.57
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Opening		105.13	87.56
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Closing		**121.13**	**105.13**
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	**2**		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date
For Damji Merchant & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner
Membership No.: 183499

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rashna Kararia
Company Secretary

Notes to Financial Statements

year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1. Background

Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited ("Skydeck" or the "Company"), a private limited company was incorporated on May 13, 1998. The Company is primarily engaged in construction activities and providing Management Consultancy.

Note 2. Material accounting policies

a) Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

b) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Impairment of Investments:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investment in subsidiaries carried at cost less impairment (if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

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

c) Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

- **Interest**

  Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
year ended March 31, 2024

– **Dividends**

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

d) Taxes on Income:

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current Tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

e) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
year ended March 31, 2024

Contingent liabilities are recognised only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognised but only disclosed in the financial statements.

f) Statement of Cash Flow:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

g) Financial Instruments:

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

Financial Assets:

Classification:

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement:

Debt Instruments:

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
year ended March 31, 2024

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition:

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

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

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
year ended March 31, 2024

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities:

Classification:

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial Recognition and Measurement:

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss:

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

Gains or Losses on Liabilities Held for Trading Are Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated 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 recognised in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to the 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and Borrowings:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

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

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition:

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

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
year ended March 31, 2024

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

h) Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

a) New Accounting Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2023:

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

b) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Investments

	Face Value	March 31, 2024 Holdings No. of Shares	March 31, 2024 (₹ lakhs)	March 31, 2023 Holdings No. of Shares	March 31, 2023 (₹ lakhs)
Trade Investments:					
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Instruments					
Investments in Subsidiary Companies (At Cost)					
Sheena Investments Private Limited	10.00	10,00,000	23,200.00	10,00,000	23,200.00
ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited	10.00	13,09,896	29,660.95	13,09,896	29,660.95
Luthria and Lalchandani Hotels and Properties Private Limited	100.00	50	0.05	50	0.05
Investments in Fellow Subsidiary Company (At Cost)					
Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited (₹1)	1.00	1	-	1	-
Total Investments			**52,861.00**		**52,861.00**

Note 4: Trade and other receivables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(Unsecured)		
Others:		
Considered good	-	9.29
Credit impaired	-	-
	-	**9.29**

Footnote:

Trade Receivables ageing schedule given below:

(₹ lakhs)

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 6 months	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-
	9.29	*9.29*
	-	-
	9.29	*9.29*

* Figure in italic are for previous year

Note 5: Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with bank in current account	8.13	20.13
Balances with bank in call and short-term deposit accounts (Original maturity less than 3 months)	113.00	85.00
	121.13	**105.13**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
year ended March 31, 2024

Note 6: Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest receivable		
Bank Deposits	0.81	0.32
	0.81	**0.32**

Note 7: Other Current Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Indirect tax recoverable	-	0.32
	-	**0.32**

Note 8: Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
98,01,00,000 (Previous year – 98,01,00,000)	98,010.00	98,010.00
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each		
	98,010.00	**98,010.00**
Issued Share Capital		
97,29,81,324 (Previous year – 97,29,81,324)	97,298.13	97,298.13
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each		
	97,298.13	**97,298.13**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
97,29,81,324 (Previous year – 97,29,81,324)	97,298.13	97,298.13
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each, Fully Paid		
	97,298.13	**97,298.13**

Footnotes:

i) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	(₹ lakhs)	No. of Shares	(₹ lakhs)
As at the beginning of the year	97,29,81,324	97,298.13	97,29,81,324	97,298.13
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	**97,29,81,324**	**97,298.13**	**97,29,81,324**	**97,298.13**

ii) Shares held by Holding Company:

	No. of Shares March 31, 2024	No. of Shares March 31, 2023
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited ("IHCL")	97,29,81,324	97,29,81,324

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
year ended March 31, 2024

iii) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

	No. of Shares March 31, 2024	No. of Shares March 31, 2023
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	97,29,81,324	97,29,81,324
% of Holding	100 %	100 %

iv) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

Note 9: Other equity

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Retained Earnings		
Opening	(43,935.65)	(43,947.98)
Add: Current year profit	13.51	12.33
Closing	**(43,922.14)**	**(43,935.65)**
Other Reserve		
Opening	(388.93)	(388.93)
Add: During the year	-	-
Closing	**(388.93)**	**(388.93)**
Total	**(44,311.07)**	**(44,324.58)**

Note 10: Trade payables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Micro and Small Enterprises #	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	-	-
Accrued expenses and others	0.83	0.90
	0.83	**0.90**

Footnotes:

Trade Payables ageing schedule given below:

(₹ lakhs)

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment	
	Accrued Expenses	Total
MSME #	-	-
	-	-
Others	0.83	0.83
	0.90	*0.90*
	0.83	**0.83**
	0.90	***0.90***

* Figure in italic are for previous year.

There are no vendors identified on the basis of information checked by the management who fall under the definition of Micro & Small Enterprises as defined in the "Micro, Small and Medium enterprises Development Act, 2006".

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
year ended March 31, 2024

Note 11: Other financial liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Payables:		
Related Parties (Refer footnote below)	-	7.39
Others		
	-	**7.39**
Other liabilities	1.00	1.00
	1.00	**8.39**

Footnote:

Dues to related party has been settled during the year by the Company from proceeds from rights issue.

Note 12: Other Current Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Statutory dues	0.85	0.70
	0.85	**0.70**

Note 13: Revenue from Operations

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other operating income	94.46	108.29
Total	**94.46**	**108.29**

Note 14: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with banks	7.18	4.35
Income tax refund	0.31	0.76
Total	**7.49**	**5.11**

Note 15: Finance Costs

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Expense at effective interest rate on borrowings	-	-
Interest on ICD borrowed	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
year ended March 31, 2024

Note 16: General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
General expenses consist of the following:		
Rates and Taxes	0.03	0.07
Professional Fees	-	0.01
Brokerages and Commission	-	0.19
Business Support Cost	82.14	94.53
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	0.30	0.17
Audit Fees		
As statutory auditors	0.28	0.28
For other services	0.21	0.51
Other Expenses	0.84	0.84
Total	**83.80**	**96.60**

Note 17: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Ind AS 33 – 'Earnings Per Share'.

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Profit after tax – (₹ lakhs)	13.51	12.33
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	97,29,81,324	97,29,81,324
Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Earning Per Share – (₹) Basic and Diluted	0.001	0.001

Note 18. Fair Value of Financial Instruments:

Ind AS requires the Company to disclose the fair values of its financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments approximate fair values due to interest charged at market rate in respect of borrowings and short-term nature of account balances in respect of cash, receivables etc.

Note 19. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies:

Financial instruments held by the Company, principally comprise of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, loans and borrowings. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the operating, investing and financing activities of the Company.

Financial risk management of the Company is carried out based on guidelines established by the finance division which comes under the purview of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The finance division identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risk in close co-operation with the Group's finance department. The parent company provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well, covering specific areas such as credit risk, investment of excess liquidity, interest rate risk.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company manages and monitors these risks primarily through its operating and financing activities.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

year ended March 31, 2024

Note 20. Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Note 21. 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 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.

Maturities of financial liabilities

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

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Due within 1 year	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-derivative financial liabilities		
Trade Payable	0.83	0.90
Other Financial liabilities	1.00	8.39
Total	**1.83**	**9.29**

Note 22. Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the Company.

Note 23. Capital Management:

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

Note 24. Segment Reporting:

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
year ended March 31, 2024

Note 25. Taxation:

a) Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	18.15	16.80
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 25.17% (previous year @ 25.17%)	4.57	4.23
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	0.28	0.25
DTA not created due to lack of reasonable certainty	-	-
	4.85	**4.48**
Prior year taxes	(0.21)	(0.01)
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	**4.64**	**4.47**

b) The Company has not recognised any deferred tax assets on losses incurred considering no tax benefit for business losses claimed under the Income Tax Act, 1961 in its tax returns.

Note 26. Audit Trail:

The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled on June 07, 2023 and has operated since then throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes is possible at that level. Where the audit trail has been enabled, the same was not tampered during the year.

Note 27. Ratio Analysis:

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% of Variance
Current Ratio (Note i)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings	45.50 times	11.52 times	295%
Debt – Equity (Note iii)	Non-current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	NA	NA	NA
Debt service coverage (Note iii)	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	NA	NA	NA
Return on Equity	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	0.03%	0.02%	10%
Inventory Turnover (Note iii)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade Receivable Turnover (Note ii)	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	21.95 times	12.75 times	72%
Trade Payable Turnover	Total expenses – Depreciation – Interest – Payroll Cost	Average Trade Payables	96.88 times	108.54 times	(11%)
Net Capital Turnover	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e. (Average Current Assets – Average Current Liabilities)	0.91 times	1.18 times	(23%)
Net Profit Ratio	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	13.25%	10.87%	22%
Return on capital employed	EBIT	Average Equity + Average Debt + Average Leases	0.03%	0.03%	8%
Return on Investment (Note iii)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes:

i) The ratio has improved in the current year vis a vis last year mainly on account of payment of liability and increase in Cash and cash equivalents.

ii) The ratio has improved due to reduction in debtors and improved collection.

iii) Ratio is not applicable to the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
year ended March 31, 2024

Note 28. Related Party Transactions:

a) The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Holding Company

– The Indian Hotels Company Limited ("IHCL")

Direct Subsidiary Companies

– Sheena Investments Private Limited ("Sheena")

– ELEL Hotels and Investments Private Limited ("ELEL")

– Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited ("Luthria")

Fellow Subsidiary Company

– Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited ("Zarrenstar")

Associate of the Holding Company

– Taida Trading & Industries Limited ("Taida")

b) Transactions with related parties:

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company		Associate Company	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Payables				
Current Account Due	**82.14**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	94.53	*7.40*	*-*	*-*
Receivables				
Trade receivables	**94.46**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	108.29	*9.29*	*-*	*-*
Purchase of Shares				
Shares Purchased from	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	*-*	**-*	*-*

Footnote: Figures in Italics represent previous year figures.

* Purchase of 1 share of Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited having face value of ₹1/- per share from Taida Trading & Industries Limited for an aggregate value of ₹1/.

Note 29. There are no foreign currency transactions during the current and previous year.

In terms of our report of even date
For Damji Merchant & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner
Membership No.: 183499

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rashna Kararia
Company Secretary

Form AOC - I

(Pursuant to first provison to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/ associate companies / joint ventures

Part "A" : Subsidiaries

Sr. No	Name of Subsidiary Company	The date since when subsidiary was acquired	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit/ (Loss) before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit/ (Loss) after taxation	Proposed Dividend	Effective shareholding
				₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	(%)
	Indian													
1	Sheena Investments Private Ltd.	January 15, 2010	INR	100.00	219.42	320.91	1.49	39.85	18.72	17.11	4.30	12.81	-	100.00%
2	ELEL Hotels and Investments Ltd.	January 15, 2010	INR	282.09	51,819.28	57,687.30	5,585.93	0.93	17.69	(1,314.76)	-	(1,314.76)	-	85.72%
3	Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Ltd.	February 18, 2008	INR	1.00	(6.38)	1.48	6.86	-	-	(0.35)	-	(0.35)	-	87.15%

Footnotes:

i) The financial statements of all subsidiaries are drawn upto the same reporting date as that of the Parent Company, i.e., March 31, 2024

ii) Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations – None

Part "B" : Associates and Joint Ventures

Sr. No.	Name of Associates/ Joint Ventures	Latest Audited Balance Sheet Date	Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was Associated or Acquired	Shares held by the company on the year end			Networth Attributable to Shareholding as Per Latest Audited Balance Sheet (Refer Notes v) (₹ Lakhs)	Profit/loss for the year		Description of How There is Significant Influence	Reason Why the Associate/ Joint Venture is not Consolidated
				No. of Shares	Amount of Investment (Refer Notes iv) (₹ Lakhs)	Extent of Holding (%)		Considered in Consolidation (to the Extent of Group's Effective Shareholding) (₹ Lakhs)	Not Considered in Consolidation (₹ Lakhs)		
	Associates										
	Indian										
	Nil										

Notes:

i) Names of Associates/ Joint Venture which are yet to commence operations – Nil

ii) There is significant influence due to percentage(%) of share holding (more than 20%).

iii) The Company, being intermediate holding company, is exempted from preparing consolidated financial statement.

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rashna Kararia
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Sheena Investments Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Sheena Investments Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, 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 ("ICAI") 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for 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 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;

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

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, 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.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors’ 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 auditors’ report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

- 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.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors’ 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. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph h(vi) 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 March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) The observation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph h(vi) 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 the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure B”.

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

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 which would impact its financial position.

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

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024; and

      iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, 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.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the Company and based on our examination which included test checks and as explained in Note 24 of the financial statements, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility but the same was enabled on June 7, 2023 and has operated since then throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes is possible at that level.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors’ Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No.003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 24220369BILLEP01688

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Sheena Investments Private Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

(i) The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) of the Order are not applicable.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, during the year, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has complied with provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees, and securities, as applicable.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(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 willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there were no term loans taken by the Company and hence the question of the amount of loan so diverted and the purpose for which it is used does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there were no funds raised on short term basis by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year and hence the question of whether the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material 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 including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there have been no whistleblower complaints received during the year by the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion, the Company is statutorily not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013 due to the size and nature of its business. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 7 Core Investment Company/Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of “Companies in the Group” as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period. 5 Registered with RBI and 2 not required to be registered with RBI.

(xvii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause 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, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 24220369BILLEP01688

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

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 Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Sheena Investments Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility 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 control 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"). 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.

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 control 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.

Opinion

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 2024, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 24220369BILLEP01688

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	3	39.85	39.85
Income tax assets (net)		0.11	0.10
		39.96	**39.95**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	4	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5	17.12	14.98
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	6	262.00	252.00
Other financial assets	7	1.83	1.16
		280.95	**268.14**
Total		**320.91**	**308.09**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	100.00	100.00
Other equity	9	219.42	206.61
Total equity		**319.42**	**306.61**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	10		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1.36	1.35
Other financial liabilities	11	-	-
Other current liabilities	12	0.13	0.13
		1.49	**1.48**
Total		**320.91**	**308.09**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

	Note	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	13	1.00	1.00
Other income	14	17.72	12.36
Total Income		**18.72**	**13.36**
Expenses			
Other operating and general expenses	15	1.61	1.70
Total Expenses		**1.61**	**1.70**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**17.11**	**11.66**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**17.11**	**11.66**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		4.72	3.37
Provision for earlier year tax		(0.42)	(0.01)
Deferred tax		-	-
Total		**4.30**	**3.36**
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		**12.81**	**8.30**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the year		**12.81**	**8.30**
Earnings per share:	16		
Basic - (₹)		1.28	0.83
Diluted - (₹)		1.28	0.83
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		10.00	10.00
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus	Total
		Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2022	**100.00**	**198.31**	**298.31**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2023	-	8.30	8.30
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023	**-**	**8.30**	**8.30**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**100.00**	**206.61**	**306.61**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	12.81	12.81
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**12.81**	**12.81**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**100.00**	**219.42**	**319.42**
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Refer Note 2			
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
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Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

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DIN: 06890639

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	17.11	11.66
Adjustments For:		
Interest Income	(17.72)	(12.36)
	(17.72)	**(12.36)**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	**(0.61)**	**(0.70)**
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Trade Receivables	-	-
Other Current Assets	-	-
	-	**-**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	0.01	-
Other Liabilities	-	-
	0.01	**-**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	**(0.60)**	**(0.70)**
Direct Taxes (Paid)/ Refunded	(4.31)	(3.25)
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities (A)	**(4.91)**	**(3.95)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Interest Received	17.05	20.64
Bank Balances not considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents	(10.00)	(12.00)
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**7.05**	**8.64**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
	-	-
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**-**	**-**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**2.14**	**4.69**
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Opening	**14.98**	**10.29**
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Closing	**17.12**	**14.98**
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Refer Note 2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements		

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Director
DIN: 03326335

Himanshu Jain
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DIN: 06890639

Notes to Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1: Background

Sheena Investments Private Limited (the "Company"), a private limited company was incorporated on February 12, 1990. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of investment and also providing management consultancy.

Note 2: Material Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Preparation and Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

b) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Impairment of Investments:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investment in subsidiaries carried at cost less impairment (if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.
- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

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

c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the company as part of the contract.

Consultancy Fees

Consultancy Income is recognised when earned in accordance with the terms of the contract, when collectability is certain and when the performance criteria are met.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

d) Taxes on Income

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current Tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

e) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognised but only disclosed in financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

f) Statement of Cash Flow

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

g) Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement:

Debt Instruments

A ‘debt instrument’ is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the transaction. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

b) Trade Receivables

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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

Gains or Losses on Liabilities Held for Trading are Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated 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 recognised in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to the 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

h) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

a) New Accounting Standards/ Amendments Notified and Adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2023:

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

b) New Standards/ Amendments Notified but Not Yet Effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Investments

		March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Face Value	Holdings As at	(₹ Lakhs)	Holdings As at	(₹ Lakhs)
Non-Current Investments					
Trade Investments:					
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Instruments					
Investments in Associate Companies (At Cost)					
ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited	10	1,108,145	39.80	1,108,145	39.80
Luthria and Lalchandani Hotels and Properties Private Limited	100	50	0.05	50	0.05
Total			**39.85**		**39.85**

Note 4: Trade and Other Receivables

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(Unsecured)		
Others:		
Considered good	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
	-	-

Footnote:

Trade Receivables ageing schedule given below:

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment

(₹ Lakhs)

	Less than 6 Months	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-
	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-

* Figures in italic are for previous year.

Note 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with bank in current account	17.12	14.98
	17.12	**14.98**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 6: Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Balances with banks		
Call and Short-term deposit accounts	262.00	252.00
	262.00	**252.00**
Less: Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the Balance Sheet date and other Earmarked/ Margin Money/ Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current	-	-
	262.00	**252.00**

Note 7: Other Financial Assets

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest receivable		
Bank Deposits	1.83	1.16
Others	-	-
	1.83	**1.16**

Note 8: Share Capital

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised/ Issues Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
10,00,000 (Previous year - 10,00,000)	100.00	100.00
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each		
	100.00	**100.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
10,00,000 (Previous year - 10,00,000)	100.00	100.00
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each, Fully Paid		
	100.00	**100.00**

Footnotes:

i) There has been no change in the equity structure of the Company. No shares had been issued or bought back during the current and comparative periods.

ii) The ultimate Holding Company of the Company is "The Indian Hotels Company Limited".

iii) **Shares held by Holding Company:**

	No. of Shares March 31, 2024	No. of Shares March 31, 2023
Name of the Company		
Holding Company		
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	1,000,000	1,000,000

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

iv) **Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:**

	No. of Shares March 31, 2024	No. of Shares March 31, 2023
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	1,000,000	1,000,000
% of Holding	100%	100%

v) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

vi) **Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters as shown below:**

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year			
Promoter name	**No. of Shares**	**% of total shares**	**% Change during the year**
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	1,000,000	100 %	-

Note 9: Other Equity

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	206.61	198.31
Add: Current year profits	12.81	8.30
	219.42	**206.61**

Note 10: Trade Payables

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Micro and Small Enterprises#	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	-	-
Accrued expenses and others	1.36	1.35
	1.36	**1.35**

Footnote:

Trade Payables ageing schedule given below:

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment

(₹ Lakhs)

	Unbilled dues	Total
MSME#	-	-
	-	**-**
Others	1.36	1.36
	1.35	*1.35*
	1.36	**1.36**
	1.35	***1.35***

* Figures in italic are for previous year.

There are no vendors identified on the basis of information checked by the management who fall under the definition of Micro & Small Enterprises as defined in the “Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006”.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 11: Other financial liabilities

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Payables on Current Account dues:		
Related Parties	-	-
	-	-

Note 12: Other non financial liabilities

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Statutory dues	0.13	0.13
	0.13	**0.13**

Note 13: Revenue from Operations

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Consultancy Fees	1.00	1.00
Total	**1.00**	**1.00**

Note 14: Other Income

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with banks	17.70	12.36
Income tax refund	0.02	-
Total	**17.72**	**12.36**

Note 15: General expenses

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
General expenses consist of the following :		
Rates and Taxes	0.02	0.06
Professional Fees	-	-
Audit Fees		
As statutory auditors	1.48	1.48
As Others services	-	0.06
Other Expenses	0.11	0.10
Total	**1.61**	**1.70**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 16: Earnings Per Share "EPS"

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 – 'Earnings Per Share'		
Profit/ (Loss) after tax - (₹ Lakhs)	12.81	8.30
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	1,000,000	1,000,000
Face Value per Equity Share	10.00	10.00
Earning Per Share - (₹) Basic and Diluted	1.28	0.83

Note 17: Fair Value of Financial Instruments:

IND AS requires the Company to disclose the fair values of its financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, bank fixed deposits, receivables etc. and approximate fair values due to the short term nature of these account balances.

Note 18: Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies:

Financial instruments held by the Company, principally comprise of cash, bank fixed deposits, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the operating, investing and financing activities of the Company.

Financial risk management of the Company is carried out based on guidelines established by the finance division which comes under the purview of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The finance division identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risk in close co-operation with the Group's finance department. The parent company provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well, covering specific areas such as credit risk, investment of excess liquidity, interest rate risk.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company manages and monitors these risks primarily through its operating and financing activities.

Note 19: Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Note 20: 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 manages its liquidity and cash flow profiles to ensure the business operations maintain optimum level of liquidity at all times sufficient to meet contractual obligations as and when they fall due. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled as at the reporting period.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 21: Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the company.

Note 22: Capital Management:

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no borrowings, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Note 23: Segment Reporting:

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 24: Audit Trail:

The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled on June 07, 2023 and has operated since then throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes is possible at that level. Where the audit trail has been enabled, the same was not tampered during the year.

Note 25: Taxation:

Reconciliation of Tax Expense with the Effective Tax

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	17.10	11.66
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 25.17% (previous year @ 25.17%)	4.31	2.94
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	0.41	0.43
	4.72	**3.37**
Prior Period taxes	(0.42)	(0.01)
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	**4.30**	**3.36**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 26: Capital Commitments:

As at March 31, 2024, the Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of capital advance) amounted to ₹ Nil Lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹ Nil Lakhs)

Note 27: Related Party Transactions:

a. The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Ultimate Holding Company
– The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Holding Company
– Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited

Associate Companies
– ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited

Fellow Subsidiary Companies
– Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited

b. Transactions with related parties:

(₹ Lakhs)

	Ultimate Holding Company		Associate	
Particulars	**Transaction amount**	**Outstanding amount**	**Transaction amount**	**Outstanding amount**
Consultancy Fees(Income)	-	-	**1.00**	-
	-	-	*1.00*	-

Foot note: Figures in *Italics* represent previous year figures.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 28: Ratio Analysis:

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% of Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	188.56 times	181.18 times	4%
Debt – Equity (Note ii)	Non-Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	NA	NA	NA
Debt service coverage (Note ii)	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	NA	NA	NA
Return on Equity (Note i)	Profit/ (Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	4%	3%	49%
Inventory Turnover (Note ii)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade Receivable Turnover (Note ii)	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	NA	NA	NA
Trade Payable Turnover	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payrol Cost	Average Trade Payables	1.19 times	1.26 times	(6%)
Net Capital Turnover (Note i)	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e. (Average Current Assets - Average Current Liabilities)	0.07 times	0.05 times	40%
Net Profit Ratio	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	68%	62%	10%
Return on capital employed (Note i)	EBIT	Average Equity + Average Debt + Average Leases	5%	4%	42%
Return on Investment (Note ii)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes:

i) The ratio has improved in the current year vis a vis last year mainly on account of increase in revenue.

ii) Ratio is not applicable to the company.

Note 29: There were no foreign currency transactions during the current and previous year.

In terms of our report of even date

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Form AOC - I

(Pursuant to first provision to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/ associate companies/ joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

Sr. No.	Name of Subsidiary Company	The Date Since when Subsidiary was Acquired	Reporting Currency	Share Capital (₹ Lakhs)	Reserves & Surplus (₹ Lakhs)	Total Assets (₹ Lakhs)	Total Liabilities (₹ Lakhs)	Investments (₹ Lakhs)	Turnover (₹ Lakhs)	Profit/ (Loss) Before Taxation (₹ Lakhs)	Provision for Taxation (₹ Lakhs)	Profit/ (Loss) After Taxation (₹ Lakhs)	Proposed Dividend (₹ Lakhs)	Effective Share-holding (%)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnote:

Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations - None

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Sr. No.	Name of Associates/ Joint Ventures	Latest Audited Balance Sheet Date	Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was Associated or Acquired	Shares held by the company on the year end			Networth Attributable to Shareholding as Per Latest Audited Balance Sheet (₹ Lakhs)	Profit/loss for the year		Description of How There is Significant Influence	Reason Why the Associate/ Joint Venture is not Consolidated
				No. of Shares	Amount of Investment (₹ Lakhs)	Extent of Holding (%)		Considered in Consolidation (to the Extent of Group's Effective Shareholding) (₹ Lakhs)	Not Considered in Consolidation (₹ Lakhs)		
	Associates										
	Indian										
1	ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited (Refer Note (iii))	March 31, 2024	January 15, 2010	1,108,145	39.80	39.28%	20,465.42	NA	NA	Note (ii)	Note (iii)

Notes:

i) Names of Associates/ Joint Venture which are yet to commence operations - None

ii) There is significant influence due to percentage(%) of share holding (more than 20%).

iii) The Company, being intermediate holding company, is exempted from preparing consolidated financial statement.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

	Ashok Binnani	**Himanshu Jain**
Place: Mumbai	Director	Director
Date: April 15, 2024	DIN: 03326335	DIN: 06890639

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of **ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its loss 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 ("ICAI") 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for 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, 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 judgement 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the 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.

– Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

– 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' 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. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph h(vi) 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 March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) The observation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph h(vi) 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 the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 31 to the Ind AS financial statements.

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

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024; and

      iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the Company and based on our examination which included test checks and as explained in Note 35 of the financial statements, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility but the same was enabled on June 7, 2023 and has operated since then throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes is possible at that level.

vii. Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPN6419

Place of Signature: Gurgaon
Date: 16-Apr-2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

(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.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held by the Company. Accordingly reporting on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order with respect to owned property is not applicable.

In respect of immovable properties of land taken on lease and disclosed as right of use assets in the financial statements, the lease/license agreements are in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year and hence paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the company with banks or financial institutions does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, during the year, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has complied with provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees, and securities as applicable.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2024 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 based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2024, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute, except as stated below.

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount Demanded (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount Paid (₹ in Lakhs)	Period to Which Amount Relates*	Forum Where Dispute is Pending
Income Tax Act	Income Tax	13.70	2.74	AY 2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act	Income Tax	63.40	12.68	AY 2014-15	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act	Property Tax	3,969.78	2,151.76#	FY 2010-23	Bombay High Court

* AY – Assessment year, FY – Financial year

- Paid basis directions from Supreme Court to continue its interim order dated 07.09.2018 till the disposal of the main Writ Petition pending before the Bombay High Court.

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(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 willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no term loans were obtained during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments). Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year and hence the question of whether the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material 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 including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there have been no whistleblower complaints received during the year by the Company.

(xi) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion, the Company is statutorily not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013 due to the size and nature of its business. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xv) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 7 Core Investment Company/Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period. 5 registered with RBI & 2 not required to be registered with RBI.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs.201.10 Lakhs in the financial year and Rs. 305.75 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause 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, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPN6419

Place of Signature: Gurgaon
Date: 16-Apr-2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in Paragraph 2(g) on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our Report of Even Date

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 Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility 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 control 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"). 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.

Auditors' 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, 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 control with reference to Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 control 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.

Opinion

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 March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPN6419

Place of Signature: Gurgaon
Date: 16-Apr-2024

Standalone Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-Current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	-
Right-of-use assets	4	68.54	70.04
Capital work-in-progress	3	4,785.19	4,749.04
Intangible assets	5	50,792.57	51,904.81
		55,646.30	**56,723.89**
Financial assets			
Investments	6 (a)	0.93	0.93
Other financial assets	9 (a)	1.02	1.02
Other taxes (Net)		909.62	907.60
Other non-current assets	10 (a)	958.85	958.85
		57,516.72	**58,592.29**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	6 (b)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	99.73	518.58
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent	8	62.35	59.27
Other financial assets	9 (b)	7.23	9.28
Other current assets	10 (b)	1.27	-
		170.58	**587.13**
Total		**57,687.30**	**59,179.42**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	282.09	282.09
Other equity	12	51,819.28	53,134.04
Total equity		**52,101.37**	**53,416.13**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		75.57	75.68
		75.57	**75.68**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		0.10	0.08
Trade payables	13		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		15.51	14.06
Other financial liabilities	14	939.02	1,259.03
Provisions	15	1,675.47	1,675.47
Current tax provisions		2,738.72	2,738.71
Other current liabilities	16	141.54	0.26
		5,510.36	**5,687.61**
Total		**57,687.30**	**59,179.42**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Gurgaon
Date: April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2024

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Other income	17	17.69	16.57
Total Income		**17.69**	**16.57**
Expenses			
Finance cost	18	7.48	7.47
Depreciation & Amortisation	4 / 5	1,113.74	1,113.74
Other operating and general expenses	19	211.23	314.76
Total Expenses		**1,332.45**	**1,435.97**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(1,314.76)**	**(1,419.40)**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**(1,314.76)**	**(1,419.40)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	(700.00)
Deferred tax		-	-
Total		**-**	**(700.00)**
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		**(1,314.76)**	**(719.40)**
Other comprehensive income			
other comprehensive Income for the period		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**(1,314.76)**	**(719.40)**
Earnings per share:	20		
Basic - (₹)		(46.61)	(25.50)
Diluted - (₹)		(46.61)	(25.50)
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		10.00	10.00
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Gurgaon
Date: April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity

as at March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus			
		Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2022	282.09	16,415.23	70,749.87	(33,311.66)	**53,853.44**
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023	-	-	-	(719.40)	**(719.40)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(719.40)**	**(719.40)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**282.09**	**16,415.23**	**70,749.87**	**(34,031.06)**	**53,134.04**
Loss for the period ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	(1,314.76)	**(1,314.76)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the nine months ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,314.76)**	**(1,314.76)**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**282.09**	**16,415.23**	**70,749.87**	**(35,345.82)**	**51,819.28**

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Gurgaon
Date: April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2024

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	(1,314.76)	(1,419.40)
Adjustments For:		
(Profit)/Loss on sale of investments		
Depreciation and Amortisation	1,112.24	1,112.24
Depreciation on Right-of-use-assets	1.50	1.50
Interest on lease liability	7.48	7.47
Interest Income	(17.69)	(16.57)
Provision for Contingencies	-	69.75
	1,103.53	**1,174.39**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	(211.23)	(245.01)
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Loans and advances	(0.32)	(0.80)
Other Current Assets	(1.27)	0.24
	(1.59)	**(0.56)**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	1.44	0.70
Other Liabilities	(178.73)	346.77
	(177.29)	**347.47**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(390.11)	101.90
Direct Taxes (Paid) / Refunded	(2.01)	(11.42)
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities (A)	**(392.12)**	**90.47**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of fixed assets, including capital advances	(36.15)	-
Purchase of current Investments	-	-
Sale of current Investments	-	-
Bank Balances not considered as Cash & Cash Equivalents	(3.08)	(2.70)
Interest Received	20.06	14.70
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(19.17)**	**12.00**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Payment of lease liabilities	(7.56)	(7.56)
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**(7.56)**	**(7.56)**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(418.85)	94.92
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	518.58	423.66
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	99.73	518.58
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2	-
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements		

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Gurgaon
Date: April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2024

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1: Background

ELEL Hotels & Investments Limited ("ELEL" or the "Company"), is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act 1956 on July 9, 1969.

Note 2: Material Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

b) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.
- **Impairment Testing:** Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value in use and fair value less cost to disposal. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic comparable recent transactions and other market conditions.
- **Impairment of Investments:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investment in subsidiary carried at cost less impairment (if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.
- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

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

– **Leases:**

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

Critical Judgements in Determining the Discount Rate: The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

c) Revenue Recognition

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

d) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for making them operational for their intended use. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that its estimated recoverable amount.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to expense the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method, as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for temporary improvements which are depreciated fully the same year of capitalisation.

The assets' useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date and the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Capital work in progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

e) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets includes lease acquisition rights and cost of acquired software Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Expenditure on projects which are not yet ready for intended use are carried as intangible assets under development.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation periods are reviewed and impairment evaluations are carried out at least once a year.

Lease acquisition rights are amortised from the acquisition date over the balance period of the lease.

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

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

f) Impairment of Assets:

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

g) Taxes on Income

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current Tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

h) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the borrowing.

i) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

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

Right of Use Assets

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

Lease Liabilities

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

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

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

Short-term Leases and Leases of Low-value Assets

The Company has opted not to apply the lease accounting model to leases of low-value assets or leases which have a term of less than 12 months. Costs associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

j) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

k) Statement of Cash Flow:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

l) Financial Instruments:

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

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement:

Debt Instruments

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

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

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

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Equity Investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

– The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

– The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

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

Gains or Losses on Liabilities Held for Trading are Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated 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 recognised in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to the 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Recent Accounting and Other Pronouncements

a) New Accounting Standards/Amendments Notified and Adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2023:

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(b) New Standards/Amendments Notified but not yet Effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, Unless Otherwise Stated)

(₹ Lakhs)

	Office Equipment	Total	Capital Work in Progress
Cost (Refer Footnote below)			
At April 1, 2022	**8.14**	**8.14**	**4,718.28**
Additions	-	-	30.76
Adjustment	-	-	-
Disposals/ Transfer	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**8.14**	**8.14**	**4,749.04**
Additions	-	-	36.15
Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals/ Transfer	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**8.14**	**8.14**	**4,785.19**
Depreciation			
At April 1, 2022	8.14	8.14	-
Charge for the period	-	-	
Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	
At March 31, 2023	**8.14**	**8.14**	**-**
Charge for the period	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	
At March 31, 2024	**8.14**	**8.14**	**-**
Net Block			
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**4,749.04**
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**4,785.19**

Footnotes:

On transition to Ind AS, carrying value of all the tangible assets under the previous GAAP is considered as the deemed cost under Ind AS. All accumulated depreciations were accordingly adjusted from the cost as on April 1, 2015.

As at March 31, 2024

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule.

CWIP pertains to the development of a hotel property in Mumbai. The project could not be commenced and pending regulatory approval. The company is liaisoning with the authority for the approval and submitting information as required by them.

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	36.15	30.76	-	4,718.28	4,785.19
Total	**36.15**	**30.76**	**-**	**4,718.28**	**4,785.19**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

As at March 31, 2023

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	30.76	-	-	4,718.28	4,749.04
Total	**30.76**	**-**	**-**	**4,718.28**	**4,749.04**

Note 4: Right-of-use Assets

(₹ Lakhs)

	Leasehold Land	Total
At April 1, 2022		
Opening Balance	76.04	76.04
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**76.04**	**76.04**
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**76.04**	**76.04**
Depreciation		
At April 1, 2022	4.50	4.50
Charge for the period	1.50	1.50
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**6.00**	**6.00**
Charge for the period	1.50	1.50
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**7.50**	**7.50**
At March 31, 2024		
Net Block		
At March 31, 2023	**70.04**	**70.04**
At March 31, 2024	**68.54**	**68.54**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 5: Intangible Assets (Acquired)

(₹ Lakhs)

	Leasehold property Rights	Total
Cost (Refer Footnotes below)		
At April 1, 2022	60,802.70	60,802.70
Additions	-	-
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**60,802.70**	**60,802.70**
Additions	-	-
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**60,802.70**	**60,802.70**
Amortisation		
At April 1, 2022	7,785.65	7,785.65
Charge for the period	1,112.24	1,112.24
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**8,897.89**	**8,897.89**
Charge for the period	1,112.24	1,112.24
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**10,010.13**	**10,010.13**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2023	**51,904.81**	**51,904.81**
At March 31, 2024	**50,792.57**	**50,792.57**

Footnotes:

i On transition to Ind AS, carrying value of all the intangible assets under the previous GAAP is considered as the deemed cost under Ind AS. All accumulated amortisation was accordingly adjusted from the cost as on April 1, 2015.

ii Pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation dated April 1, 2006, all the assets and liabilities including the existing assets and liabilities of the Company were recorded by the Company at their respective fair values as on the appointed date i.e. April 1, 2006 determined by an independent Government approved valuer. This resulted into a gain of ₹70,652.96 Lakhs on fair valuation of leasehold land owned by the Company. As prescribed in the Scheme of Amalgamation and approved by the Honourable High Court, Mumbai the increase in book value arising on fair valuation of leasehold land of the Company has been credited to General Reserve.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 6: Investments

	Face Value	March 31, 2024 Holdings no. of Shares	March 31, 2024 (₹ Lakhs)	March 31, 2023 Holdings no. of Shares	March 31, 2023 (₹ Lakhs)
a) Non Current Investments					
Trade Investments:					
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Instruments					
Investments in Subsidiary Companies (At Cost)					
Luthria and Lalchandani Hotels and Properties Private Limited	100	900	0.82	900	0.82
			0.82		**0.82**
Others					
National Savings Certificates 'NSC' (Refer note below)			0.11		0.11
Footnote					
NSC pledged as security with Accounts Officer, State Excise, Mumbai					
			0.93		**0.93**

	March 31, 2024 Holdings no. of Shares	March 31, 2024 (₹ Lakhs)	March 31, 2023 Holdings no. of Shares	March 31, 2023 (₹ Lakhs)
b) Current Investments				
Investments in Mutual Fund Units				
Tata Liquid Fund Regular Plan - Growth	-	-	-	-
Tata Overnight Fund Plan - Growth	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-		-

Note 7: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash on hand	-	0.05
Balances with bank in current account	19.73	18.53
Balances with bank in call and short term deposit account	80.00	500.00
(Original maturity less then 3 months)		
	99.73	**518.58**

Note 8: Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Balances with banks		
Call and Short-term deposit accounts	-	-
Margin money deposits	62.35	59.27
	62.35	**59.27**

Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the Balance Sheet date and other Earmarked / Margin Money / Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 9: Other Financial Assets

(₹ Lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	**Non Current**		
	Deposits with Public Bodies and Others at amortised costs		
	Public Bodies and Others	1.02	1.02
		1.02	**1.02**
b)	**Current**		
	Interest receivable	2.63	5.00
	Others	-	-
		2.63	**5.00**
	On Current Account dues:		
	Related Parties	4.60	4.28
	Others	-	-
		4.60	**4.28**
		7.23	**9.28**

Note 10: Other Assets

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non Current		
Capital advances	-	-
Deposits with Government Authoritites	958.85	958.85
	958.85	**958.85**
Current		
Prepaid Expenses	1.18	-
Others	0.09	-
	1.27	**-**

Footnotes:

This includes ₹954 Lakhs paid to Muncipal Coporation of Greater Mumbai "MCGM" in respect of a property tax matter which the Company has paid under protest.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 11: Share Capital

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
30,00,000 (Previous year - 30,00,000)	300.00	300.00
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each		
	300.00	**300.00**
Issued Share Capital		
28,20,887 (Previous year - 28,20,887)	282.09	282.09
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each		
	282.09	**282.09**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
28,20,887 (Previous year - 28,20,887)	282.09	282.09
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each, Fully Paid		
	282.09	**282.09**

Footnotes:

(i) There has been no change in the equity structure of the Company. No shares had been issued or buy back during the current and comparative periods.

ii) The Ultimate Holding Company of the Company is "The Indian Hotels Company Limited".

iii) Shares held by the Holding Company along with its subsidiaries and associates Companies are as below:

(₹ Lakhs)

	No. of Shares March 31, 2024	No. of Shares March 31, 2023
Name of the Company		
Intermediate Holding Company		
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	13,09,896	13,09,896
Fellow Subsidiary Company		
Sheena Investments Private Limited	11,08,145	11,08,145
iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company Promoter		
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	13,09,896	13,09,896
% of Holding	46.44%	46.44%
Sheena Investments Private Limited	11,08,145	11,08,145
% of Holding	39.28%	39.28%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	4,02,846	4,02,846
% of Holding	14.28%	14.28%

v) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proporation to their shareholding.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 12: Other Equity

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Securities Premium		
Opening and Closing Balance	16,415.23	16,415.23
General Reserve		
Opening and Closing Balance	70,749.87	70,749.87
(Refer footnote (ii) to note 5)		
Retained Earnings		
Deficit at the beginning of the year	(34,031.06)	(33,311.66)
Add: Current period loss	(1,314.76)	(719.40)
Closing Retained Earnings	**(35,345.82)**	**(34,031.06)**
Reserves and Surplus Total	**51,819.28**	**53,134.04**

Note 13: Trade Payables

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade payable to Micro and Small Enterprises		
Others		
Vendor Payables	8.68	4.51
Accrued expenses and others	6.83	9.55
	15.51	**14.06**

Footnote:

The Company has not received any information from the vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the MSMED Act) and hence disclosure, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year-end together with interest paid / payable under the MSMED Act, have not been given.

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	7.78	-	-	0.90	8.68
(iii) Accrued Expenses	6.83	-	-	-	-	6.83
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6.83**	**7.78**	**-**	**-**	**0.90**	**15.51**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	3.61	-	-	0.90	4.51
(iii) Accrued Expenses	9.55	-	-	-	-	9.55
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**9.55**	**3.61**	**-**	**-**	**0.90**	**14.06**

Note 14: Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other payables		
Related Parties	-	-
Others	931.98	1,251.99
	931.98	**1,251.99**
Deposits from others		
Unsecured	7.04	7.04
	7.04	**7.04**
	939.02	**1,259.03**

Note 15: Provisions

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A) Short term provisions		
Provision for Contingencies (Refer Footnote (i))	1,675.47	1,675.47
Others	-	-
	1,675.47	**1,675.47**

Footnotes:

(i) Provision for Contingencies include provisions for the following:

(₹ Lakhs)

	Opening Balance	Addition	(Deletion)	Closing Balance
Disputed claims for taxes, levies and duties	1,457.77	8.33	8.33	1,457.77
	1,388.01	*262.34*	*192.58*	*1,457.77*
Disputes in respect of Employee settlement	217.70	-	-	217.70
	217.70	-	-	*217.70*
Total	**1,675.47**	**8.33**	**8.33**	**1,675.47**
	1,605.71	*262.34*	*192.58*	*1,675.47*

a) The above matters are under litigation/ negotiation and the timing of the cash flows cannot be currently determined.

b) Figures in *italics* are in respect of previous year.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 16: Other Liabilities

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Statutory dues	0.28	0.26
Others	141.26	-
	141.54	**0.26**

Note 17: Other Income

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Inter-corporate deposits	-	-
Deposits with Bank	17.69	16.43
	17.69	**16.43**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	-	0.14
Total	**17.69**	**16.57**
Profit on sale of current investment	-	-
Gain on Current Investments carried at fair value	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	**17.69**	**16.57**

Note 18: Finance Cost

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on Lease liability	7.48	7.47
Total	**7.48**	**7.47**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 19: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ Lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	**Operating expenses consist of the following:**		
	Fuel, Power and Light	4.10	4.46
	Repairs to Others	3.34	9.68
	Payment to security Agency	34.10	34.54
	Other Operating Expenses	0.83	0.72
	Total	**42.37**	**49.40**
(ii)	**General expenses consist of the following:**		
	Rent	1.36	69.74
	Rates and Taxes	143.17	185.36
	Printing and Stationery	0.11	0.13
	Professional Fees	19.39	5.19
	Directors' fees	-	-
	Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (a))	4.66	4.66
	Other Expenses	0.17	0.28
		168.86	**265.36**
	Total	**211.23**	**314.76**

Footnotes:

(₹ Lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	**Payment made to Statutory Auditors:**		
	As auditors	4.13	4.13
	For other services	0.53	0.53
		4.66	**4.66**

Note 20: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 - 'Earnings Per Share'.		
Profit / (Loss) after tax - (₹Lakhs)	(1,314.76)	(719.40)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	28,20,887	28,20,887
Face Value per Equity Share	10.00	10.00
Earning Per Share - (₹) Basic and Diluted	**(46.61)**	**(25.50)**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 21: Fair Value of Financial Instruments.

IND AS requires the Company to disclose the fair values of its financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, receivables etc., approximate fair values due to the short term nature of these account balances.

The current investments in Mutual Funds are valued and carried at the net asset value as published by respective Mutual Fund Houses.

Note 22: Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Financial instruments held by the company, principally comprise of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the operating, investing and financing activities of the company.

Financial risk management of the company is carried out based on guidelines established by the finance division which comes under the purview of the Board of Directors of the company.

The finance division identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risk in close co-operation with the Group's finance department. The parent company provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well, covering specific areas such as credit risk, investment of excess liquidity, interest rate risk.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The company manages and monitors these risks primarily through its operating and financing activities.

Note 23: Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Note 24: 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 manages its liquidity and cash flow profiles to ensure the business operations maintain optimum level of liquidity at all times sufficient to meet contractual obligations as and when they fall due. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled as at the reporting period.

Note 25: Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the company.

Note 26: Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no borrowings, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 27: Segment Reporting

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 28: Tax Disclosure

a) Income Tax Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	-	-
In respect of earlier years	-	(700.00)
Deferred Tax		
In respect of the current year	-	-
In respect of earlier years	-	-
Total tax expense recognised in the current year.	**-**	**(700.00)**

b) Reconciliation of Tax expense with the Effective Tax:

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(1,314.76)	(1419.41)
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 26% (previous year @ 26%)	(341.84)	(369.05)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	289.93	289.92
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation (like dividend income)	-	-
Others	-	-
Deferred tax asset not recognised in statement of profit & loss	51.91	79.13
Tax Expenses recognised in Profit & Loss	-	-
Prior year taxes as shown above	-	(700.00)
Income tax recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**-**	**(700.00)**

c) Deferred Tax

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Unabsorbed tax losses/depreciation for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	1,529.42	1,272.89
Deferred tax asset not created @ 26 % (Previous year @ 26%)	397.65	330.95

Footnotes:

These tax loss carry forwards of approximately ₹1,529.42 Lakhs and ₹1,272.89 as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively, expires in various years through fiscal 2030. Due to continuing losses, no deferred tax asset has been created on prudent basis.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 29: Capital Commitments

As on March 31, 2024, the Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on3 capital account not provided for (net of capital advance) amounted to ₹ Nil Lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹ Nil Lakhs)

Note 30: The Company has issued bank guarantee of ₹50 lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹50 Lakhs) to Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai for certain development work in site for Solid Waste Management. The Company had deposited equivalent amount with the bank for the issuance of this guarantee.

Note 31: Contingent Liabilities

(₹ Lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	Income Tax Including interest (Demands raised under Income-tax Act, 1961 in respect of assessment years 1988-89, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1992-93, and 1996-97 where the matter is under appeal with High Court)	-	-
	Demand raised under Income-tax Act, 1961 in respect of assessment year 2017-18 & 2014-15	77.11	77.11
b)	Property tax (Also refer note # 10 for amount paid under protest)	-	2,272.01

Pursuant to Supreme Court decision in a general property tax related matter, contingent liability as on March 31, 2024 assessed as Rs. Nil.

Note 32: The Company is engaged in business of hoteliering. It has the leasehold rights for the site where erstwhile 'Sea Rock' hotel stood which was demolished for redevelopment. Currently, the plan for re-building of the hotel is under consideration pending regulatory approvals.

Note 33: Ind AS – 116 "Leases"

The Company's leased assets mainly comprise land parcel. The term of property lease is 99 years. The lease term remaining as on Balance Sheet date is 46 years.

a. Total Lease Liabilities are Analysed as Follows:

(₹ Lakhs)

Denominated in the following currencies:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Indian Rupees	75.75	75.75
	-	-
Total	**75.75**	**75.75**
Analysed as		
Current	00.10	00.08
Non-current	75.57	75.68
Total	**75.67**	**75.75**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

b. Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1.50	1.50
Expense relating to variable lease payments	-	69.75
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	7.48	7.47
Total recognised in the Statement of profit & loss	**8.98**	**78.72**

c. Exposure to Future Cash Flows

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations:

(₹ Lakhs)

Maturity analysis:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	7.55	7.55
Between 1 and 2 years	7.55	7.55
Between 2 and 5 years	22.67	22.67
More than 5 years	302.31	309.86
Total	**340.05**	**347.63**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 34: Ratios

Sr. No	Ratio	in times/%	Current Year	Previous Year	Numerator	Denominator	Variance
a)	Current Ratio (refer note 1)	in times	0.03	0.10	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	(70%)
b)	Debt – Equity	in times	-	-	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	-
c)	Debt service coverage	in times	-	-	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	-
d)	Return on Equity (refer note 2)	in %	(2.52)	(1.35)	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	87%
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	-	-	Revenue from operations	* Average Trade Receivables	
g)	Trade Payable Turnover (refer note 1)	in times	13.62	22.39	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	* Trade Payables	(39%)
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	-	-	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e (Avg Current Assets - Avg Current Liabilities)	NA
i)	Net Profit Ratio (refer note 2)	in %	(74.32)	(43.42)	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	71%
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	(2.47)	(2.64)	EBIT	* Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases	(6%)
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1. Decrease on account of liquidation of short term Bank Deposits to payment to vendors.
2. Due to reversal of tax provision created in earlier years during previous year.
3. Other Ratios not applicable as company is under Project Phase.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 35: Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled on June 7, 2023 and has operated since then throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes is possible at that level. Where the audit trail has been enabled, the same was not tampered during the year.

Note 36: Related Party Transactions

a. The Names of Related parties of the Company are as under:

Ultimate Holding Company

– The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Intermediate Holding Company

– Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited

Fellow subsidiary and significant shareholder

– Sheena Investments Private Limited

Subsidiary

– Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited

b. Transactions with Related Parties:

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company		Subsidiary / Fellow subsidiary		Other related Parties	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Payables						
Current account due	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultancy Fees incurred	-	-	1.00	-	-	-
	-	-	*1.00*	-	-	-
Receivables						
Current account	-	-	-	4.60	-	-
	-	-	-	*4.28*	-	-

Footnote: Figures in *Italic* represent previous year figures.

Note 37: There are no foreign currency transactions during the current and previous year.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Gurgaon
Date: April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2024

Form AOC - I

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)
Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/ associate companies / joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

Sr. No	Name of Subsidiary Company	The Date Since when Subsidiary was Acquired	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit/ (Loss) before Taxation	Provision for Taxation	Profit/ (Loss) after Taxation	Proposed Dividend	Effective Shareholding
				(₹ Lakhs)	(₹ Lakhs)	(₹ Lakhs)	(₹ Lakhs)	(₹ Lakhs)	(₹ Lakhs)	(₹ Lakhs)	(₹ Lakhs)	(₹ Lakhs)	(₹ Lakhs)	(%)
	Indian													
1	Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited		INR	1.00	(6.38)	1.48	6.85	-	-	(0.35)	-	(0.35)	-	90.00%

Footnotes:

i) The financial statements of the subsidiary is drawn upto the same reporting date as that of the Parent Company, i.e., March 31, 2024

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Not applicable

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Ideal Ice Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Ideal Ice Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its loss 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 ("ICAI") 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for 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, 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

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements 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, 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.

Auditors’ 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 auditors’ 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the 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.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors’ 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 auditors’ report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

- 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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

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

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph (h) (vi) 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 March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

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

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 which would impact its financial position.

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

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024; and

      iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the Company and software vendor and based on our examination which included test checks and as explained in Note 41 of the financial statements, 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, except for;

a) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled at the application layer of the accounting software which is mainly ERP for masters and transactions majorly during June 2023 and July 2023 and in case of QSR ERP, feature of recording audit trail for vendor master.

b) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting softwares used for maintaining the books of account.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the respective accounting softwares, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership No.: 237588
UDIN: 24237588BKGDJR7575

Place of Signature: Bangalore
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Ideal Ice Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

(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.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, physically verification is not due in the current year and hence no verification has been carried out during the year.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property hence sub-clause (c) is not applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year and hence this clause is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records are not 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the Company with banks or financial institutions does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014(as amended). Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(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 willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no funds raised on short-term basis have been utilised for long-term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made preferential allotment or private placement of shares during the year and requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material 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 including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports of the Internal Auditors of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Group has four CICs which are registered with the Reserve bank of India and two CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve bank of India.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹1,014 lakhs in the financial year and ₹653 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause 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, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership No.: 237588
UDIN: 24237588BKGDJR7575

Place of Signature: Bangalore
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

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 Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Ideal Ice Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility 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 control 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"). 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.

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 control 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.

Opinion

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 March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership No.: 237588
UDIN: 24237588BKGDJR7575

Place of Signature: Bangalore
Date: April 15, 2024

Balance sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

			Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
I.	**Assets**				
(1)	**Non-current assets**				
	(a)	Property, plant and equipment	3	119	639
	(b)	Capital work-in-progress	35	1	82
	(c)	Right of use assets	31a	117	1,427
	(d)	Intangible assets	4	798	888
	(e)	Financial assets			
		(i) Investments	5	0	0
		(ii) Other financial assets	6	60	155
	(f)	Deferred tax assets (net)	7	-	132
	(g)	Income Tax assets (net)	8	96	76
	(h)	Other non-current asset	9	-	17
				1,191	**3,416**
(2)	**Current assets**				
	(a)	Inventories	10	15	172
	(b)	Financial assets			
		(i) Trade receivables	11	283	229
		(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	143	102
		(iii) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	1	1
		(iv) Other financial assets	6	200	233
	(c)	Other assets	13	58	143
				700	**880**
		Total Assets (1+2)		**1,891**	**4,296**
II.	**Equity and Liabilities**				
(1)	**Equity**				
	(a)	Share capital	14	3,492	1,499
	(b)	Other equity	15	(2,598)	(738)
				894	**761**
	Liabilities				
(2)	**Non-current Liabilities**				
	(a)	Financial liabilities			
		(i) Borrowings	16	350	1,490
		(ii) Lease liability	16	40	1,292
		(ii) Other financial liabilities	17	-	-
	(b)	Provisions	18	24	18
				414	**2,800**
(3)	**Current Liabilities**				
	(a)	Financial liabilities			
		(i) Borrowings	16	-	-
		(ii) Lease liability	16	53	176
		(ii) Trade payables			
		a) Dues of micro and small enterprises	19	9	10
		b) Dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	19	347	429
		(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	146	91
	(b)	Other liabilities	20	24	27
	(c)	Provisions	18	4	2
				583	**735**
		Total Equity and Liabilities (1+2+3)		**1,891**	**4,296**
		Summary of material accounting policies	2		

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

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership Number: 237588

Place: Bengaluru
Date:

For and on behalf of the Board
Ideal Ice Limited

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Place: Mumbai
Date:

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Place: Mumbai
Date:

Manoj Panasare
CS, CFO and CEO
Membership Number: A47153

Place: Bengaluru
Date:

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

		Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
I	**Revenue**			
	Revenue from operations	21	2,693	2,464
	Other income	22	8	7
	Total income		**2,701**	**2,471**
II	**Expenses**			
	Food & beverages consumed		693	463
	Employee benefits expense and payment to contractors	23	810	755
	Finance costs	24	233	293
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	653	378
	Other operating and general expenditure	26	2,042	1,232
	Total expenses		**4,431**	**3,121**
III	**Loss before exceptional items and tax**		**(1,730)**	**(650)**
IV	**Exceptional items**		-	-
V	**Loss before tax (I-II-III-IV)**		**(1,730)**	**(650)**
	Tax expense/(Income)	27		
	i) Current tax		-	
	ii) Deferred tax		132	(132)
VI	**Total tax/(Income) expense**		**132**	**(132)**
VII	**Loss for the year (V - VI)**		**(1,862)**	**(518)**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income/(loss)**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or (loss)			
	- Remeasurement of the defined benefit asset/(liability)		2	0
	(ii) Income tax effect			
	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of income tax		**2**	**0**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)**		**(1,860)**	**(518)**
	Earnings per equity share (₹)	28		
	(a) Basic		(11.70)	(8.31)
	(b) Diluted		(11.70)	(8.31)
	Summary of material accounting policies	2		

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

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership Number: 237588

Place: Bengaluru
Date:

For and on behalf of the Board
Ideal Ice Limited

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Place: Mumbai
Date:

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Place: Mumbai
Date:

Manoj Panasare
CS, CFO and CEO
Membership Number: A47153

Place: Bengaluru
Date:

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2024

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of ₹10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

(₹ lakhs)

	No.	Amount
As at March 31, 2022	**58,77,924**	**588**
Issued during the year	91,10,781	911
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**1,49,88,705**	**1,499**
Issued during the year	1,99,34,977	1,993
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors		
As at March 31, 2024	**3,49,23,682**	**3,492**

B. Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders	
	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained earnings	
As at March 31, 2022	(220)	(220)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Loss for the year	(518)	(518)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**(738)**	**(738)**
As at March 31, 2023	(738)	(738)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Loss for the year	(1,862)	(1,862)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	2	2
As at March 31, 2024	**(2,598)**	**(2,598)**

Summary of material accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership Number: 237588

Place: Bengaluru
Date:

For and on behalf of the Board
Ideal Ice Limited

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Place: Mumbai
Date:

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Place: Mumbai
Date:

Manoj Panasare
CS, CFO and CEO
Membership Number: A47153

Place: Bengaluru
Date:

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A.	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**		
	Loss for the year	(1,730)	(650)
	Non-cash adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:		
	Depreciation	653	378
	Liabilities/provision no longer required written back	(4)	(1)
	Property, plant and equipments Written off	219	-
	Bad Debts/doubtful advances written off	27	-
	Provision for Bad Debts	14	-
	Loss on Sale of Assets	129	-
	Interest income	(5)	(6)
	Finance cost	233	293
	Operating (loss)/profit before working capital changes	**(464)**	**14**
	Working capital adjustments:		
	Inventories	156	(76)
	Trade and Other Receivables	(96)	237
	Other current financial assets	33	(149)
	Other non-current financial assets	95	(132)
	Other Current Assets	84	7
	Other Non-current Assets	(4)	(69)
	Trade Payables	(79)	20
	Other Current Liabilities	52	(456)
	Short-term provisions	1	1
	Long-term Provisions	8	7
	Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	**(211)**	**(595)**
	Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		
	Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities	**(211)**	**(595)**
B.	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**		
	Purchase of fixed assets, including capital advances	(146)	(308)
	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	13	
	Interest Income	5	6
	Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	**(128)**	**(302)**

Statement of Cash Flows (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
C.	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**		
	Proceeds from issue of share capital	1,993	911
	Proceeds from long-term Loans	500	1,200
	Proceeds from other short-term borrowings	200	100
	Finance costs	(151)	(174)
	Repayment of borrowings	(1,840)	(1,010)
	Repayment of Lease liability	(322)	(380)
	Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	**380**	**647**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	41	(250)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	102	352
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**143**	**102**
	Components of cash and cash equivalents		
	Balances with banks – on current accounts	143	102
	Balances with banks – deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-
	Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 12)	**143**	**102**

Summary of material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership Number: 237588

Place: Bengaluru
Date:

For and on behalf of the Board
Ideal Ice Limited

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Place: Mumbai
Date:

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Place: Mumbai
Date:

Manoj Panasare
CS, CFO and CEO
Membership Number: A47153

Place: Bengaluru
Date:

Notes to Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

1 Corporate Information

Ideal Ice Limited (formerly Ideal Ice Cold Storage Co. Ltd.) is incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Colaba, Mumbai – 400 001. The name of the Company was changed to Ideal Ice Limited w.e.f. September 16, 2021

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 15, 2024

2 Material Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of Compliance:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis.

(b) Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

Accounting policies have been applied consistently except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard require a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

All amounts included in the financial statements are reported in lakhs of Indian rupees (₹) except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

(c) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the carrying

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the Balance Sheet date. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

- **Impairment Testing:** Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.
- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and their tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

  Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.
- **Defined Benefit Plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, etc. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

(d) Revenue Recognition:

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

Revenue towards satisfaction of performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of contract.

Management and Operating Fees: Management fees earned from bungalows managed by the Company are usually under long-term contracts with the bungalow owner. Under Management and Operating Agreements, the Company's performance obligation is to provide bungalow management services and/or a license to use the Company's trademark and other intellectual property. Management and incentive fee is earned as a percentage of revenue and/or profit and are recognised when earned in accordance with the terms of the contract based on the underlying revenue, when collectability is certain and when the performance criteria are met. Both are treated as variable consideration.

Food and Beverage Income: Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue from food and beverage sale which is recognised once the food and beverages are sold.

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(e) Employee Benefits:

i. Provident Fund:

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary), which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

ii. Gratuity Fund:

The Company accounts for the net present value of its obligations for gratuity benefits, based on an independent actuarial valuation, determined on the basis of the projected unit credit method, carried out as at the Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Compensated Absences:

The Company has a scheme for compensated absences for employees, the liability for which is determined on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, carried out at the Balance Sheet date.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), expenses directly related to the location of assets and making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs. Initial estimate shall also include costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An assets' carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets are as follows:

Improvements to buildings	10 Years
Computers	6 to 10 Years
Furniture and fixtures	8 years
Office equipment	10 years
Plant & Machinery	7 to 10 years

For the assets acquired from Tata consumer products limited, management has reassessed and considered the useful life based on its technical evaluation.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

Capital work-in-progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment's are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

(g) Intangible Assets (Trade marks):

Trademarks acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at the fair value of consideration paid. Following initial recognition, trademarks are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

Trademarks having finite lives have been ascribed a useful life of 10 years based on technical evaluation.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation periods are reviewed and impairment evaluations are carried out at least once a year.

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

(h) Impairment of Assets:

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) Foreign Currency Translation:

Initial Recognition:

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions (other than advance receipt or payment of foreign currency) receipts or payments are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. The foreign currency transactions received or paid in advance are accounted at the date of receipt or payment of foreign currency.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Subsequent Recognition:

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were the fair value measured.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period. Exchange differences on restatement of other monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Effective April 01, 2018 the Company has adopted Appendix B to Ind AS 21- Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration which clarifies the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The effect on account of adoption of this amendment was insignificant.

(j) Non-current Assets held for Sale:

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable and expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(k) Assets taken on Lease:

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

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

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost and they are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased assets or renewal of the leases at the end of the lease term, recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated to a residual value over the shorter of their estimated useful life or lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise. Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option and any lease modification.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and the principal portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flow from financing activities.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(l) Inventories:

Stock of food and beverages and stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a Weighted Average basis) or net realisable value. Cost include the cost of fair value of consideration paid including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase.

(m) Income Taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current Tax:

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(n) Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation and the unwinding of the discount is recognised as interest expense.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Contingent liabilities are recognised only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

(o) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss using the effective interest method.

(p) Cash and Cash Equivalent (for the purpose of cash flow statements):

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(q) Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

(r) Segment Reporting:

The Company identifies operating segments based on the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the committee that makes strategic decisions.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Inter-segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market/fair value factors. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under “unallocated revenue/ expenses/ assets/ liabilities”.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(s) Financial Instruments:

Financial Assets:

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Classification:

– **Cash and Cash Equivalents –** Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

– **Debt Instruments –** The Company classifies its debt instruments as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Movements in the carrying value are taken through Other Comprehensive Income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income on such financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

– Equity Instruments - The Company subsequently measures all equity investments (other than the investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates which are measured at cost) at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in Other Comprehensive Income

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

("FVOCI"), there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in Other Comprehensive Income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments that are not held for trading.

When the equity investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Retained Earnings directly.

Derecognition:

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of Financial Assets:

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

Financial Liabilities:

Initial Recognition and Measurement:

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value, through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

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

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

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 the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

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 Effective Interest Rate ('EIR'). The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

New and Amended Standards Adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2023:

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixture	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Gross block					
As at March 31, 2022	**91**	**8**	**57**	**232**	**388**
Additions	102	37	138	57	334
Disposals					-
As at March 31, 2023	**193**	**45**	**195**	**289**	**722**
Additions	82	17	113		212
Disposals	186	21	161	191	559
As at March 31, 2024	**89**	**41**	**147**	**98**	**375**
Depreciation					
As at March 31, 2022	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
Charge for the year	23	4	21	32	80
Disposals					-
As at March 31, 2023	**23**	**4**	**23**	**32**	**82**
Charge for the year	135	39	136	60	370
Disposals	107	10	79	0	196
As at March 31, 2024	**52**	**32**	**80**	**92**	**256**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2023	**170**	**41**	**172**	**257**	**640**
As at March 31, 2024	**37**	**9**	**67**	**6**	**119**

4. Intangible Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Trademarks	Softwares	Total
Gross block			
As at March 31, 2022	**1,034**		**1,034**
Additions			-
Disposals			
As at March 31, 2023	**1,034**		**1,034**
Additions		15	15
Disposals			
As at March 31, 2024	**1,034**	**15**	**1,049**
Amortisation			
As at March 31, 2022	**43**	**-**	**43**
Charge for the year	103		103
Disposals	-		
As at March 31, 2023	**146**	**-**	**146**
Charge for the year	104	2	106
Disposals	-		
As at March 31, 2024	**250**	**2**	**252**
Net block			
As at March 31, 2023	**888**	**-**	**888**
As at March 31, 2024	**784**	**14**	**798**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

5. Investments*

(Unquoted)

(₹ lakhs)

	Non-current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Investment in equity shares	0	0
Total Investments	**0**	**0**

* Investment of 1 equity share of ₹1 each in Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited

6. Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)				
Receivable from related party (refer note 32)	-			-
Others	60	155	22	
Other advances/receivable on current account dues				
Receivable from related party (refer note 32)			15	197
Others			163	36
Total Other financial assets	**60**	**155**	**200**	**233**

7. Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:		
a) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	(10)
b) Provision for employee benefits	-	5
c) Leases	-	10
d) Unabsorbed losses	-	127
Total deferred tax assets (net)	**-**	**132**

* As per the Indian Accounting Standard 12, “Income taxes”, the Company has unused tax losses of ₹1,068 lakhs as on March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023 ₹450 lakhs). As a matter of prudence and considering the early years of business, deferred tax assets of ₹479 lakhs are not recognised.

Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) (Net):

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Amount (charged)/credited in Statement of Profit and Loss	(132)	132
Amount (charged)/credited in OCI	-	-
Closing balance	**(132)**	**132**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

8. Tax Assets (net)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Tax deducted at source	96	76
Total tax assets	**96**	**76**

9. Other Non-current Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Capital advance	-	17
Total other assets	**-**	**17**

10. Inventories

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Food and beverages	15	78
Stores and operating supplies		94
Total inventories	**15**	**172**

* During the current year, the Company has written off inventories worth ₹155 lakhs.

11. Trade Receivables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Unsecured		
Considered good		
Receivable from related party (refer note 32)	97	110
Others	186	119
Total trade receivable	**283**	**229**

Refer note 37 for Trade Receivables ageing schedule

(₹ lakhs)

Description	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good	283	229
Significant increase in credit risk		
Credit impaired	8	
Less: Loss allowance	(8)	
Total	**283**	**229**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

12. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

Description	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with banks		
i) in current accounts	139	95
Cash in hand	4	7
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent		
Call and short-term deposit accounts	1	1
Total cash and cash equivalents	**143**	**104**

13. Other Current Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	1	68
GST receivables	45	52
Other current assets	2	-
Advance to suppliers		
To others	10	22
Total other assets	**58**	**143**

14. Share Capital

	Number	(₹ lakhs)
Equity share capital		
Authorised share capital		
As at March 31, 2023	1,50,00,000	1,500
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	2,50,00,000	2,500
As at March 31, 2024	**4,00,00,000**	**4,000**

(a) Issued Equity Capital

	Number	(₹ lakhs)
As at March 31, 2023	1,49,88,705	1,499
Increase/(decrease) during the year	1,99,34,977	1,993
As at March 31, 2024	**3,49,23,682**	**3,492**

(b) Subscribed and fully paid up :

	Number	(₹ lakhs)
As at March 31, 2023	1,49,88,705	1,499
Increase/(decrease) during the year	1,99,34,977	1,993
As at March 31, 2024	**3,49,23,682**	**3,492**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(c) Details of Shares held by each Shareholder holding more than 5% Shares:

(₹ lakhs)

Description	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares held	% of holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% of holding in that class of shares
Indian Hotels Company Limited	3,49,23,682	100%	1,49,88,705	100%

Rights, preferences and contingencies attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares, having a par value of ₹10. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amount. However, as on date no such preferential amounts exist. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The Company has not allotted any fully paid equity shares by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date nor has issued shares for consideration other than cash.

(d) Shares held by Promoters

% Change during the year

Promoter name	No. of Shares	%of total shares	% Change during the year
Indian Hotels Company Limited	1,49,88,705	100%	-
As at March 31, 2023	**1,49,88,705**	**100%**	**-**
Indian Hotels Company Limited	3,49,23,682	100%	133%
As at March 31, 2024	**3,49,23,682**	**100%**	**133%**

15. Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(738)	(220)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(1,862)	(518)
Less: Other comprehensive income	2	-
Closing balance at the end of the year	**(2,598)**	**(738)**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

16. Borrowings and Lease Liability*

(₹ lakhs)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Borrowings	350	1,490	-	
Lease liability	40	1,292	53	176

* Borrowings carries interest rate of 9% p.a which is due for repayment in December 2025.

* Refer Note 31 for lease liability.

17. Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Employee related liabilities			47	51
Capital creditors	-	-		
Payable to related party (refer note 32)	-	-		
Others				
Payables on Current Account dues – Related parties			98	40
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings				
Security deposits			1	
Total other financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**146**	**91**

18. Provisions

(₹ lakhs)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for gratuity*	9	6	1	0
Provision for compensated absences	15	12	3	2
Total provision for employee benefits	**24**	**18**	**4**	**2**

*Refer note 29.

19. Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade payable to related parties (refer note 32)	49	68
Trade payable to others	307	371
	356	**439**
The above amount includes		
Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises	9	10
Trade payables due to other than micro and small enterprises	347	429
	356	**439**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

a) The identification of micro, small and medium enterprise suppliers as defined under the provisions of "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on management's knowledge of their status. The disclosures relating to micro and small enterprises is as below:

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year	9	-
b)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year	-	-
c)	Total interest paid on all delayed payments during the period under the provisions of the Act	-	-
d)	Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
e)	the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

b) Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing
- The dues to related parties are unsecured.

c) Refer note 36 for Trade Payables ageing schedule.

20. Other Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Statutory liabilities	23	24
Advance received from customers		2
Others	1	-
Total other liabilities	**24**	**27**

21. Revenue from Operations

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Room Revenue	41	
Sale of Food & Beverages	1,355	1,567
Management & Operating Fees	1,023	865
Others Operating Income	274	32
Total revenue from operations	**2,693**	**2,464**
Revenue based on geography		
Revenue from contract with customers		
India	2419	2432
Overseas		
	2,419	**2,432**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Operating Revenue		
India	274	32
Overseas		
	274	**32**
	2,693	**2,464**
Revenue based on timing of revenue recognition		
Product/services transferred at a point of time	1,670	1,599
Product/services transferred over time	1,023	865
	2,693	**2,464**

22. Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest income on deposits with Banks	-	1
Interest income on other financial asset	5	5
Other Non-operating income	4	1
Total Other income	**8**	**7**

23. Employee Benefit Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries and wages	414	355
Contributions to provident and other funds	26	18
Reimbursement of expenses on personnel deputed to the Company	157	168
Payment to contractors	188	196
Staff welfare expenses	25	18
Total employee benefit expenses	**810**	**755**

24. Finance Costs

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on lease liability	82	119
Interest on borrowings	151	174
Total finance costs	**233**	**293**

25. Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	370	81
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets	178	193
Amortisation on Intangible Assets	105	103
Total depreciation and amortisation expenses	**653**	**378**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

26. Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Operating expenses consists of the following:		
Linen and room supplies	28	12
Catering supplies	61	44
Other supplies	6	8
Fuel, power and light	76	68
Repairs to buildings	36	14
Repairs to machinery	15	17
Repairs to others	0	2
Other operating expenses	34	22
General expenses consists of the following:		
Rent	85	57
Variable lease payments	238	244
Rates and taxes	53	27
Insurance	5	12
Advertising and publicity	444	393
Printing and stationery	8	8
Passage and travelling	54	19
Professional fees	156	107
Outsourced Support Services	6	9
Freight, Cartage & Porterage	75	95
Advances written off	9	11
Asset written off	219	-
Bad Debts written off	18	-
Provision for Doubtful debts	14	3
Loss on sale of Assets	129	-
Inventories written off	155	-
Other expenses	8	11
Reimbursable Fees Expenses	81	25
Communication charges	20	16
Payment made to statutory auditors:		
i. As auditors	7	6
ii. For taxation matters	-	-
iv. For management services	-	-
v. For other services	-	-
vi. For reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Total other expense	**2,042**	**1,232**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

27. Income Tax

Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss consists of the following:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Current tax		-
(b) Deferred tax	132	(132)
Total taxes	**132**	**(132)**

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:		
Net gain/loss on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Reconciliation of taxes to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before taxes is summarised below:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loss before taxes	(1,730)	(650)
Applicable tax rates in India	25%	25%
Computed tax charge	**(435)**	**(164)**
Tax effect on permanent non-deductible expenses	55	25
Deferred tax derecognised	132	
Deferred tax not created on unused tax losses and timing differences	380	
Tax effect on items recognised in OCI during the year	-	-
Other Adjustments		7
Total tax expenses	**132**	**(132)**
Income tax reported in the statement of profit and loss	**132**	**(132)**

28. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic and diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The Company has not issued any dilutive instruments.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Face value of equity shares (₹ per share)	10	10
Loss attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in lakhs)	(1,862)	(518)
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing basic and diluted earning per share (number in million)	1,59,14,647	62,27,379
EPS – basic and diluted (₹)	**(11.70)**	**(8.31)**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

29. Gratuity and other Post-Employment Benefit Plans

(a) Defined Benefit Plan – Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for gratuity benefit.

i. Net Benefit Expenses (recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss):

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current service cost	5	2
Past service cost	-	0
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligations/(assets)	1	0
Net benefit expenses	**6**	**3**

ii. Remeasurement (gains)/loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	0	(0)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	(2)	0
Actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income	**(2)**	**(0)**

iii. Net defined benefit liability:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Defined benefit obligation	10	6
Plan liability	**10**	**6**

iv. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening defined benefit obligation	6	4
Current service cost	5	2
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	(2)	(0)
Interest cost on the defined benefit obligation	1	0
Acquisition adjustment		
Closing defined benefit obligation	**10**	**6**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

v. The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate (in %)	7.20%	7.45%
Salary escalation (in %)	4.00%	4.00%
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
Employee turnover (in %)		
Retirement age	60 Years	60 years
Attrition/Withdrawal rates, based on age		
21-44 years	10%	10%
45 and above years	1%	1%

vi. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate		
Defined benefit obligation due to 0.5% increase in discount rate	-4.66%	-4.91%
Defined benefit obligation due to 0.5% decrease in discount rate	5.08%	5.33%
Salary escalation rate		
Defined benefit obligation due to 0.5% increase in salary escalation rate	5.20%	5.49%
Defined benefit obligation due to 0.5% decrease in salary escalation rate	-4.81%	-5.08%

30. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Capital and Other Commitments

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	Nil	Nil

(b) Contingent Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Bank guarantees	Nil	Nil

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

31. Leases

(a) Right-of-use Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Building	Vehicles	Total
Gross block			
Additions during the period	-	-	-
Disposals/transfer	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions during the year	1,676	144	1,820
Disposals/transfer	213	-	213
At March 31, 2023	**1,463**	**144**	**1,607**
Additions during the year			-
Disposals/transfer	1,430		1,430
At March 31, 2024	**33**	**144**	**177**
Amortisation and impairment			
Amortisation charge for the period			
Disposals/transfer			
At March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**
Amortisation charge for the year	171	22	193
Disposals/transfer	13	-	13
At March 31, 2023	**158**	**22**	**180**
Amortisation charge for the year	158	20	178
Disposals/transfer	298		298
At March 31, 2024	**18**	**42**	**60**
Net book value			
At March 31, 2023	**1,305**	**122**	**1,427**
At March 31, 2024	**15**	**102**	**117**

(b) Maturity Analysis of Lease Liabilities (undiscounted value)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within one year	59	314
After one year but not more than five years	43	1,072
More than five years	-	1,073
Total	**102**	**2,459**

(c) Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	82	119

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

32. Related Parties

(a) Names of Related Parties and description of Relationship:

Holding Company

The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)

Directors

Nabakumar Nikhilrajan Shome

Deepika Rao

Himanshu Jain

Subsidiary of Parent Company

Piem Hotels Limited (PIEM)

Benaras Hotels Limited

Roots Corporation Limited

Taj Trade & Transport Company Limited

United Hotels Limited

Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited

Jointly Controlled Entities of the Company

Taj Sats Air Catering Limited (Taj Sats)

Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited (Taj GVK)

Taj Kerala Hotels and Resorts Limited

Kaveri Retreats And Resorts Limited

Associates of the Company

Oriental Hotels Limited (OHL)

Subsidiaries/JV of Tata Sons Private Limited (Ultimate holding company)

Tata Capital Financial Services Limited

Tata Consultancy Services Limited

Tata Digital Private Limited

Tata Consumer products Limited

Tata Payments Limited

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(b) Transactions during the period

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Management and Operating fees		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	206	256
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited	27	23
Piem Hotels Limited	96	105
Roots Corporation Limited	103	29
Benares Hotels Limited	1	3
United Hotels Limited	8	7
Oriental Hotels Limited	24	35
Tata Digital Private Limited	-	1
Tata Consumer products Limited	3	1
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	-	0
Purchase of raw materials and stores and spares		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	22	1
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited	11	38
Deputed Staff Salaries		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	187	206
Taj Trade & Transport Company Limited	-	6
Advertisement and Business Support Service		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	53	25
Tata Digital Private Limited	10	6
Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited	0	
Tata Payments Limited	1	1
Kaveri Retreats And Resorts Limited	9	
Oriental Hotels Limited	7	
PIEM Hotels Limited	1	
Taj Kerala Hotels and Resorts Limited	1	
Finance Costs		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	151	171
United Hotels Limited		2
Piem Hotels Limited	0	
Lease Cost		
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	18	18
Rent		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	59	54
License		
Tata Consultancy Services	4	

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Others		
Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited	1	0
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	121	18
Kaveri Retreats And Resorts Limited	0	
Oriental Hotels Limited	0	
Piem Hotels Limited	2	
Taj Kerala Hotels and Resorts Limited	0	
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	0	
Roots Corporation Limited	0	
United Hotels Limited	1	
Investment in Equity share		
Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited		0
Equity contribution made during the period		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)	1,993	1,499

(c) Outstanding balances as at the year ended

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade receivables	**97**	**108**
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	64	60
Piem Hotels Limited	11	10
Roots Corporation Limited	16	6
Benares Hotels Limited	0	0
United Hotels Limited	1	1
Oriental Hotels Limited	2	2
Taj Sats Air Catering Ltd. (Taj Sats)	(0)	(6)
Tata Consumer products Limited	3	34
Tata Digital Private Limited		0
Inter corporate Deposit		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	350	1,490
Deputed staff Receivable	**5**	**1**
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	5	1
Piem Hotels Limited	1	
Trade payables	**(49)**	**(68)**
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	(49)	(61)
Tata Consumer products Limited	(1)	(1)
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	0	0
Tata Payments Limited	(0)	(0)
Taj Sats Air Catering Ltd. (Taj Sats)		(7)
Other Financial Liabilities	**99**	**(40)**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	90	(40)
United Hotels Limited	0	(0)
Piem Hotels Limited	1	(0)
Oriental Hotels Limited	6	(0)
Kaveri Retreats And Resorts Limited	0	
Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited (Taj GVK)	0	
Taj Kerala Hotels and Resorts Limited	1	
Other Financial assets	**11**	**24**
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	10	3
Roots Corporation Limited	-	0
Taj Sats Air Catering Limited (Taj Sats)	0	0
Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited (Taj GVK)	1	6
Tata Consumer products Limited	0	
Others		14

(d) Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Company

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Remuneration	NIL	NIL

Notes

Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

33. Segment information – Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 108 'Operating Segment'

(a) Basis of Identifying Operating Segments:

The Company is in the hospitality business and the business of food delivery ,Restaurant & home stays are part of the hospitality business. Hence disclosure of segment-wise information is not applicable under Ind AS 108 – 'Operating Segments'. There is no geographical segment to be reported since all the operations are undertaken in India.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

34. Disclosures on Financial Instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2.2(ii) and 2.2(xiii), to the financial statements.

(a) Financial Assets and Liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Value	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Fair Value		
	March 31, 2024			Level1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Investments	0		0	0	-	
Other financial assets	260	260		-	-	
Trade receivables	283	283		-	-	
Cash and cash equivalents	144	144		-	-	
Total assets	**687**	**687**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities						
Lease liability	93	93		-		
Borrowings	350	350				
Other financial liabilities	146	146		-		
Trade payables	356	356		-		
Total liabilities	**946**	**946**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Value	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Fair Value		
	March 31, 2023			Level1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Investments	-		-	-	-	
Other financial assets	389	389		-	-	
Trade receivables	229	229		-	-	
Cash and cash equivalents	104	104		-	-	
Total assets	**722**	**722**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities						
Lease liability	1,468	1,468		-		
Borrowings	1,490	1,490				
Other financial liabilities	91	91		-		
Trade payables	439	439		-		
Total liabilities	**3,488**	**3,488**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Interest income/(expense), gain/(losses) recognised on financial assets and liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a)	**Financial asset at FVTPL**		
	Income due to change in fair value	-	1
(d)	**Financial liabilities at amortised cost**		
	Interest expenses on borrowings, lease liabilities	233	293

(b) Fair Value Hierarchy

An analysis of financial instruments (as indicated in the table above) that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, are as described below:

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares, and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

(i) Borrowings, loans, short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.

(ii) Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

(c) Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

(i) create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Company's business plan.

(ii) achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

(d) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and unbilled receivables). Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables, loans receivables and cash and cash equivalents provided by the Company.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹687 and ₹720 lakhs as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 , being the total carrying value of investments, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

With respect to Trade receivables/unbilled revenue, the Company has constituted the terms to review the receivables on periodic basis and to take necessary mitigations, wherever required.

The Company's has three customers individually contributing more than 10% of outstanding accounts receivable and unbilled revenue as at March 31, 2024 and one customers individually contributing more than 10% of outstanding accounts receivable as of March, 2023.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables based on geography is as follows –

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
India	291	229
Overseas	-	-

(e) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit, which carry no or low market risk.

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis.

The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows including interest obligations for the Company's financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis, which therefore differ from both carrying value and fair value.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	On demand	0 to 12 months	1 to 5 Years	> 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2024					
Lease liability	-	59	43	-	102
Borrowings		-	350		350
Trade payables	-	356	-	-	356
Other financial liabilities	-	146	-	-	146
	-	**561**	**393**	**-**	**954**
As at March 31, 2023					
Lease liability	-	314	1,072	1,073	2,459
Borrowings			1,490		1,490
Trade payables	-	439	-	-	439
Other financial liabilities	-	91	-	-	91
	-	**844**	**2,562**	**1,073**	**4,479**

(f) Market Risk – Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities.

The Company does not have any significant foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as at March 31, 2024.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

35. Capital Work-in-Progress Ageing Schedule

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	1	-	-	-	1
Projects temporarily suspended					-
As at March 31, 2024	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Projects in progress	82				82
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**82**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**82**

36. Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	9	-			9
(ii) Others	172	173	2			347
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME						-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others						-
As at March 31, 2024	**172**	**182**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**356**
(i) MSME	-	10	-	-	-	10
(ii) Others	314	78	37	-	-	429
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME						
(iv) Disputed dues – Others						
As at March 31, 2023	**314**	**88**	**37**	**-**	**-**	**439**

37. Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#						
	Not Due	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	-	275	8		-	-	283
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	2	6	-	-	8
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled revenue receivables	-						-
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**275**	**10**	**6**	**-**	**-**	**291**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	225	2	2	-	-	229
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled revenue receivables	-						-
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**225**	**2**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**229**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

38. Financial Ratios

	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	Numerator	Denominator
(a)	Current Ratio,	1.20	1.20	Current assets	Current liabilities
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio,*	0.50	3.89	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities	Total Equity
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio,*	(0.68)	0.02	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio,*	-225%	-92%	Total Comprehensive income	Average total equity
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio,*	14.52	11.72	Sales of products	Average Inventory
(f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio,*	10.52	7.09	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio,*	7.05	4.00	Total purchases	Average Trade Payables
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio,*	23.01	16.94	Revenue from operations	Current assets - Current liabilities
(i)	Net profit ratio, *	-69%	-21%	Total Comprehensive income	Revenue from operations
(j)	Return on Capital employed, *	-152%	-16%	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities - Deferred tax liability
(k)	Return on investment.	NA	NA	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investment

Reasons for variance in financial ratios

* Due to slow down of the QSR business, closure of most of the QSR outlets and the consequent accounting entries during the current year had significant impact on the financial ratios.

39. Additional Disclosures

Additional information and disclosures as required under Schedule III to the act to the extent applicable to the Company has been disclosed.

(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.

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off except as disclosed in Note 40.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year ended March 31, 2024.

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) 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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company has no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account 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).

40. Details of transactions with Struck off companies

Name of struck off Company – Frangipani Estate Private Limited

Receivable (Other financial asset) as on March 31, 2024 – ₹5,40,000

41. Note on Audit Trail

As required under Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 the Company has identified its books of account as its accounting software (ERP) and Point of Sale system (POS). In the ERP (accounting software), audit trail at transaction level on application layer has an embedded audit trail in sub-ledger accounting tables which creates unique events for every transaction along with dates of creating and updating transactions with the identity of users. General ledger journals are not allowed to be modified after posting and the date and creator of journals are tracked. This feature cannot be disabled. Additionally, audit trail was enabled for masters and transactions majorly during June, 2023 and July, 2023. Audit trail feature with respect to application layer changes in accounting Software has worked effectively during the year.

In the ERP (accounting software) for its quick service restaurants (QSR ERP), audit trail was enabled from April 01, 2023 for all relevant transactions recorded and for all master records except vendor master which is enabled from April 15, 2024. POS (Point of Sales software) has inbuilt audit trail feature from April 01, 2023.

Post publication of ICAI implementation guide, direct database level changes was also included in audit trial scope. In respect of accounting software ERP, access to direct database level changes is available only to privileged users and for QSR ERP and POS, it is not available to any of the Company personnel. However, the software product owners have confirmed that there is no audit trail enabled for data base level changes.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership Number: 237588

Place: Bengaluru
Date:

For and on behalf of the Board
Ideal Ice Limited

Deepika Rao	**Nabakumar Shome**	**Manoj Panasare**
Director	Director	CS, CFO and CEO
DIN: 08136962	DIN: 03605594	Membership Number: A47153
Place: Mumbai	Place: Mumbai	Place: Bengaluru
Date:	Date:	Date:

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Taj SATS Air Catering Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Taj SATS Air Catering Limited (the "Company") which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone 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 standalone 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 March 31, 2024 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 Standalone Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report(s) thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Standalone 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 standalone 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 judgement and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, 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 Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope 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.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

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 by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

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

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

   e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on April 01, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f. The matter 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 27 to the standalone financial statements.

   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 (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 39(f)(A) to the standalone 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 39(f)(B) to the standalone 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 performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, 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. As stated in Note 41 to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below and as explained in note 40 of the standalone financial statements, the Company has used accounting software 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 software. The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account. Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of audit.

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 remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. 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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN: 24117694BKFTRQ3563

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Taj SATS Air Catering Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024

(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 in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the 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.

(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 deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company, except for the following which are not held in the name of the Company:

Description of Property	Gross Carrying Value	Held in the Name of	Whether Promoter, Director or Their Relative or Employee	Period Held- Indicate Range, Where Appropriate	Reason for Not Being Held in the Name of the Company. Also Indicate if in Dispute
Freehold land located at Mumbai having effective plot area of 11888.43sft	₹26.58 lakhs	The Indian Hotels Company Limited	No	From 2001	The title deeds are in the name of The Indian Hotels Company Limited from whom the asset was transferred to the Company based on Business Transfer Agreement dated October 1, 2001
Freehold land and building at Amritsar wherein land measuring 3 Kanal 16 Marla	Freehold Land aggrega ting ₹194.72 lakhs Building aggrega ting ₹341.53 lakhs	Taj SATS Air Catering Limited	No	From 2006	There is a dispute on the land title based on the claim made by the Gram panchayat. The Company has filed an Appeal before the Joint Commissioner (Development), Mohali, Punjab The Jt. Commissioner Development granted "Stay" in the matter and hearings are in progress. In respect of such dispute the Company as represented that the title deed is in its name for the aforesaid immovable properties and it will be able to defend any counter claims to such 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.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(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 provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to firms or limited liability partnership during the year. The Company has made investments in companies and other parties and has granted loans to companies and other parties, in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not made any investments in firms, limited liability partnership.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity as below:

₹ (in Lakhs)

Particulars	Loans to Employees	Inter Corporate Deposit
Aggregate amount during the year	83	1,675
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date	83	-

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made during the year and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans provided during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans during the 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 loans given to employees are not interest bearing and in our opinion the repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. 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. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans 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, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(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.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company has not provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to loans given and investments made.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(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 goods sold and services rendered by the company. 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 July 1, 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 amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases of Tax collected at source, Tax deducted at source, Employees' State Insurance and significant delays in few cases of Provident fund. As explained to us, the Company does not have any dues on account of duty of Customs.

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 Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 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, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount Demanded (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount not Deposited Under Disputes (₹ in Lakhs)	Period to Which the Amount Relates	Forum Where Dispute is Pending
West Bengal Sales tax Act, 1994	Commercial Tax	1	1	2002-03	Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes
West Bengal Sales tax Act, 1994	Commercial Tax	83	83	2006-07	The West Bengal Commercial Taxes Appellate and Revisional Board
West Bengal Sales tax Act, 1994	Commercial Tax	8	8	2011-12	The West Bengal Commercial Taxes Appellate and Revisional Board
Maharashtra Value Added Tax	Value Added Tax	72	46	2009-10	Joint Commissioner of Sales Tax
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	1,175	1,109	2004-05 to 2016-17 and 2016-18 (upto June 2017)	Office of Commissioner of Service Tax
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	7,631	7,631	July 1, 2012 to March 31, 2016, April 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017	Office of Commissioner of Service Tax
Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value added tax	77	77	2015-16	Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax - Mumbai
DVAT Act, 2004	Value added tax	21	21	2005-2016	Office of the Addl Commissioner of DVAT, Delhi
Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value added tax	13	13	2017-18	Joint Commissioner of Sales Tax
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	411	380	2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006- 07	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount Demanded (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount not Deposited Under Disputes (₹ in Lakhs)	Period to Which the Amount Relates	Forum Where Dispute is Pending
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty, penalty and Interest	69	59	2003-04 to 2008-09	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
Tamil Nadu VAT 2006	Value Added Tax	9	-	2002-03 to 2003-04	Appellate Deputy Commissioner
Tamil Nadu VAT 2006	Value Added Tax	476	231	2010-11 to 2011-12	Appellate Deputy Commissioner
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	74	74	2004-05 to 2012-13	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	4	4	2005-06	Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	62	31	2006-07	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	32	32	2009-10	Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax
Goods & Service Tax Act	GST	13	13	2018-19	Appellate Authority of Goods & Service Tax
Maharashtra Profession Tax Act	Profession Tax	6	6	2007-08	Commissioner Appeals

(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 did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. 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 balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary as defined under the Act.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary (as defined under the Act).

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(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) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(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) Establishment of vigil mechanism is not mandated for the Company. As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received under the vigil mechanism established voluntarily 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.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(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) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has four CICs as part of the Group.

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

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(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, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, 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 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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN: 24117694BKFTRQ3563

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report on the standalone financial statements of Taj SATS Air Catering Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone 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 Taj SATS Air Catering Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 March 31, 2024, 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 standalone 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.

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN: 24117694BKFTRQ3563

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2024

Standalone Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

₹ (in lakh)

	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	14,445	9,808
Capital work-in-progress	3(d)	399	2,621
Right-of-use asset	3(a)	8,718	743
Goodwill	3(b)	8,374	8,374
Other Intangible assets	3(c)	126	182
		32,062	**21,728**
Financial Assets			
*Investments	9(a)	990	0
Other financial assets	5(a)	1,881	2,251
Income tax assets (net)		2,488	2,247
Other non-current assets	7(a)	321	755
		5,680	**5,253**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	925	867
Financial assets			
Investments	9(b)	7,505	1,004
Trade receivables	10	8,122	9,460
Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,165	4,534
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	8,232	313
Loans	4	83	17
Other financial assets	5(b)	233	84
Other current assets	7(b)	727	837
		27,992	**17,116**
Total assets		**65,734**	**44,097**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	1,740	1,740
Other equity	14	40,871	25,193
Total Equity		**42,611**	**26,933**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities		7,366	499
Other financial liabilities	15(a)	175	157
Provisions	16 (a)	1,225	1,125
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	6	1,938	1,343
		10,704	**3,124**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		316	523
Trade payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	2,903	1,238
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	5,213	4,845
Other financial liabilities	15(b)	2,237	3,567
Provisions	16(b)	367	262
Other current liabilities	18	1,145	3,367
Current tax liabilities (Net)		238	238
		12,419	**14,040**
Total equity & liabilities		**65,734**	**44,097**

*All the values representing "0" in the standalone financial statements are below ₹ 50,000.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements: Refer note 2 - 41

As per our report of even date attached

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No: 117694

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited
CIN: U55204MH2001PLC133177

Puneet Chhatwal
Chairman
DIN: 07624616

Giridhar Sanjeevi
Director
DIN: 06648008

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Sudeep Pal
Chief Financial Officer

Bakhtawar K. Irani
Company Secretary
Membership No: A17753

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ (in lakh)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	88,748	63,684
Other income	20	1,211	412
Total Income		**89,959**	**64,096**
Expenses			
Food and beverages consumed	21	27,878	19,569
Employee benefits expenses and payment to contractors	22	21,700	17,609
Finance costs	23	228	194
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	24	1,962	1,757
Other operating and general expenses	25	17,392	14,264
Total Expenses		**69,160**	**53,393**
Profit before tax		20,799	10,703
Tax expenses			
Current tax		4,548	-
Current tax (earlier years) - Refer Note 33		-	35
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		595	2,708
Total tax expense		**5,143**	**2,743**
Profit after tax (A)		**15,656**	**7,960**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		22	(216)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (B)		**22**	**(216)**
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		**15,678**	**7,744**
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted (₹)	35	89.98	45.75
Face value per ordinary share (₹)		10	10

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements: Refer note 2 - 41

As per our report of even date attached

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No: 117694

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited
CIN: U55204MH2001PLC133177

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Chairman
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Chief Executive Officer

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Chief Financial Officer

Bakhtawar K. Irani
Company Secretary
Membership No: A17753

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity					
		Reserves and Surplus					
	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Securities Premium Account	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total - Other Equity	Total Equity
Balance as at April 1, 2022	1,740	10,388	1,560	5,070	431	17,449	19,189
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2022	**1,740**	**10,388**	**1,560**	**5,070**	**431**	**17,449**	**19,189**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	7,960	-	7,960	7,960
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	(216)	(216)	(216)
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,960**	**(216)**	**7,744**	**7,744**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**1,740**	**10,388**	**1,560**	**13,030**	**215**	**25,193**	**26,933**
Balance as at April 1, 2023	**1,740**	**10,388**	**1,560**	**13,030**	**215**	**25,193**	**26,933**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2023	**1,740**	**10,388**	**1,560**	**13,030**	**215**	**25,193**	**26,933**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	15,656	-	15,656	15,656
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	22	22	22
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,656**	**22**	**15,678**	**15,678**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**1,740**	**10,388**	**1,560**	**28,686**	**237**	**40,871**	**42,611**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements: Refer note 2 - 41.

As per our report of even date attached

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No: 117694

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited
CIN: U55204MH2001PLC133177

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Bakhtawar K. Irani
Company Secretary
Membership No: A17753

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ (in lakh)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities:**		
	Profit before tax	20,799	10,703
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,962	1,757
	Change in fair value of financial asset at fair value through profit and loss	(239)	(4)
	(Gain) on redemption of mutual funds	(180)	-
	(Gain) on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	(1)	(15)
	Provision for doubtful debts written back during the year	(10)	(287)
	Provision for Employee Benefits	227	(357)
	Property, plant and equipment written off	9	6
	Right-of-use asset and prepaid lease rent written off	51	-
	Interest income	(159)	(81)
	Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(27)	(10)
	Finance costs	307	194
	Lease liabilities written back	(325)	-
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**22,414**	**11,906**
	Adjustments in:		
	Trade receivables	1,348	(3,882)
	Other financial assets	(734)	(568)
	Inventories	(58)	(182)
	Other assets	155	(400)
	Loans	(66)	2
	Adjustments in:		
	Trade payables	2,033	2,229
	Other financial liabilities	(1,178)	572
	Other liabilities	(2,220)	1,651
		(720)	**(578)**
	Cash generated from operations	21,694	11,328
	Net income tax paid (net of refunds)	(4,789)	(543)
	Net cash from operating activities (A)	**16,905**	**10,785**
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities:**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and other intangibles (including advances for capital expenditure)	(3,903)	(4,332)
	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	55	42
	Purchase of current investments in Mutual funds	(24,900)	(1,000)
	Investment in short term deposits with banks	(7,930)	-
	Proceeds from redemption of Mutual funds	18,818	-
	Earmarked balances with bank	11	(3)
	Interest received	93	90
	Investment in equity shares of subsidiary	(990)	-
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(18,746)**	**(5,203)**

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ (in lakh)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities:**		
	Payment of lease liabilities	(221)	(286)
	Interest on payment of lease liabilities	(286)	(88)
	Finance costs	(21)	(106)
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(528)**	**(480)**
	Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B +C)	**(2,369)**	**5,102**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,534	(568)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**2,165**	**4,534**

Notes:

1 The above cash flow from operating activities has been prepared under the ‘’Indirect Method” as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 -“Statement of Cash Flows” prescribed under the Companies Act (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013.

2 Figures in brackets are outflow / deduction.

₹ (in lakh)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
3	Cash and cash equivalents comprises of		
	Balances with banks	2,157	4,523
	Cash in hand	8	11
	Cash and cash equivalents (Note no. 11)	2,165	4,534
	Cash and cash equivalents in cash flow statement	**2,165**	**4,534**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements: Refer note 2 - 41.

As per our report of even date attached

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No: 117694

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited
CIN: U55204MH2001PLC133177

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DIN: 07624616

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Director
DIN: 03605594

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Sudeep Pal
Chief Financial Officer

Bakhtawar K. Irani
Company Secretary
Membership No: A17753

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Corporate Information

Taj SATS Air Catering Limited (the "Company") is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated on 28th day of August 2001 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is jointly promoted by The Indian Hotels Company Ltd. ("IHCL") and SATS Ltd., where IHCL owns 51% and SATS owns 49% of the Company's shares.

The Company is engaged in the business of in-flight catering services, institutional catering of food and beverages and other allied services to airlines and other institutions, corporate houses, hospitals, cafeterias, etc. The Company has manufacturing/production facilities at various locations including Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Amritsar, Goa and Chennai.

The Company has its registered office at Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Mumbai - 400 001.

These standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on April 18, 2024.

2. Basis of Preparation, Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements, Material Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

(a) Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(b) Basis of Preparation and Presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements

These standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per Company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date. All amounts disclosed in the standalone financial statements and notes to accounts have been rounded off to the nearest Lakh, unless otherwise stated.

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (₹), the functional currency of the Company. Items included in the standalone financial statements of the Company are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency').

All the values representing "0" in the standalone financial statements are below ₹50,000.

(c) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these standalone financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

liabilities at the date of these standalone financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful Life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The expected technical and useful life of the asset concerned and its estimated residual value may change under the influence of technological developments, market circumstances and changes in the use of the asset. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.
- **Impairment Testing:** Property, plant and equipment, Right-of-Use assets and intangible assets that are subject to depreciation/ amortisation are tested for impairment periodically including when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.
- **Impairment of Goodwill:** Annual impairment test is carried out to identify if there are any changes or events that could lead to an impairment of the goodwill. Testing of goodwill for impairment requires an estimation of the value-in-use and the cash-generating units to which the goodwill has been allocated. The value-in-use calculation requires the management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Where the present value of the future cash flows is less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.
- **Leases:** Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and there by assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.
- **Critical Judgements in Determining the Discount Rate:** The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.
- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

- **Defined Benefit Plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Material Accounting Policies

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), expenses directly related to the location of assets and making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit and loss so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and assets under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at Balance Sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Depreciation on assets capitalised or disposed off during the financial year is charged off on the pro-rata basis.

In respect of depreciation on buildings on leased properties, it is based on the tenure which is lower of the life of the buildings or the expected lease period. Improvements to leasehold buildings are depreciated on the basis of their estimated useful lives or the expected lease period, whichever is lower.

Depreciation on tangible property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been re-assessed as under based on technical evaluation, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Building	30 years
Plant and equipment	15 to 20 years
Furniture and fixtures	15 years
Data processing equipment	6 years
Office equipment	12-15 years
Vehicles	8-16 years

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Capital work in progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid, less any recognised impairment loss.

(e) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software and designs, and cost incurred for development of the Company's website. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly. The estimated useful life used for amortising intangible assets is as under:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
SAP software (including licenses)	10 Years
Other software licenses	15 to6 Years20 years
Website development	4 Years
Business rights	15 Years

An intangible asset is de-recognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Goodwill on Business Acquisition

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating unit that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. A cash generating unit to which the goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the others assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. Basis the assessment a reversal of an impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(f) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, and whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

At each Balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any) and an impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years.

(g) Leases

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Right to Use Assets

The right-of-use asset recognised at lease commencement includes the amount of lease liability recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are amortised over the shorter of the asset's estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities and are subject to impairment testing. Residual value is reassessed annually.

Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is reasonably certain that it will not exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

Variable Lease

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period over which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

The Company has opted not to apply the lease accounting model to intangible assets, leases of low-value assets or leases which have a lease term of 12 months or less and don't contain purchase option. Costs associated with such leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17, applying the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases.

(h) Inventories

Stock of food and beverages, stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a weighted average basis) or net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of fair value of consideration paid including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(i) Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and circumstances surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows determined using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation and the unwinding of the discount is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are recognised only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the standalone financial statements.

Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(j) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the company as part of the contract. In respect of expired contracts under renewal, revenue is recognised based on the erstwhile contract/ understanding with the contracting parties.

When two or more revenue generating activities or deliverables are provided under a single arrangement, each deliverable that is considered to be a separate unit of account is accounted for separately. The allocation of consideration from a revenue arrangement to its separate unit of account is based on the relative fair value of each unit.

Income From Operations

Food and Beverages: Revenue from sale of food and beverages is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation, which is recognised on the completion of delivery of goods as per the contract/understanding with the customer.

Revenue From Air Catering and Allied Services: Revenue from Air Catering and allied services includes revenue from handling services, hi-loader services, bonded warehouse, laundry income, and other services and the revenue has been recognised by reference to the time of service rendered.

Contract Balances

(i) Contract Assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(ii) Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Other Operating Income: Other operating income includes revenue from catering supplies/ bought out items which are recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation, which is recognised on the completion of delivery of goods as per the contract/understanding with the customer.

(k) Foreign Currency Transactions

The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee (₹).

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated at the exchanges rates prevailing at the balance sheet date and exchange gain and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(I) Employee Benefits

A) Short-Term Employment Benefits

Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

B) Post-Employment Benefits

i) Defined Contribution Plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contribution into a separate legal entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

a) **Provident and Family Pension Fund:** The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive post-employment benefits in respect of provident and family pension fund, in which both the employees and the Company makes monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the employee's eligible salary (currently 12% of employee's eligible salary) to a defined contribution plan. The contributions are made to the provident fund managed by the trust set up by a joint venture Company, or to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC) which are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

In respect of contribution to RPFC, the Company has no further obligations beyond making the contribution, and hence, such employee benefit plan is classified as Defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

b) **Superannuation**

The Company has a defined contribution plan for certain category of employees, wherein it annually contributes a sum equivalent to a defined amount to a fund administered by the trustees. The Company recognises such contributions as an expense in the year in which the corresponding services are received from the employee.

ii) Defined Benefit Plan

The Company operates defined benefit plan, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method and is performed by a qualified actuary.

a) **Gratuity Fund**

The Company makes annual contributions to gratuity funds administered by the trustees for amounts notified by the funds. The Gratuity plan provides for lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death or termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and tenure of employment.

The obligation determined as aforesaid less the fair value of the plan assets is reported as a liability or asset as of the reporting date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

b) Post-retirement Pension Scheme and Medical Benefits

The Company has separate unfunded schemes, which guarantee a minimum pension to certain categories of employees. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income and reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit and loss.

The Company has post-retirement medical benefits to certain categories of employees.

C) Other Long Term Employee Benefits

The Company provides for encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits for future encashment / availment. The Company makes provision for compensated absences based on an independent actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(m) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current Tax

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expense relates. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with applicable rates and prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(n) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

(o) Financial Instruments

i. Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value. In case of Financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost is attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Financial Assets Are Subsequently Classified and Measured at

- amortised cost

- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except during the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Classification

- **Cash and Cash Equivalents** – Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.
- **Debt Instruments** – The Company classifies its debt instrument as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

I. Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

II. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

– **Equity Instruments** – The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”), there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as other income when the Company’s right to receive payment is established.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments that are not held for trading.

When the equity investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from other comprehensive income to the retained earnings directly.

Interest: Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend: Dividend income is recognised when the Company’s right to receive the amount is established.

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

ii. Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

(p) Earnings per Share

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

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share.

(r) New Standards or Other Amendments Issued but Not Yet Effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

3 (a) Property, Plant and Equipment

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Freehold Land (Refer Footnote (ii) and (iii))	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Data Processing Equipment	Vehicles	Total	Right of use Asset (Refer Note 31)
Cost									
At April 1, 2022	351	5,179	7,990	218	71	249	4,002	18,060	1,314
Additions	-	144	652	50	14	59	814	1,733	45
Disposals	-	14	36	-	2	7	64	123	6
At March 31, 2023	**351**	**5,309**	**8,606**	**268**	**83**	**301**	**4,752**	**19,670**	**1,353**
Additions	-	2,721	2,690	45	19	55	746	6,276	8,347
Disposals	-	9	114	6	1	1	53	184	163
At March 31, 2024	**351**	**8,021**	**11,182**	**307**	**101**	**355**	**5,445**	**25,762**	**9,537**
Depreciation									
At April 1, 2022	-	2,958	3,776	95	38	186	1,410	8,463	424
Charge for the year	-	507	625	15	5	27	305	1,484	186
Disposals	-	9	21	-	1	6	48	85	-
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**3,456**	**4,380**	**110**	**42**	**207**	**1,667**	**9,862**	**610**
Charge for the year	-	494	674	19	7	30	351	1,575	333
Disposals	-	4	68	3	1	1	43	120	124
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**3,946**	**4,986**	**126**	**48**	**236**	**1,975**	**11,317**	**819**
Net block as at April 1, 2023	**351**	**1,853**	**4,226**	**158**	**41**	**94**	**3,085**	**9,808**	**743**
Net block as at March 31, 2024	**351**	**4,075**	**6,196**	**181**	**53**	**119**	**3,470**	**14,445**	**8,718**

Footnotes:

(i) The Air Catering business was acquired on a slump sale basis from The Indian Hotels Company Limited and its Affiliates on October 1, 2001. As a result, the Property Plant and Equipment were recorded as per the values assigned by the independent valuers.

(ii) In accordance with the Business Transfer Agreement entered with The Indian Hotels Company Limited, the land located at Mumbai is to be conveyed in favour of the Company. However, the same is pending completion of certain legal formalities.

(iii) There is a dispute on the land title based on the claim made by the Gram panchayat. The Company has filed an Appeal before the Joint Commissioner (Development), Mohali, Punjab. The Jt. Commissioner Development granted "Stay" in the matter and hearings are in progress. However, due to transfer of the Jt. Commissioner, the new Jt. Commissioner is re-hearing the matter again. In respect of such dispute the Management has represented that the title deed for the aforesaid immovable property is in the name of the Company and it will be able to defend any counter claims to such property.

(iv) Additions during the year includes ₹36 Lakh (Previous year: Nil) on account of interest cost on lease liabilities and ₹19 Lakh (Previous year: Nil) on account of depreciation on Right-of-Use Assets capitalised on certain qualifying assets.

3 (b) Goodwill

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
On the date of acquisition of business	7,348	7,348
On acquisition of Taj Madras Flight Kitchen Private Limited	1,026	1,026
Total	**8,374**	**8,374**

Goodwill represents the cost of acquired business as established at the date of acquisition of the business in excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company has recorded goodwill on account of acquisition of 100% shares in Taj Madras Flight Kitchen Private Limited. The amount so recorded represents the excess of amount paid over the value of net assets acquired.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The Company tests goodwill for impairment at least annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. The goodwill has been allocated to Airline and Allied catering (which is considered as Cash Generating Unit). For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill, which arose on acquisition of the assets/ entities, is allocated to this CGU representing the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management reporting purposes.

The recoverable value of the CGU is determined on the basis of 'fair value less cost to sell'. The Company determined fair values using the income approach using discounted cash flow (DCF) method. The DCF method values the business by discounting its free cash flows for the explicit forecast period and the perpetuity value thereafter.

The recoverable amount of this CGU was based on its value in use, determined by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU.

The cash flow projections included specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate was determined based on management's estimate of the long-term compound annual growth rate, consistent with the assumptions that a market participant would make.

The estimated value-in-use of this CGU is based on the future cash flows using a 3% (March 31, 2023: 3%) annual growth rate for periods subsequent to the forecast period of 5 years and pre-tax discount rate of 15.11% (March 31, 2023: 15.08%). An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and long term average growth rate), based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount.

3(c) Intangible Assets

₹ (in lakh)

	Software	Business Rights	Website Development	Leasehold Land Rights	Total
Cost					
At April 1, 2022	683	24	4	66	777
Additions	2	-	-	-	2
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**685**	**24**	**4**	**66**	**779**
Additions	15	-	13	-	28
Disposals	-	-	3	-	3
At March 31, 2024	**700**	**24**	**14**	**66**	**804**
Amortisation					
At April 1, 2022	462	23	2	23	510
Charge for the year	73	1	1	12	87
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**535**	**24**	**3**	**35**	**597**
Charge for the year	73	-	1	11	85
Disposals	-	-	4	-	4
At March 31, 2024	**608**	**24**	**-**	**46**	**678**
Net block as at April 1, 2023	**150**	**-**	**1**	**31**	**182**
Net block as at March 31, 2024	**92**	**-**	**14**	**20**	**126**

3(d) Capital Work-In-Progress

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Additions during the year	Capitalisation during the year	Closing Balance
As at March 31, 2024	**2,621**	**4,082**	**6,304**	**399**
As at March 31, 2023	152	4,206	1,737	2,621

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a Period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 -2 Years	2 -3 Years	More Than 3 Years	Total
Projects in progress					
As at March 31, 2024	**399**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**399**
As at March 31, 2023	2,543	77	-	1	2,621
Projects temporarily suspended					
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	To be Completed in				
	Less Than 1 year	1 -2 Years	2 -3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects whose completion is overdue					
Flight catering kitchen facility at MOPA, North Goa					
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2023	**2,545**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,545**

Footnote:

Capital work-in-progress includes ₹43 Lakh (Previous year: Nil) on account of interest cost on lease liabilities and ₹12 Lakh (Previous year: Nil) on account of depreciation on right-of-use assets on certain qualifying assets.

4 Loans

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

₹ (in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Loan to Employees	83	17
	83	**17**

5 Other Financial Assets

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

₹ (in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) Non Current Financial Assets		
Security deposit with public bodies and others	1,743	2,125
Security deposit towards leasehold land	138	126
	1,881	**2,251**
b) Current Financial Assets		
Security deposit with public bodies and others	130	72
Interest receivable on bank and other deposits	102	9
Other receivables	1	3
	233	**84**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

6 Deferred Tax Liabilities

₹ (in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets:		
Provision for employee benefits	308	283
Provision for doubtful debts	43	90
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	462
Long term capital loss	12	12
Right of use asset	-	74
Others	93	70
Total (A)	**456**	**991**
Deferred tax liability:		
Property, plant and equipment & intangible assets (including goodwill)	2,386	2,334
Right of use asset	8	-
Total (B)	**2,394**	**2,334**
Net Deferred liability (B-A)	**1,938**	**1,343**

Refer note no. 33 for disclosure in relation to tax

7 Other Assets

₹ (in lakh)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a)	**Other Non-Current assets**		
	Capital advances	222	623
	Prepaid expenses	99	132
		321	**755**
b)	**Other Current Assets**		
	Prepaid expenses	376	219
	Advance to suppliers	241	300
	Balance with statutory and government authorities	79	243
	Advance to employees	31	75
		727	**837**

8 Inventories

₹ (in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Food and beverages	535	469
Stores and operating supplies	390	398
	925	**867**

Footnote:

(a) Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost are determined using the weighted average method and includes purchase price and non-refundable taxes.

(b) The write down of inventories to net realisable value during the year amounted to ₹6 Lakh (as on March 31, 2023: ₹14 Lakh) and the same are included in food and beverage consumed.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

9 Investments

₹ (in lakh)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a)	**Non-current investments**		
	Fully paid unquoted equity investments:		
	Investments in subsidiary company (at cost)		
	99,00,000 (March 31, 2023: Nil) equity shares of Nekta Food Solutions Limited ₹10/- each	990	0
	Investments in other company (at cost)		
	1,950 (March 31, 2023: 1,950) equity shares of A.K Green Private Limited ₹10/- each fully paid up	0	0
	Total non-current investments	**990**	**0**
Footnote:			
(i)	Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
	Market value of quoted investments	-	-
(ii)	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	990	0
(iii)	Aggregate amount of impairment in value in investments	-	-

Footnote:

During the year, the Company promoted a new 100% subsidiary, Nekta Food Solutions Limited for undertaking business of institutional catering of food and beverages, event catering services and all other types of catering and related hospitality services to various institutions, corporate houses, hospitals, cafeterias, etc. To meet the initial outlay on the project, the Company invested ₹990 Lakh by way of initial equity contribution.

b) Current Investments

	Mutual Funds	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Unquoted	**Holdings (unit)**	**₹ (in Lakh)**	**Holdings (unit)**	**₹ (in Lakh)**
(i)	Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss				
	ABSL Overnight Fund - Direct - Growth	40,286.2920	522	41,615.401	502
	ABSL Overnight Fund - Regular - Growth	54,435.4302	701	-	-
	Axis Overnight Fund - Regular - Growth (ONGPG)	392,806.9977	4,960	42,439.378	502
	UTI Overnight Fund - Growth	24,677.1208	801	-	-
	Kotak Overnight Fund Growth - Direct - Growth	24,477.8612	313	-	-
	Kotak Overnight Fund Growth - Regular - Growth	16,371.9666	208	-	-
	Total		**7,505**		**1,004**
Footnote:					
(i)	Aggregate amount of quoted investments		-		-
	Market value of quoted investments		-		-
(ii)	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		7,505		1,004
(iii)	Aggregate amount of impairment in value in investments		-		-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

10 Trade Receivables

₹ (in lakh)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	Unsecured		
a)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	8,122	9,460
	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	173	353
	Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(173)	(353)
		8,122	**9,460**
b)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	3,764
	Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	(3,764)
		-	-
	Trade and other receivables	**8,122**	**9,460**

Trade Receivables Aging Schedule

₹ (in lakh)

Trade Receivables	Outstanding for Following Periods From Due Date of Payment					
	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						
As at March 31, 2024	**8,083**	**39**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,122**
As at March 31, 2023	9,386	60	-	11	3	9,460
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk						
As at March 31, 2024	**12**	**-**	**30**	**6**	**125**	**173**
As at March 31, 2023	-	97	32	97	127	353
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	66	3,698	3,764
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good						
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk						
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Footnote:

₹ (in lakh)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
i)	**Allowance for doubtful trade receivables**		
	Opening balance	4,117	4,472
	Reversal during the year	(10)	(287)
	Transferred to accrued expenses	-	(68)
		4,107	**4,117**
	Bad debts written off against past provisions	(3,934)	-
Closing Balance		**173**	**4,117**

ii) Trade receivables includes debts due from Directors - ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023 - ₹ Nil) in the ordinary course of business.

iii) Trade receivables does not include unbilled revenue.

iv) Related party balances: *Refer Note 32*

11 Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹ (in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash on hand	8	11
Balances with banks	2,157	4,523
	2,165	**4,534**

12 Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ (in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Term deposit with banks	7,930	-
(Short term deposits with Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. with maturity less than 12 months)		
Earmarked balances with banks	302	313
(Earmarked deposits includes ₹274 Lakh (March 31, 2023: ₹271 Lakh) pledged with HDFC Bank with respect to on-going litigation with tax authority and the rest is on account of issuance of bank guarantee with various banks)		
	8,232	**313**

13 Equity Share Capital

₹ (in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
41,000,000 (March 31, 2023 - 41,000,000) equity shares of ₹10/- each with voting rights	4,100	4,100
	4,100	**4,100**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
17,400,000 (March 31, 2023 - 17,400,000) equity shares of ₹10 /- each with voting rights	1,740	1,740
	1,740	**1,740**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General meeting, except in the case of interim dividend

(ii) Reconciliation of number of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of reporting period.

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	₹ (in Lakh)	No. of Shares	₹ (in Lakh)
Balance at the beginning of the year	17,400,000	1,740	17,400,000	1,740
Add: Shares issue during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**17,400,000**	**1,740**	**17,400,000**	**1,740**

(iii) Rights, Preferences and restriction attaching to shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholder in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholdings.

(iv) Shares Held by the Promoters (Joint Venturers)

Promoter (Joint Venturer) name	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares
The Indian Hotels Company Limited ("IHCL") (includes 3 (as at March 31, 2023 - 3) equity shares held by IHCL as beneficiary owner *	8,874,000	51%	8,874,000	51%
SATS Ltd. (includes 2 (as at March 31, 2023 - 2) equity shares held by SATS Ltd. as beneficiary owner.	8,526,000	49%	8,526,000	49%

There is no change in the promoter shareholding during the year ended March 31, 2024 and year ended March 31, 2023.

Promoter here means promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013.

*Out of the above, 7,600,000 and 1,224,000 equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up have been allotted to The Indian Hotels Company Limited for consideration other than cash during the financial year ended March 31, 2002 and March 31, 2003 respectively.

14 Other Equity

₹ (in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Securities Premium Account	10,388	10,388
Balance at the beginning and end of the year		
General Reserve	1,560	1,560
Balance at the beginning and end of the year		
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	13,245	5,501
Add: Profit for the year	15,656	7,960
Add: Remeasurement of post employment-benefit obligation, net of tax (item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings)	22	(216)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**28,923**	**13,245**
Total Other Equity	**40,871**	**25,193**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The description of the nature and purpose of each reserve with equity is as follows:

(a) Securities Premium Account: Securities premium represents the premium charged to the shareholders at the time of issuance of shares. The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. The securities premium can be utilised based on the relevant requirement of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) General Reserve: General reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. General reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income.

(c) Retained Earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

(d) Other Comprehensive Income (OCI): Other comprehensive income includes revenues, expenses, gains and losses that have yet to be realised and are excluded from net income on an income statement.

15 Other Financial Liabilities

₹ (in lakh)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a)	**Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities**		
	Deposits from others - Unsecured	175	157
		175	**157**
b)	**Other Current Financial Liabilities**		
	Deposits from others	71	-
	Creditors for capital expenditure	181	315
	Employee related liabilities	1,985	1,726
	Levy payable to Airport Authority of India	-	1,504
	Other payable -		
	Related Parties	-	22
		2,237	**3,567**

i) There is no amount due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and protection fund.

ii) Related party balances: *Refer Note 32*

16 Provisions

₹ (in lakh)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a)	**Non Current Provision**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation		
	Post-retirement pension *(Refer Note 29)*	3	3
	Compensated absences	1,016	980
	Gratuity *(Refer Note 29)*	206	142
		1,225	**1,125**
b)	**Current Provision**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation		
	Compensated absences	209	146
		209	**146**
	Provisions for others		
	Provision for disputed taxes, levies and duties *(Refer Footnote (i) and (ii) below)*	158	116
		367	**262**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Footnotes:

(i) Provision for disputed taxes, levies and duties

₹ (in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance as at April 1, 2023	116	116
Additions during the year	45	-
Utilisations	(3)	-
Closing balance as at March 31, 2024	**158**	**116**

(ii) Nature of above Mentioned Provision

The above matters are related to litigations with respect to income tax, goods and service tax, sales tax, value added tax, service tax, work contract tax, etc. and the ultimate outcome and timing of the cash flows, if any, cannot be currently determined.

17 Trade Payables

₹ (in lakh)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i)	total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,903	1,238
(ii)	total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises *(Related party balances: Refer Note 32)*	5,213	4,845
		8,116	**6,083**

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Outstanding for Following Periods From Due Dates of Payment as at March 31, 2024						
	Accrued Expenses	Not Due	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2- 3 Years	More Than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME							
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**1,959**	**944**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,903**
As at March 31, 2023	-	937	298	3	-	-	1,238
(ii) Others							
As at March 31, 2024	**1,360**	**1,806**	**1,826**	**101**	**45**	**75**	**5,213**
As at March 31, 2023	1,788	2,369	591	10	58	29	4,845
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME							
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others							
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes:

(i) The amount due to Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ (in lakh)

			As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(ii)	The disclosures relating to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises are as under:			
	(a)	The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at year end	2,896	1,235
	(b)	The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at year end	7	3
	(c)	The amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
	(d)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
	(e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-
	(f)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

18 Other Current Liabilities

₹ (in lakh)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
*Advances from customers	94	2,347
**Statutory dues	1,050	1,020
Other Current Liabilities	1	-
	1,145	**3,367**

*Disclosure in relation to Ind AS 115- "Revenue from contracts with customers": *Refer note no. 30*

**Includes Goods and Service Tax, Tax deducted at source, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Profession Tax, etc.

19 Revenue from operations

₹ (in lakh)

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from Operations		
Sale of food and beverages	68,358	48,615
Revenue from air catering and allied services	18,147	13,449
Other operating revenue	2,243	1,620
	88,748	**63,684**

Note: Disclosure in relation to Ind AS 115- "Revenue from contracts with customers": *Refer note no. 30*

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

20 Other Income

₹ (in lakh)

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Interest Income on:		
- Inter-corporate deposits	33	-
- Deposits with banks	113	15
- Others (including income tax refunds)	40	76
	186	**91**
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	1	15
Net gain on sale of Investments	180	-
Provision for doubtful debts written back	10	287
Unrealised gain on investments carried at fair value through statement of profit and loss	239	4
Lease liability written back	325	-
Excess provisions written back	268	12
Insurance claim received	1	0
Exchange gain	1	3
	1,211	**412**

21 Food and Beverages Consumed

₹ (in lakh)

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Opening Stock	469	354
Add: Purchases	27,944	19,684
Total	**28,413**	**20,038**
Less: Closing stock	535	469
Food and beverages consumed	**27,878**	**19,569**

22 Employee Benefit Expense and Payment to Contractors

₹ (in lakh)

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	14,029	11,531
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (Refer note (i) below)	954	845
Reimbursement of expenses on personnel deputed to the Company	98	114
Payment to contractors	4,934	3,783
Staff welfare expenses	1,685	1,336
	21,700	**17,609**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(i) The Company has recognised the following amounts under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds".

₹ (in lakh)

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Provident Fund:		
To Regional Provident Fund (RPF)	82	64
To Indian Hotels Company Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust	242	208
Gratuity Fund	228	229
Company's Contribution to Employee Pension Scheme	367	310
Employee Deposit Linked Insurance	20	18
Superannuation Fund	15	16
Total	**954**	**845**

(ii) Consequent to the acquisition of the Air Catering business from IHCL and its affiliates, the employees attached to the respective Air Catering Divisions of IHCL were transferred to the Company. Since a formal approval to establish the Provident Fund trust for Mumbai, Delhi and Amritsar location is still awaited from the PF Commissioner, the Fund continues to be administered by IHCL. Provident Fund for other locations i.e. Kolkata, Bangalore, Goa, Amritsar and Chennai are administered by the respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner "RPFC".

23 Finance Cost

₹ (in lakh)

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
*Interest cost on lease liabilities	286	88
Other interest costs	21	106
	307	**194**
Less: Interest capitalised (Refer Footnote)	(79)	-
	228	**194**

* Disclosure in relation to Ind AS 116- "Leases": *Refer note no. 31*

Footnote: The Company has capitalised the interest cost on lease liabilities relating to certain qualifying assets.

24 Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

₹ (in lakh)

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	1,575	1,484
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets	333	186
Amortisation of intangible	85	87
	1,993	**1,757**
Less: Depreciation on right-of-use asset (Refer Footnote)	(31)	-
	1,962	**1,757**

Footnote: The Company has capitalised the depreciation on right-of-use asset relating to certain qualifying assets.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

25 Other Operating and General Expenses

₹ (in lakh)

		Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
(i)	**Operating expenses consist of the following:**		
	Catering supplies	2,434	1,947
	Other supplies	868	653
	Fuel, power and light	4,189	3,753
	Repairs to buildings	276	237
	Repairs to machinery	513	455
	Repairs to others	727	677
	Linen and uniform washing and laundry expenses	567	283
	Commission	57	203
	Job contract charges	2,419	1,638
	Other operating expenses	1,629	1,381
		13,679	**11,227**
(ii)	**General expenses consist of the following:**		
	Rent	237	211
	License fees	45	55
	Rates and taxes	658	360
	Insurance	511	395
	Advertising and publicity	54	32
	Printing and stationery	262	209
	Passage and Travelling	130	58
	Professional fees	655	812
	Payment made to statutory auditors (Refer Footnote (i) below)	75	65
	Directors' fees and commission	24	15
	Corporate shared service fee	83	83
	Freight outward	109	93
	Other expenses	870	649
		3,713	**3,037**
		17,392	**14,264**

Footnotes:

₹ (in lakh)

		Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
(i)	**Payment made to Statutory Auditors:**		
	As statutory auditors	60	53
	As tax auditors	10	8
	Reimbursement of out of pocket expenses	5	4
		75	**65**

(ii) During the year the Company has incurred ₹Nil (March 31,2023: ₹Nil) towards Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure. *(Refer Note 38)*.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

26. Going Concern:

The management has adequate funds in the form of cash and financing facilities for the next 12 months to prevent disruption of the operating cash flows and to enable the Company to meet its debts and obligations as they fall due. Accordingly, the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

27. Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for):

The Company is involved in the following appellate, judicial and arbitration proceeding matters arising in the course of conduct of the Company's businesses. In few of the proceedings in respect of matters under litigation are in early stages, and in other cases, the claims are indeterminate.

(a) On account of matters in dispute:

Amounts in respect of claims asserted by various revenue authorities on the Company, in respect of taxes, etc. which are in dispute, are as under:

₹ (in lakh)

Nature of tax	Amounts Claimed		
	Taxes	Interest and Penalty	Total
Income Tax Related Matters			
March 31, 2024	**97**	**-**	**97**
March 31, 2023	97	-	97
Service tax			
March 31, 2024	**1,249**	**-**	**1,249**
March 31, 2023	1,249	-	1,249
Goods and Service Tax			
March 31, 2024	**7**	**6**	**13**
March 31, 2023	7	6	13
Sales tax and State value added taxes			
March 31, 2024	**3,054**	**61**	**3,115**
March 31, 2023	3,088	100	3,188
Central Excise			
March 31, 2024	**411**	**-**	**411**
March 31, 2023	411	-	411
Profession Tax			
March 31, 2024	**4**	**2**	**6**
March 31, 2023	4	2	6

(b) Others

1. The license fees for permission for water pipeline over the land belonging to Mumbai International Airport Limited has been enhanced by ₹9 Lakh (As at March 31, 2023: ₹9 Lakh) during the financial year 2008-09 which has been contested by the Company.

2. Interest on delayed payment of Airport levy to Airport Authority of India for the years from 1999 to 2014 amounting to ₹20 Lakh for Taj SATS Air Catering Limited (Formerly - Taj Madras Flight Kitchen Private Limited).

3 Management is generally unable to reasonably estimate a range of possible loss for proceedings related to labour disputes, including where:

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(i) plaintiffs/parties have not claimed an amount of money damages, unless management can otherwise determine an appropriate amount;

(ii) the proceedings are in early stages;

(iii) there is uncertainty as to the outcome of pending appeals or motions or negotiations;

(iv) there are significant factual issues to be resolved; and/or

(v) there are novel legal issues presented.

However, in respect of the above matters, management does not believe, based on currently available information, that the outcomes of the litigation will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, though the outcomes could be material to the Company's operating results for any particular period, depending, in part, upon the operating results for such period.

28. Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account net of capital advances and not provided for is ₹655 Lakh (As at March 31, 2023: ₹1,410 Lakh)

29. Employee Benefits

(a) The Company has recognised the following expenses as under the head "Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds":

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provident Fund	324	272
Gratuity Fund	228	229
Company's contribution to Pension Scheme	367	310
Employee Deposit Linked Insurance	20	18
Superannuation Fund	15	16
Total	**954**	**845**

(b) In light of the Supreme Court judgement dated February 28, 2019 regarding the definition of wages for calculation of Provident fund contribution, the Company as advised, on a prudent basis, has provided for the liability prospectively from date of judgement.

(c) The Company operates post retirement defined benefit plans as follows: -

Funded:

i. Post Retirement Gratuity

ii. Provident fund – managed through The Indian Hotels Company Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust.

Unfunded:

i. Pension to Employees – Post retirement minimum guaranteed pension scheme for certain categories of employees, which is unfunded.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(d) The above defined benefit plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risks, interest rate, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to government security yields prevailing as at the Balance sheet date. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. The current plan has relatively balanced mix of investments in equity, government securities, bonds and other debt instruments. Due to the long-term nature of the plan liabilities, the Trustees of the Fund consider it appropriate that a reasonable portion of the plan asset should be invested in equity securities to leverage the return generated by the Fund.
Interest Risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will partially be offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
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 the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

(e) Pension Scheme for Employees:

The Company has formulated an unfunded pension scheme for certain employees. The actuarial liability arising on the above, after allowing for employees' contribution is determined as at the year end, on the basis of uniform accrual benefit, with demographic assumptions taken as Nil.

(f) Provident Fund:

The Provident fund for Mumbai and Delhi units are administered by a separate independent Trust (Indian Hotels Company Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust). These trusts maintain their assets at the company level and do not have assets identifiable specifically for the Company. Other locations i.e. Kolkata, Bangalore, Goa, Amritsar and Chennai contribute to respective regional provident funds.

The Company contributed ₹242 Lakh (As at March 31, 2023: ₹208 Lakh) towards the above trust and has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(g) Defined Benefit Plans – As per Actuarial Valuation

(i) Amount to be recognised in balance sheet and movement in net liability

₹ (in lakh)

	Gratuity (Funded)	Pension (Unfunded)
Present Value of Funded Obligations		
March 31, 2024	**4,865**	**-**
March 31, 2023	4,377	-
Present Value of Unfunded Obligations		
March 31, 2024	**-**	**3**
March 31, 2023	-	3
Fair Value of Plan Assets		
March 31, 2024	**(4,659)**	**-**
March 31, 2023	(4,235)	-
Net (Asset) / Liability		
March 31, 2024	**206**	**3**
March 31, 2023	142	3

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(ii) Expenses Recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

₹ (in lakh)

	Gratuity (Funded)	Pension (Unfunded)
Current Service Cost		
Year Ended March 31, 2024	**225**	**0**
Year Ended March 31, 2023	212	0
Past Service Cost		
Year Ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**
Year Ended March 31, 2023	-	-
Interest Cost		
Year Ended March 31, 2024	**3**	**0**
Year Ended March 31, 2023	17	0
Total Expense		
Year Ended March 31, 2024	**228**	**0**
Year Ended March 31, 2023	229	0

(iii) Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation

₹ (in lakh)

	Gratuity (Funded)	Pension (Unfunded)
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation		
March 31, 2024	4,377	3
March 31, 2023	4,297	3
Current Service Cost		
March 31, 2024	225	0
March 31, 2023	212	0
Past Service Cost		
March 31, 2024	-	-
March 31, 2023	-	-
Interest Cost		
March 31, 2024	307	0
March 31, 2023	271	0
Actuarial loss / (gain)		
March 31, 2024	318	0
March 31, 2023	83	0
Benefits Paid		
March 31, 2024	(362)	0
March 31, 2023	(486)	0
Liability assumed/ (Settled)		
March 31, 2024	-	-
March 31, 2023	-	-
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation		
March 31, 2024	4,865	3
March 31, 2023	4,377	3

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(iv) Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets

₹ (in lakh)

	Gratuity (Funded)	Pension (Unfunded)
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets		
March 31, 2024	**4,235**	**0**
March 31, 2023	3,934	0
Interest on Plan Assets		
March 31, 2024	**304**	**0**
March 31, 2023	254	0
Actual return on Plan Assets less Interest on Plan Assets		
March 31, 2024	**339**	**0**
March 31, 2023	(132)	0
Contribution by Employer		
March 31, 2024	**143**	**0**
March 31, 2023	665	-
Benefits Paid		
March 31, 2024	**(362)**	**0**
March 31, 2023	(486)	0
Asset Acquired / (Settled)		
March 31, 2024	**0**	**0**
March 31, 2023	0	0
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets		
March 31, 2024	**4,659**	**0**
March 31, 2023	4,235	0

(v) Description of Plan Assets (Managed by an Insurance Company)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Government of India Securities	54%	52%
Corporate Bonds	17%	21%
Equity	22%	17%
Money Market & Others	7%	10%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(vi) Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Pension (Unfunded)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.20%	7.45%	7.20%	7.45%
Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	5.00% p.a	5.00% p.a	5.00%	5.00%
Employee Turnover	21-30 years 5% p.a.	21-30 years 5% p.a.	21-30 years 5% p.a.	21-30 years 5% p.a.
	31-59 years 1% p.a.	31-59 years 1% p.a.	31-59 years 1% p.a.	31-59 years 1% p.a.
Mortality table*				
Mortality in service	Table 1	Table 1	Table 1	Table 1
Mortality in retirement	N.A.	N.A.	Table 2	Table 2

*Table 1 – Indian Assured Lives mortality (2012-14) Ult table

Table 2 – UK published S1PA Mortality rate

(vii) Sensitivity Analysis:

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following table summarises the impact on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points.

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2024	
	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Impact of increase in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	4,696	5,047
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	5,044	4,692

These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

(viii) Amount recorded in other comprehensive income

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Remeasurements during the period due to		
Change in financial assumptions	86	(215)
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	232	299
Experience adjustments on plan assets	(340)	133
Total	**(22)**	**217**

Footnote: The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors. The above information has been certified by the actuary and has been relied upon by the Auditors.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Code on Social Security, 2020:

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

30. Ind as 115 'Revenue From Contracts With Customers'

Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its statement of profit and loss:

Disaggregated Revenue

i) Revenue from operations

₹ (in lakh)

Revenue from contract with customers	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Sale of food and beverages	68,358	48,615
(b) Revenue from Air catering and Allied services	18,147	13,449
(c) Other Operating Income	2,243	1,620
Total Revenue from operations	**88,748**	**63,684**

ii) Revenue based on products and services:

₹ (in lakh)

Revenue from contract with customers	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Sale of food and beverages	68,358	48,615
Handling services	8,903	6,415
Hi-loader service	6,833	5,525
Laundry services	970	526
Bonded warehouse rental	940	588
Miscellaneous services	500	395
Other operating revenue	2,244	1,620
Total Revenue	**88,748**	**63,684**

Note:

Revenue from contract with customers is accruing in Indian geography only and recognised based on product or services transferred at a point in time.

Contract Balances

Contract liability

The contract liability relates to the advance consideration received from customers before the related performance obligation is satisfied. Revenue is recognized once the performance obligation is over/ services delivered.

The related disclosures are as under:

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Advances collected from the customers*	94	2,347

* Considering the nature of the business, the advance collected are generally materialised as revenue within the same operating cycle.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

31. Leases

The Company has taken land, vehicles and other moveable assets on lease which are generally long term in nature with varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights expiring within one to ten years. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

(a) Total lease liabilities are analysed as under:

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current*	316	523
Non-Current	7,366	499
Total	**7,682**	**1,022**

*The Current Portion of the lease liability is excluding the interest component on the lease liability. Actual Lease Payments (including notional interest as per Ind AS 116) would be ₹507 Lakh. Refer note (b) below for the Maturity Analysis of the Lease Payments.

(b) Exposure to future cash flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations.

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Maturity analysis:		
Less than 1 year	726	591
Between 1 and 5 years	2,186	458
More than 5 years	30,067	122
Total	**32,979**	**1,171**

(c) Overall lease rentals (including provisions) are as below:

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Minimum Lease Payments	507	374
Total	**507**	**374**

32. Related Party Disclosures:

(a) The names of related parties of the company are as under:

i. Entities Having Joint Control

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)	India
SATS Ltd.	Singapore

ii. Subsidiary of the Company

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
Nekta Food Solutions Limited (Incorporated on November 16, 2023)	India

iii. Key Management Personnel

Name of the Company	Relation
Manish Gupta	Chief Executive Officer

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

iv. Subsidiaries of entities having joint control

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
Domestic	
United Hotels Ltd.	India
Ideal Ice Limited	India
Roots Corporation Ltd.	India
Quiro Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.	India
Genness Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.	India
Piem Hotels Ltd.	India

v. Entities where directors have control /significant influence

Particulars	Place of Incorporation
SATS Food Solutions India Pvt Ltd	India

vi. Post-employment benefit plans:

Taj SATS Air Catering Limited Staff Gratuity Trust

Taj SATS Air Catering Limited Superannuation Scheme

The Indian Hotels Company Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust

(b) Details of related party transactions during the year:

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars		Entities Having Joint Control	Key Management Personnel	Others (IHCL Subsidiaries)	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Entities Influenced by Directors	Post Retirement Benefit Plans
Investment in Equity Shares	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**990**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods	**March 31, 2024**	**306**	**-**	**22**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	293	-	49	-	-	-
Corporate shared service fee	**March 31, 2024**	**83**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	83	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of services	**March 31, 2024**	**48**	**-**	**40**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	24	-	31	-	-	-
Deputed Staff cost	**March 31, 2024**	**115**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	105	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of services	**March 31, 2024**	**5**	**-**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	7	-	4	-	-	-
Intercompany deposits placed	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**1,675**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany deposits repayment	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**1,675**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income on ICD	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**33**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	**March 31, 2024**	**170**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	134	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution to funds	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**485**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	453
Remuneration Paid	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**234**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	197	3	-	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(c) Details of related party balances:

Balance outstanding at the end of the year

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Entities Having Joint Control	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Key Management Personnel	Others (IHCL) Subsidiaries	Entities Influenced by Directors	Others (SATS) Subsidiaries	Post Retirement Benefit Plans
Investment in Equity Shares							
March 31, 2024	**-**	**990**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables							
March 31, 2024	**51**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**1**	**209**
March 31, 2023	16	-	-	5	-	-	145
Trade Receivables							
March 31, 2024	**28**	**-**	**-**	**5**	**-**	**1**	**-**
March 31, 2023	49	-	-	10	-	-	-

(d) Remuneration Paid to Key Management Personnel:

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a)	Short-term employee benefits *(Refer footnote (i))*	192	170
(b)	Post-employment benefits *(Refer footnote (ii))*	10	7
(c)	Other long-term benefits	32	20
Total		**234**	**197**

Footnotes:

(i) Short-term employee benefits are disclosed on actual payment basis.

(ii) Include gratuity, compensated absences, superannuation and provident fund. Gratuity and compensated absences are actuarially determined.

(e) Statement of material transactions during the year:

₹ (in lakh)

Name of the Company		Nekta Food Solutions Ltd.	Quiro Hospitality Pvt Ltd	The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	SATS Ltd.	Post-Retirement Benefit Plan	Genness Hospitality Pvt Ltd	Roots Corporation Ltd.
Investment in Equity Shares	**March 31, 2024**	**990**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**306**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	293	-	-	-	-
Purchase of services	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**48**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	24	-	-	-	4
Deputed Staff cost	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**115**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	105	-	-	-	-
Sale of services	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	7	-	-	-	4

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ (in lakh)

Name of the Company		Nekta Food Solutions Ltd.	Quiro Hospitality Pvt Ltd	The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	SATS Ltd.	Post-Retirement Benefit Plan	Genness Hospitality Pvt Ltd	Roots Corporation Ltd.
Reimbursement of expenses	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**170**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	134	-	-	-	-
Intercorporate deposits placed	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**475**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,200**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany deposits repayment	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**475**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,200**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income on ICD	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate shared service fee	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**83**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	83	-	-	-	-
Contribution to Funds	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**485**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	453	-	-

₹ (in lakh)

Name of the Company		Piem Hotels Ltd.	Ideal Ice Limited	United Hotels Ltd.	SATS Food Solutions India Pvt Ltd
Sale of goods	**March 31, 2024**	**3**	**9**	**10**	**1**
	March 31, 2023	11	34	4	-
Deputed Staff cost	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
Sale of services	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2023	-	3	-	-
Purchase of services	**March 31, 2024**	**2**	**29**	**-**	**0**
	March 31, 2023	-	27	-	-

(f) Disclosure pursuant to section 186 of the companies Act, 2013:

(i) Surplus funds had been invested with related parties in the form of intercorporate deposits, for the purpose of working capital requirement, repayable within 182 days carrying interest rate of 9% p.a. Maximum balance outstanding during the year is ₹1,675 Lakh (previous year: Nil).

(ii) Particulars of investments in subsidiary and other investments are given in note no.9(a) and 9(b).

(iii) In line with Circular No 04/2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 10/03/2015, loans given to employees as per the Company's policy are not considered for the purposes of disclosure under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

33. Tax Disclosures

i. Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss:

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Current tax expense		
For the year	4,548	-
In respect of earlier years#	-	35
	4,548	**35**
Deferred tax expense		
In respect of current year	595	2,708
	595	**2,708**
Net income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**5,143**	**2,743**

As on March 31, 2023, the Company has recognised deferred tax asset of ₹474 Lakh on unabsorbed depreciation of ₹1,835 Lakh and carried forwards capital gains of ₹55 Lakh. Deferred tax asset created on account of unabsorbed depreciation has been fully utilised during the year ended March 31, 2024.Deferred tax asset created on account of capital losses can be utilised within the statutory time limit.

[#] Income tax expense of ₹35 Lakh for the financial year 2022-23 is in respect of provision for income tax for the financial year 2019-20.

The Company has reviewed its income tax treatments in order to determine whether Appendix C of Ind AS 12 effective from April 1, 2019 could have an impact on the Financial Statements and concluded that it has no material impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

As a practice, where the interpretation of income tax law is not clear, management relies on the some or all of the following factors to determine the probability of its acceptance by the tax authority:

– Strength of technical and judicial argument and clarity of the legislation;

– Past experience related to similar tax treatments in its own case;

– Legal and professional advice or case law related to other entities.

After analysing above factors for each of such uncertain tax treatments, where the Company expects that the probability to sustain its position on ultimate resolution of such uncertain tax treatment is remote, the Company ensures that such uncertain tax positions are adequately provided for in the standalone financial statements.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

ii. The income tax expenses for the year reconciled to the accounting profit:

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Profit / (Loss) before tax from continuing operations:	20,799	10,703
Income tax expenses calculated at 25.168 %	5,235	2,694
Effect of depreciation expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	2	(7)
Effect of business loss	(73)	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(19)	(3)
Others	(2)	24
	5,143	**2,708**
Tax expense / (Credit) relating to previous year	-	35
Net income tax credit recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**5,143**	**2,743**

iii. Analysis of deferred tax liabilities presented in the balance sheet

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(1,938)	(1,343)
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	**(1,938)**	**(1,343)**

a. Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended march 31, 2024 are as follows:

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Opening Balance as at April 01, 2023	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance as at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including goodwill)	(2,334)	(52)	(2,386)
Provision for employee benefits	283	25	308
Provision for doubtful debts	90	(47)	43
Right-of-Use assets (net of Lease Liabilities)	74	(82)	(8)
Current year business loss to be carried forward	462	(462)	-
Others	82	23	105
Net Deferred Tax Asset / (Liabilities)	**(1,343)**	**(595)**	**(1,938)**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

b. Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended march 31, 2023 are as follows:

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Opening Balance as at April 01, 2022	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance as at March 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including goodwill)	(2,433)	99	(2,334)
Provision for employee benefits	333	(50)	283
Provision for doubtful debts	162	(72)	90
Right-of-Use assets (net of Lease Liabilities)	113	(39)	74
Current year business loss to be carried forward	3,152	(2,690)	462
Others	38	44	82
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**1,365**	**(2,708)**	**(1,343)**

Note: Deferred tax liability has not been recognised on initial recognition of goodwill arising from business combination transaction. In subsequent years also, deferred tax liability will not be recognised considering as initial recognition of goodwill arising from business combination transaction.

34. Segment Information:

The Company is engaged in the business of airline and allied catering only. These, in the context of Indian Accounting Standard 108 (Ind AS 108) on segment reporting are considered to constitute single operating segment. The Company has its entire operations in India and hence entire revenue is generated in India, all the services are rendered to the customers in India and there are no assets which are situated outside India.

As the Company is engaged in a single operating segment, segment information is tabulated below:

Revenue From Major Products and Services

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue from operations from its major products and services.

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Sale of food and beverages	68,358	48,615
Handling services	8,903	6,415
Hi-Lift services	6,833	5,525
Total	**84,094**	**60,555**

35. Earnings per Share (EPS):

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 – 'Earnings Per Share'

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Profit/(Loss) after tax (₹ Lakh)	15,656	7,960
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares:		
Considered in calculation of Basic EPS	17,400,000	17,400,000
Considered in calculation of Diluted EPS	17,400,000	17,400,000
Face Value per Ordinary Share (₹)	10	10
Earnings Per Share (₹):		
Basic and Diluted	89.98	45.75

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

36. Financial Instruments

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories is as follows.

Fair Value Measurement:

₹ (in lakh)

March 31, 2024	Fair Value Through profit and Loss	Amortised Cost	Total Carrying Value
Financial assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,165	2,165
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	8,232	8,232
Investments	7,505	-	7,505
Trade Receivables	-	8,122	8,122
Loans	-	83	83
Other financial assets	-	2,114	2,114
Total	**7,505**	**20,716**	**28,221**
Financial liabilities:			
Lease Liabilities	-	7,682	7,682
Trade Payables	-	8,116	8,116
Other financial liabilities	-	2,412	2,412
Total	**-**	**18,210**	**18,210**

₹ (in lakh)

March 31, 2023	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	Amortised Cost	Total Carrying Value
Financial assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	4,534	4,534
Other balance with banks	-	313	313
Investments	1,004	-	1,004
Trade Receivable	-	9,460	9,460
Loans	-	17	17
Other financial assets	-	2,335	2,335
Total	**1,004**	**16,659**	**17,663**
Financial liabilities:			
Lease Liabilities	-	1,022	1,022
Trade Payables	-	6,083	6,083
Other financial liabilities	-	3,724	3,724
Total	**-**	**10,829**	**10,829**

Fair Value Hierarchy:

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This includes mutual funds that have quoted price/ declared NAV.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

- Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

₹ (in lakh)

March 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Mutual fund units	7,505	-	-	7,505
Total	**7,505**	**-**	**-**	**7,505**

₹ (in lakh)

March 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Mutual fund units	1,004	-	-	1,004
Total	**1,004**	**-**	**-**	**1,004**

i) The Company has not disclosed the fair value of financial instruments such as trade receivables, trade payables, short term loans, deposits etc. because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

ii) The carrying amounts of the borrowings that are not measured at fair value are reasonable approximation of fair value, as they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

(b) Financial Risk Management:

The Company has exposure to the following risk arising from financial instruments.

i) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes.

ii) Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets / liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective entities. However, the Company does not have any exposure to hedged or unhedged foreign currency as on March 31, 2024 and hence it is not exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk.

iii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the Company's cash flows as well as costs. The Company does not have any long term borrowings at variable interest rates and hence is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

iv) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers or counterparty to financial instruments may not be able to meet their obligations. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Credit risks arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, financial institutions and others, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before entering into contract. Credit limits are established for each customer, reviewed regularly and any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company. The carrying amount of trade receivable was ₹8,122 Lakh as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: ₹9,460 Lakh).

Exposure to credit risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables based on Indian geography only.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹28,159 Lakh and ₹17,663 Lakh as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively, being the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, bank deposits, trade receivables, other financial assets and investments.

The Company's exposure to customers is diversified and customers contributing to more than 10% of outstanding accounts receivable and billed revenue are as given below.

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Customer count	2	2
Amount receivable ₹ (in Lakh)	4,823	4,424

There is no other single customer contributing to more than 10% of the accounts receivable and unbilled revenue.

(c) Capital Management:

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholders value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity, operating cash flows generated and borrowings – long-term and short-term. The Company has undrawn overdraft/ cash credit facility for meeting its future working capital requirements. Subsequently to the reporting date, management has commenced the process to secure additional financing to fulfil its long term/working capital requirements.

(d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Maturities of Financial Liabilities

The Following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross undiscounted and exclude future contractual interest payments.

₹ (in lakh)

Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities	Carrying Value As at Balance Sheet Date	Due in 1st Year	Due in 2nd Year	Due in 3rd to 5th Year	Due After 5th Year	Total
Lease Liabilities						
March 31, 2024	7,682	726	529	1,657	30,067	32,979
March 31, 2023	1,022	591	246	212	122	1,171
Trade and other payables						
March 31, 2024	8,116	8,116	-	-	-	8,116
March 31, 2023	6,083	6,083	-	-	-	6,083
Other financial liabilities						
March 31, 2024	2,237	2,237	-	-	-	2,237
March 31, 2023	3,567	3,567	-	-	-	3,567
March 31, 2024	**18,035**	**11,079**	**529**	**1,657**	**30,067**	**43,332**
March 31, 2023	10,672	10,241	246	212	122	10,821

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 while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times, so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance and compliance with internal statement of financial ratio targets.

37. Earnings and Expenditures in Foreign Exchange:

(a) Earnings in Foreign Exchange

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Earnings in Foreign Exchange:	16,235	10,499
(On accrual basis)		

Earnings in foreign exchange represent amounts received/receivable by the Company (exclusive of taxes) from International Airlines, charters, diplomatic missions etc. in Indian Rupees out of their repatriable funds and include settlements made in foreign currency by the customers.

(b) Expenditures in Foreign Currency

The company has incurred expenditures for import of capital goods and services from the suppliers located outside India amounting to ₹200 Lakh (previous year: ₹139 Lakh). Purchase of capital goods was done by issuance of letter of credit facility availed from the bank account of the company located in India. Payment to suppliers is made through the company's bank account in India.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

38. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

As required by Section 135 of Companies Act 2013, and rules therein, the Company is not required to spend any amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for activities listed under Section VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

The company has excess amount spent on CSR activities in the financials year 2021-22 disclosed below as required under Section 135(6) of Companies Act, 2013.

₹ (in lakh)

Opening Balance	Amount Required to be Spent During the Year	Amount Spent During the Year	Closing Balance
9	-	-	9

39. Additional Regulatory Information:

(a) Ratios:

S. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Total Current Asset	Total Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	2.25	1.22
2	Debt Equity Ratio (in times)	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	-	-
3	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	[Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	45.34	33.83
4	Return on equity ratio (in %)	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average total equity	45%	35%
5	Inventory Turnover	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations (grossed up for taxes and levies)	Average trade receivables	13.22	11.31
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	Average trade payables	6.38	6.81
8	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	5.70	20.70
9	Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit of the year	Total Income	17%	12%
10	Return on Capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax & finance costs	Average Equity + Average Debt + Average Leases	54%	44%
11	Return on investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	7%	7%

Explanation to the Ratios:

(i) Current Ratio has improved due to strong operating cash flows and absence of any borrowings as on reporting date.

(ii) Debt Equity ratio is nil as there is no debt as on reporting date.

(iii) Debt service coverage ratio has improved due to improvement in business and higher earnings at profit before taxes and reduced financing cost.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(iv) Return on equity has improved because of improvement in profit after tax.

(v) Trade receivable turnover ratio has improved on account higher collections from the customers.

(vi) Trade payable turnover ratio has decreased marginally vis-à-vis previous year.

(vii) Net capital turnover ratio has decreased due to increase in net working capital.

(viii) Net profit ratio has improved due to improvement in profits for the current year vis-à-vis previous year.

(ix) Return on capital employed has improved due to improvement in business and higher earnings at profit before taxes, reduced financing cost and absence of debt as on reporting date.

(x) Return on investment is at par with the previous year level.

(b) Transactions with struck off companies:

The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956. other than the transactions disclosed below.

(c) Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment (Including Right-of-use Assets) or Intangible Assets:

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(d) Unrecorded Transactions of Income Surrendered or Disclosed in the Tax Assessments:

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

(e) Filing of Returns and Statements with Banks:

The Company has credit facilities from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

(f) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:

(A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) any funds, that have been 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:

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(B) The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

(i) directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(g) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the company:

Relevant Line Item in the Balance Sheet	Description of Item of Property	Gross Carrying Value ₹ (In Lakh)	Title Deeds Held in the Name Of	Whether Title Deed Holder Is a Promoter, Director or Relative# Of Promoter*/ Director or Employee of Promoter/Director	Property Held Since Which Date	Reason for Not Being Held in the Name of the Company
Property, plant and equipment	Land	27	The Indian Hotels Company Limited	Yes	October 1, 2001	In accordance with the Business Transfer Agreement entered with IHCL, the land located at Mumbai is to be conveyed in favour of the Company. However, the same is pending completion of certain legal formalities.

Refer footnote (ii) to note 3(a)

40. Audit Trail:

The Company has audit trail feature enabled from April 1, 2023 with respect to application layer changes and data base level changes done through application in accounting software which has worked effectively throughout the year. Post publication of the ICAI implementation guide, direct database level changes were also included in audit trail scope. The Company has enabled audit trail feature for direct database level changes post balance sheet date. However, the Company had no direct access to the database and those changes can be processed by a third party based on requests raised by the Company. The Company has obtained confirmation from the third party service provider that no changes have been made to database directly during the year.

41. Dividend:

Dividend declared by the Company are based on the profits available for distribution as reported in the standalone financial statements of the Company.

On April 18, 2024 the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of ₹14.50 per share in respect of the year ended March 31, 2024, subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. If approved, the dividend would result in a cash outgo of ₹2,523 Lakh.

As per our report of even date attached

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No: 117694

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited
CIN: U55204MH2001PLC133177

Puneet Chhatwal
Chairman
DIN: 07624616

Giridhar Sanjeevi
Director
DIN: 06648008

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Sudeep Pal
Chief Financial Officer

Bakhtawar K. Irani
Company Secretary
Membership No: A17753

Mumbai, April 18, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Genness Hospitality Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Genness Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its loss 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 ("ICAI") 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for 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, 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the 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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- 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.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors’ 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. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph h(vi) 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 March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) The observation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph b above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph h(vi) 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 the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure B”.

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

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 which would impact its financial position.

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

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024; and

      iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the Company and software vendor and based on our examination which included test checks and as explained in Note 16 of the financial statements, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts, 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 software, except for:

(a) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled at the application layer of the accounting software, which is mainly ERP, for masters and transactions majorly during June 2023 and July 2023.

(b) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of accounts.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPR6958

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 15-Apr-2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Genness Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

(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 does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Since the Company is under project phase, the provisions of clause 3(i)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held by the Company. Accordingly reporting on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order with respect to owned property is not applicable.

In respect of immovable properties of land taken on lease and disclosed as right of use assets in the financial statements, the lease/license agreements are in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year and hence paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the company with banks or financial institutions does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(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 willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no term loans were obtained during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the period and hence the question of whether the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material 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 including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion, the Company is statutorily not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013 due to the size and nature of its business. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 7 Core Investment Company/Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period. (5 registered with RBI and 2 not required to be registered with RBI).

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹ 0.28 Lakh in the financial year and ₹ 84.49 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(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, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPR6958

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 15-Apr-2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

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 Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Genness Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility 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 control 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"). 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.

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 control 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.

Opinion

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 March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPR6958

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 15-Apr-2024

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use assets	3	693.14	700.47
Capital work-in-progress	4	3,041.69	131.24
		3,734.83	**831.71**
Income Tax Assets (Net)		-	0.06
		3,734.83	**831.77**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,775.91	77.91
Other financial assets	6	17.76	0.06
		2,793.67	**77.97**
Total		**6,528.50**	**909.74**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	6,490.00	990.00
Other equity	8	(84.77)	(84.49)
Total equity		**6,405.23**	**905.51**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		2.29	2.33
Other financial liabilities		114.56	-
		116.85	**2.33**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		0.18	0.33
Trade payables	9		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		2.26	0.90
Other financial liabilities	10	2.60	0.39
Current tax provisions		0.64	-
Other current liabilities	11	0.74	0.27
		6.42	**1.89**
Total		**6,528.50**	**909.74**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Rajesh Rajagopal
Chief Financial Officer

Nidhi Biren Bhatt
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Other income	12	66.51	0.62
Total Income		**66.51**	**0.62**
Expenses			
Finance cost	13	-	0.62
Depreciation & Amortisation	3 / 4	-	-
Other operating and general expenses	14	49.34	84.49
Total Expenses		**49.34**	**85.11**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**17.17**	**(84.49)**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**17.17**	**(84.49)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		17.29	-
Provision for Earlier Year tax		0.16	
Deferred tax		-	-
Total		**17.45**	**-**
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		(0.28)	(84.49)
Other comprehensive income			
other comprehensive Income for the period		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**(0.28)**	**(84.49)**
Earnings per share:	15		
Basic - (₹)		(0.00)	(0.09)
Diluted - (₹)		(0.00)	(0.09)
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		1.00	1.00
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Rajesh Rajagopal
Chief Financial Officer

Nidhi Biren Bhatt
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity

as at March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus			
		Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	990.00	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023	-	-	-	(84.49)	(84.49)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(84.49)**	**(84.49)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**990.00**	**-**	**-**	**(84.49)**	**(84.49)**
Additional Share Capital Issued	5,500.00				
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	(0.28)	(0.28)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(0.28)**	**(0.28)**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**6,490.00**	**-**	**-**	**(84.77)**	**(84.77)**
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies		2			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Rajesh Rajagopal
Chief Financial Officer

Nidhi Biren Bhatt
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	17.17	(84.49)
Adjustments For:		
Depreciation and Amortisation	-	-
Finance Costs	-	0.62
Interest Income	(66.51)	(0.62)
	(66.51)	**-**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	(49.34)	(84.49)
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Other Current Assets	-	-
Other Non-Current Assets	-	-
	-	-
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	1.36	0.90
Other Liabilities	2.67	0.68
	4.03	1.58
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(45.31)	(82.91)
Direct Taxes (Paid) / Refunded	(16.75)	(0.06)
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities (A)	**(62.06)**	**(82.97)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(2,788.75)	(829.05)
Interest Received	48.81	0.55
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(2,739.94)**	**(828.50)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	2,075.00	
Short-term loans repaid	(2,075.00)	
Finance Cost	-	(0.62)
Proceeds from Issue of share Capital	5,500.00	990.00
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**5,500.00**	**989.38**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**2,698.00**	**77.91**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	77.91	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	2,775.91	77.91
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2	

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Rajesh Rajagopal
Chief Financial Officer

Nidhi Biren Bhatt
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Notes to Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Background

Genness Hospitality Private Limited ("GHPL" or the "Company"), is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 on February 01, 2022 and has its registered office 9th Floor, Express Towers, Barrister Rajni Patel Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021.

The Company is engaged in the business of hoteliering. It has entered into lease with Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited for 99 years. The construction work is under progress.

2. Material Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

b) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

Lease:

Critical Judgements in Determining the Lease Term: Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

Critical Judgements in Determining the Discount Rate: The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

c) Revenue Recognition

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

d) Capital Work in Progress (CWIP):

Capital work in progress (CWIP) represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use.

The Company has commenced developing a hotel property and currently the project is in the construction phase. All the project related cost are initially recognised at cost under CWIP which will be capitalised as Property, plant and equipment on completion of the project.

Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition. All attributable borrowing costs (refer note no. 2(e)) are also recognised as part of CWIP.

e) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

f) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

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

Right of Use Assets

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

Lease Liabilities

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

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

g) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

h) Statement of Cash Flow:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

i) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

a) New Standards/Amendments Notified and Adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2023:

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

b) New Standards/Amendments Notified but not yet Effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Right-of-use Assets

(₹ Lakhs)

	Leasehold Land	Total
At April 1, 2022		
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions	708.13	708.13
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**708.13**	**708.13**
Additions		-
Deductions for the period	0.20	0.20
At March 31, 2024	**707.93**	**707.93**
Depreciation		
At April 1, 2022	-	-
Charge for the period	7.66	7.66
Deduction for the period		-
At March 31, 2023	**7.66**	**7.66**
Charge for the period	7.13	7.13
Deduction for the period		-
At March 31, 2024	**14.79**	**14.79**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2023	**700.47**	**700.47**
At March 31, 2024	**693.14**	**693.14**

Note 4: Capital Work in Progress

(₹ Lakhs)

	Office Equipment	Total	Capital Work in Progress
Cost			
At April 1, 2022	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	131.24
Adjustment	-	-	-
Disposals/ Transfer	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**131.24**
Additions	-	-	2,910.45
Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals/ Transfer	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**3,041.69**
Net Block			
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**131.24**
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**3,041.69**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

As at March 31, 2024

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2,910.45	131.24	-	-	3,041.69
Total	**2,910.45**	**131.24**	**-**	**-**	**3,041.69**

As at March 31, 2023

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	131.24	-	-	-	131.24
Total	**131.24**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**131.24**

Note 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with bank in current account	25.91	12.91
Balances with bank in call and short term deposit account	2,750.00	65.00
(Original maturity less then 3 months)		
	2,775.91	**77.91**

Note 6: Other Financial Assets

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Interest receivable	17.76	0.06
Others	-	-
	17.76	**0.06**
	17.76	**0.06**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 7: Share Capital

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
65,00,00,000 (Previous year - 15,00,00,000)	6,500.00	1,500.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	6,500.00	**1,500.00**
Issued Share Capital		
64,90,00,000 (Previous year - 9,90,00,000)	6,490.00	990.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	6,490.00	**990.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
64,90,00,000 (Previous year - 9,90,00,000)	6,490.00	990.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	6,490.00	**990.00**

Reconcilaition of Shares

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs
As at the beginning of the year	9,90,00,000	990.00	-	-
Add: Shares issued on Incorporation	-	-	9,90,00,000	990.00
Add: Shares issued on Rights basis	55,00,00,000	5,500.00	-	-
As at the end of the year	**64,90,00,000**	**6,490.00**	**9,90,00,000**	**990.00**

Footnotes:

i) During the year, The Company has issued 55,00,00,000 Shares on right issue basis at Par value.

ii) The Ultimate Holding Company of the Company is "The Indian Hotels Company Limited".

iii) Shares held by the Holding Company along with its subsidiaries and associates Companies are as below:

	No. of Shares March 31, 2024	No. of Shares March 31, 2023
Name of the Company		
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	64,89,99,999	9,89,99,999
Fellow Subsidiary Company		
Taida Trading and Industries Ltd.	1	1

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company Promoter

	No. of Shares March 31, 2024	No. of Shares March 31, 2023
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	64,89,99,999	9,89,99,999
% of Holding	99.99%	99.99%
Taida Trading and Industries Ltd.	1	1
% of Holding	0.00%	0.00%

v) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proporation to their shareholding.

Note 8: Other Equity

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Retained Earnings		
Deficit at the beginning of the year	(84.49)	-
Add: Current period loss	(0.28)	(84.49)
Closing Retained Earnings	**(84.77)**	**(84.49)**
Reserves and Surplus Total	**(84.77)**	**(84.49)**

Note 9: Trade Payables

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade payable to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	1.16	
Accrued expenses and others	1.10	0.90
	2.26	**0.90**

Footnote:

The Company has not received any information from the vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the MSMED Act) and hence disclosure, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year-end together with interest paid / payable under the MSMED Act, have not been given.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2- 3 years	More Than 3 Years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	1.16	-	-	-	1.16
(iii) Accrued Expenses	1.10	-	-	-	-	1.10
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.10**	**1.16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.26**

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2- 3 Years	More Than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Accrued Expenses	0.90	-	-	-	-	0.90
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.90**

Note 10: Other Financial liabilities

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Non Current		
Other payables		
Contractors Retention money	114.56	-
	114.56	**-**
b) Current		
Other payables		
Related Parties	1.93	0.39
Others	0.67	-
	2.60	**0.39**

Note 11: Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Statutory dues	0.74	0.27
	0.74	**0.27**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 12: Other Income

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income from Financial Assets at Amortised Cost		
Inter-corporate deposits	-	-
Deposits with Bank	66.51	0.62
	66.51	**0.62**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	-	-
	66.51	**0.62**
Total	**66.51**	**0.62**

Note 13: Finance Cost

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on ICD	-	0.62
Total	**-**	**0.62**

Note 14: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ Lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(I)	**Operating Expenses Consist of the Following:**		
	Other Operating Expenses	-	66.85
Total		**-**	**66.85**
(Ii)	**General Expenses Consist of the Following:**		
	Rates and Taxes	0.19	-
	Printing and Stationery	0.04	-
	Professional Fees	0.14	0.04
	Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (a))	1.10	1.00
	Other Expenses	47.87	16.60
		49.34	**17.64**
Total		**49.34**	**84.49**

Footnotes:

a) Payment Made to Statutory Auditors:

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
As auditors	1.10	1.00
For other services	-	-
	1.10	**1.00**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 15: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 - 'Earnings Per Share'.		
Profit / (Loss) after tax - (₹ Lakhs)	(0.28)	(84.49)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	29,58,57,923	9,90,00,000
Face Value per Equity Share	1.00	1.00
Earning Per Share - (₹) Basic and Diluted	(0.00)	(0.09)

16. Audit Trail:

In the ERP, audit trail at transaction level on application layer has an embedded audit trail in sub-ledger accounting tables which creates unique events for every transaction along with dates of creating and updating transactions with the identity of users. General ledger journals are not allowed to be modified after posting and the date and creator of journals are tracked. This feature cannot be disabled. Additionally, audit trail was enabled for masters and transactions majorly during June, 2023 and July, 2023. Audit trail feature with respect to application layer changes in accounting Software has worked effectively during the year.

Post publication of ICAI implementation guide, direct database level changes was also included in audit trial scope. In respect of ERP, access to direct database level changes is available only to privileged users.

17. Capital Management and Segment Reporting:

Capital Management:

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no borrowings, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Segment Reporting:

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

18. Taxation

a) Reconciliation of Tax Expense with the Effective Tax

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	17.17	(84.50)
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 26 % (previous year @ 26%)	4.46	(21.97)
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	12.83	21.97
Prior Period Taxes	0.16	-
Others	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	**17.45**	**-**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

19. Capital Commitments

As on March 31, 2024, the Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of capital advance) amounted to ₹ 11,526.89 Lakhs (PY ₹ 434.54 Lakhs).

20. Details of Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on March 31, 2024. (March 31, 2023 – NIL)

21. Revenue Expenditure Capitalised during Construction Period Is as Follows:

(₹ Lakhs)

Nature of expenses	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on Lease liabilities	0.19	0.18
Amortisation of RoU	7.13	7.66
Interest on ICD	33.23	-
Salary Reimbursement	20.14	-
Others	4.60	-
Total	**65.29**	**7.74**

22. Ind AS – 116 "Leases"

The Company's leased assets mainly comprise land parcel. The term of property lease is 99 years.

a. Total lease liabilities are analysed as follows:

(₹ Lakhs)

Denominated in the following currencies:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Indian Rupees	2.47	2.66
Total	**2.47**	**2.66**
Analysed as		
Current	0.18	0.33
Non-current	2.29	2.33
Total	**2.47**	**2.66**

b. Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	-
Expense relating to variable lease payments	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	-	-
Total recognised in the Statement of profit & loss	**-**	**-**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

c. Exposure to future cash flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations:

(₹ Lakhs)

Maturity Analysis	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	0.16	0.33
Between 1 and 2 years	0.16	0.14
Between 2 and 5 years	0.49	0.25
More than 5 years	15.15	1.94
Total	**15.96**	**2.66**

23. Ratios

Sr No	Ratio	in times/%	Current Year	Previous Year	Numerator	Denominator	Variance
a)	Current Ratio (refer note 1)	in times	435.15	41.26	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	955%
b)	Debt – Equity	in times		-	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	-
c)	Debt service coverage	in times		-	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	-
d)	Return on Equity	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	NA
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	-	-	Revenue from operations	* Average Trade Receivables	
g)	Trade Payable (refer note 2) Turnover	in times	21.83	93.88	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payrol Cost	* Trade Payables	-77%
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Net Sales	* Working Capital i.e (Avg Current Assets - Avg Current Liabilities)	NA
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	NA
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	NA	NA	EBIT	* Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases	NA
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note:

1. Improvement on account of increase in short-term Bank Deposits.
2. Improvement on account of payments made.
3. Other Ratios not applicable as Company is under Project phase.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

24. Related Party Transactions

a. The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Holding Company

- The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Entity having significant influence

- Tata Sons Private Limited (including its subsidiaries & joint ventures)

Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary/Associate (to the extent of transaction carried out)

- PIEM Hotels Limited
- Roots Corporation Limited
- Taj Sats Air Catering Limited
- Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited
- Taida Trading & Industries Limited

b. Transactions with related parties:

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company		Subsidiary / Fellow Subsidiary/ Associate		Entity having Significant Influence	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Current Account transaction (Receipt/ payments)	52.42	-	-	-	-	-
	136.83	-	-	-	-	-
ICD taken		-	2,075.00	-	-	-
	60.00		-	-	-	-
ICD repayment		-	(2,075.00)	-	-	-
	(60.00)	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on ICD		-	33.23	-	-	-
	0.62	-	-	-	-	-
Salary Reimbursement	12.97	1.28	7.17	-	-	-
	-	-	*1.73*	*0.39*	-	-
Issue of Right Shares	5,500.00	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of PPE	-	-	-	-	2,703.64	114.56
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnote: Figures in Italics represent previous year's figures.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Rajesh Rajagopal
Chief Financial Officer

Nidhi Biren Bhatt
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Qurio Hospitality Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Qurio Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its loss 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 ("ICAI") 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for 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, 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the 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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- 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.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors’ 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. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph h(vi) 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 March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) The observation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph b above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph h(vi) 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 the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure B”.

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

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 which would impact its financial position.

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

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024; and

      iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the Company and software vendor and based on our examination which included test checks and as explained in Note 16 of the financial statements, the Company has used an accounting software 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 software, except for:

(a) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled at the application layer of the accounting software, which is mainly ERP, for masters and transactions majorly during June 2023 and July 2023.

(b) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPT4759

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Qurio Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

(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 does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held by the Company. Accordingly reporting on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order with respect to owned property is not applicable.

In respect of immovable properties of land taken on lease and disclosed as right of use assets in the financial statements, the lease/licence agreements are in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year and hence paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the Company with banks or financial institutions does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(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) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no term loans were obtained during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the period and hence the question of whether the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material 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 including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion, the Company is statutorily not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 due to the size and nature of its business. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfil such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 7 Core Investment Company/Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period. (5 registered with RBI and 2 not required to be registered with RBI).

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹66.80 lakhs in the financial year and ₹13.43 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(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, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPT4759

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

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 Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Qurio Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility 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 control 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"). 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.

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 control 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.

Opinion

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 March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPT4759

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	150.40	-
Right-of-use assets	4	489.24	494.41
Capital work-in-progress	3	1,962.26	87.57
		2,601.90	**581.98**
Income Tax Assets (net)		0.67	-
		2,602.57	**581.98**
Current Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,892.77	398.06
Other financial assets	6	7.42	0.59
Other current assets	7	0.05	-
		1,900.24	**398.65**
Total		**4,502.81**	**980.63**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	4,490.00	990.00
Other equity	9	(82.19)	(13.43)
Total Equity		**4,407.81**	**976.57**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		1.71	1.74
Other financial liabilities		79.32	-
		81.03	**1.74**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		0.13	0.25
Trade payables	10		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		2.26	0.90
Other financial liabilities	11	10.80	0.39
Current tax provisions (net)		-	0.64
Other current liabilities	12	0.78	0.14
		13.97	**2.32**
Total		**4,502.81**	**980.63**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Abhijit Dattagir Giri
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Other income	13	56.47	5.28
Total Income		**56.47**	**5.28**
Expenses			
Finance cost		-	-
Depreciation & Amortisation	3/4	1.96	-
Other operating and general expenses	14	108.32	17.60
Total Expenses		**110.28**	**17.60**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(53.81)**	**(12.32)**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**(53.81)**	**(12.32)**
Tax Expenses			
Current tax		14.66	1.11
Provision for Earlier Year tax		0.29	
Deferred tax		-	-
Total		**14.95**	**1.11**
Profit/(Loss) After Tax		**(68.76)**	**(13.43)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Other Comprehensive Income for the period		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**(68.76)**	**(13.43)**
Earnings per share:	15		
Basic – (₹)		(0.03)	(0.01)
Diluted – (₹)		(0.03)	(0.01)
Face value per ordinary share – (₹)		1.00	1.00
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	**2**		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Abhijit Dattagir Giri
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	(53.81)	(12.32)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation	1.96	-
Finance Costs	-	-
Interest Income	(56.47)	(5.28)
Provision for Contingencies	-	-
	(54.51)	**(5.28)**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	**(108.32)**	**(17.60)**
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Other Current Assets	(0.05)	-
	(0.05)	**-**
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	1.36	0.90
Other Liabilities	11.06	0.53
	12.42	**1.43**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(95.95)	(16.17)
Direct Taxes (Paid)/Refunded	(14.31)	(0.47)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)	**(110.26)**	**(16.64)**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,944.67)	(579.99)
Interest Received	49.64	4.69
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(1,895.03)**	**(575.30)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	975.00	
Short-term loans repaid	(975.00)	
Finance Cost	-	-
Proceeds from Issue of share	3,500.00	990.00
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**3,500.00**	**990.00**
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	1,494.71	398.06
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Opening	398.06	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Closing	1,892.77	398.06
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2	2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Abhijit Dattagir Giri
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus			
		Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2023	990.00	-	-	-	
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023	-	-	-	(13.43)	(13.43)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(13.43)**	**(13.43)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**990.00**	**-**	**-**	**(13.43)**	**(13.43)**
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	(68.76)	**(68.76)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(68.76)**	**(68.76)**
Additions	3,500.00				
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**4,490.00**	**-**	**-**	**(82.19)**	**(82.19)**
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2				

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Abhijit Dattagir Giri
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Notes to Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Background

Qurio Hospitality Private Limited ("QHPL" or the "Company"), is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 on February 02, 2022 and has its registered office 9th Floor, Express Towers, Barrister Rajni Patel Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 021.

The Company is engaged in the business of hoteliering. It has entered into lease with Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited for 99 years. The construction work is under progress.

2. Material Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Preparation And Presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

b) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.
- **Impairment testing:** Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value.

c) Revenue Recognition:

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

d) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for making them operational for their intended use. Initial estimate of costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included if there is an obligation to restore it.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is recognised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to expense the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for temporary improvements which are depreciated fully the same year of capitalisation.

The assets' useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date and the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

e) Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP):

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use.

The Company has commenced developing a hotel property and currently the project is in the construction phase. All the project related cost are initially recognised at cost under CWIP which will be capitalised as Property, plant and equipment on completion of the project.

Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition. All attributable borrowing costs (refer note no. 2(f)) are also recognised as part of CWIP.

f) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

g) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

Right-of-Use Assets

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

Lease Liabilities

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

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the ‘in-substance fixed’ lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

h) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities:

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

i) Statement of Cash Flow:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

j) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

a) New Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2023:

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

b) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ lakhs)

	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Total	Capital Work-in-Progress
Cost (Refer Footnote below)						
At April 01, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	87.57
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**87.57**
Additions	37.26	64.8	42.08	8.22	152.36	1,874.69
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**37.26**	**64.80**	**42.08**	**8.22**	**152.36**	**1,962.26**
Depreciation						
Charge for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Charge for the period	0.15	1.03	0.67	0.11	1.96	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**0.15**	**1.03**	**0.67**	**0.11**	**1.96**	**-**
Net Block						
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**87.57**
At March 31, 2024	**37.11**	**63.77**	**41.41**	**8.11**	**150.40**	**1,962.26**

As at March 31, 2024

(i) Capital Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1,874.69	87.57	-	-	1,962.26
Total	**1,874.69**	**87.57**	**-**	**-**	**1,962.26**

As at March 31, 2023

(i) Capital Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	87.57		-	-	87.57
Total	**87.57**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**87.57**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 4: Right-of-use assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Land	Total
At April 01, 2022		
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions	499.82	499.82
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**499.82**	**499.82**
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the period	0.14	0.14
At March 31, 2024	**499.68**	**499.68**
Depreciation		
At April 01, 2022	-	-
Charge for the period	5.41	5.41
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**5.41**	**5.41**
Charge for the period	5.03	5.03
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**10.44**	**10.44**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2023	**494.41**	**494.41**
At March 31, 2024	**489.24**	**489.24**

Note 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with bank in current account	42.77	18.06
Balances with bank in call and short-term deposit account	1,850.00	380.00
(Original maturity less then 3 months)		
	1,892.77	**398.06**

Note 6: Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Interest receivable	7.42	0.59
Others	-	-
	7.42	**0.59**
	7.42	**0.59**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 7: Other Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Others	0.05	-
	0.05	**-**

Note 8: Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
45,00,00,000 (Previous year – 9,90,00,000)	4,500.00	990.00
Equity Shares of ₹1/- each		
	4,500.00	**990.00**
Issued Share Capital		
44,90,00,000 (Previous year – 9,90,00,000)	4,490.00	990.00
Equity Shares of ₹1/- each		
	4,490.00	**990.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
44,90,00,000 (Previous year – 9,90,00,000)	4,490.00	990.00
Equity Shares of ₹1/- each		
	4,490.00	**990.00**

Reconcilaition	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	(₹ lakhs)	No. of Shares	(₹ lakhs)
As at the beginning of the year	9,90,00,000	990.00		
Add: Shares issued on Incorporation			9,90,00,000	990.00
Add: Shares issued on Rights basis	35,00,00,000	3,500.00		
As at the end of the year	**44,90,00,000**	**4,490.00**	**9,90,00,000**	**990.00**

Footnotes:

i) During the year, The Company has issued 35,00,00,000 Shares on right issue basis at Par value.

ii) The Holding Company of the Company is “The Indian Hotels Company Limited”.

iii) Shares held by the Holding Company along with its subsidiaries and associates Companies are as below:

Name of the Company	No. of Shares March 31, 2024	No. of Shares March 31, 2023
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	44,99,99,999	9,89,99,999
Fellow Subsidiary Company		
Taida Trading and Industries Ltd.	1	1

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company Promoter

Name of the Company	No. of Shares March 31, 2024	No. of Shares March 31, 2023
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	44,99,99,999	9,89,99,999
% of Holding	100.00%	100.00%
Taida Trading and Industries Ltd.	1	1
% of Holding	0.00%	0.00%

v) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹1/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Note 9: Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Retained Earnings		
Deficit at the beginning of the year	(13.43)	
Add: Current period loss	(68.76)	(13.43)
Closing Retained Earnings	**(82.19)**	**(13.43)**
Reserves and Surplus Total	**(82.19)**	**(13.43)**

Note 10: Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade payable to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	1.16	-
Accrued expenses and others	1.10	0.90
	2.26	**0.90**

Footnote:

The Company has not received any information from the vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the MSMED Act) and hence disclosure, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year-end together with interest paid/payable under the MSMED Act, have not been given.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	1.16	-	-	-	1.16
(iii) Accrued Expenses	1.10	-	-	-	-	1.10
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.10**	**1.16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.26**

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Accrued Expenses	0.90	-	-	-	-	0.90
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.90**

Note 11: Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Non Current		
Other payables		
Contractors Retention money	79.32	-
	79.32	**-**
Other payables		
Related Parties	9.09	0.39
Others	1.71	-
	10.80	**0.39**

Note 12: Other Non-Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Statutory dues	0.78	0.14
	0.78	**0.14**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 13: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with Bank	56.47	5.28
	56.47	**5.28**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	-	-
Total	**56.47**	**5.28**
Others	-	-
Total	**56.47**	**5.28**

Note 14: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
General expenses consist of the following:		
Rates and Taxes	0.28	16.60
Printing and Stationery	0.01	-
Professional Fees	0.11	-
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (a))	1.10	1.00
Other Expenses	106.82	-
	108.32	**17.60**
Total	**108.32**	**17.60**

Footnotes:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Payment made to Statutory Auditors:		
As auditors	**1.10**	**1.00**
For other services	-	-
	1.10	**1.00**

Note 15: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Ind AS 33 – 'Earnings Per Share'.		
Profit/(Loss) after tax – (₹ lakhs)	(68.76)	(13.43)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	22,42,73,224	9,90,00,000
Face Value per Equity Share	1.00	1.00
Earning Per Share – (₹) Basic and Diluted	(0.03)	(0.01)

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

16. Audit Trail:

In the ERP, audit trail at transaction level on application layer has an embedded audit trail in sub-ledger accounting tables which creates unique events for every transaction along with dates of creating and updating transactions with the identity of users. General ledger journals are not allowed to be modified after posting and the date and creator of journals are tracked. This feature cannot be disabled. Additionally, audit trail was enabled for masters and transactions majorly during June, 2023 and July, 2023. Audit trail feature with respect to application layer changes in accounting Software has worked effectively during the year.

Post publication of ICAI implementation guide, direct database level changes was also included in audit trial scope. In respect of ERP, access to direct database level changes is available only to privileged users.

17. Capital Management and Segment Reporting:

Capital Management:

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no borrowings, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Segment Reporting:

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

18. Taxation

a) Reconciliation of Tax Expense with the Effective Tax

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	(53.81)	(12.32)
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 26 % (Previous year @ 26%)	(13.98)	(3.20)
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	28.67	4.31
Prior Period Taxes	0.29	-
Others	(0.02)	-
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	**14.95**	**1.11**

19. Capital Commitments

As on March 31, 2024, the Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of capital advance) amounted to ₹7,223.33 lakhs (PY ₹290.09 lakhs).

20. Details of Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on March 31, 2024. (March 31, 2023 – NIL)

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

21. Revenue expenditure capitalised during construction period is as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Nature of expenses	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on Lease liabilities	0.12	0.13
Amortisation of RoU	5.03	5.41
Interest on ICD	13.69	-
Salary Reimbursement	20.14	-
Others	11.30	-
Total	**50.28**	**5.54**

22. Ind AS – 116 "Leases"

The Company's leased assets mainly comprise land parcel. The term of property lease is 99 years.

a) Total Lease Liabilities are Analysed as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Denominated in the following currencies:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Indian Rupees	1.84	1.99
	-	-
Total	1.84	1.99
Analysed as		
Current	0.13	0.25
Non-current	1.71	1.74
Total	**1.84**	**1.99**

b) Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	-
Expense relating to variable lease payments	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	-	-
Total recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss	**-**	**-**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

c) Exposure to Future Cash Flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations:

(₹ lakhs)

Maturity analysis:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	0.12	0.25
Between 1 and 2 years	0.12	0.10
Between 2 and 5 years	0.37	0.09
More than 5 years	11.29	1.55
Total	**11.90**	**1.99**

23. Ratios

Sr. No.	Ratio	in times/%	Current Year	Previous Year	Numerator	Denominator	Variance
a)	Current Ratio	in times	136.07	171.83	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings	-21%
b)	Debt – Equity	in times		-	Non-Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	-
c)	Debt service coverage	in times		-	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	-
d)	Return on Equity	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	NA
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	-	-	Revenue from operations	* Average Trade Receivables	
g)	Trade Payable (refer note 1) Turnover	in times	68.56	39.11	Total expenses – Depreciation – Interest – Payroll Cost	* Trade Payables	75%
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Net Sales	* Working Capital i.e. (Avg. Current Assets – Avg. Current Liabilities)	NA
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	NA
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	NA	NA	EBIT	* Avg. Equity + Avg. Debt + Avg. Leases	NA
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes:

1. Improvement on account of payments made.
2. Other Ratios not applicable as Company is under Project phase.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

24. Related Party Transactions

a) The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Holding Company

- The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Entity having significant influence

- Tata Sons Private Limited (including its subsidiaries & joint ventures)

Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary/ Associate (to the extent of transaction carried out)

- PIEM Hotels Limited
- Roots Corporation Limited
- Taj Sats Air Catering Limited
- Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited
- Taida Trading & Industries Limited

b) Transactions with related parties:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company		Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary/ Associate		Entity having Significant Influence	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Current Account transaction	40.19	-	-	-	-	-
(Receipt/Payments)	*82.92*	-	-	-	-	-
ICD taken		-	975.00	-	-	-
	60.00		-	-	-	-
ICD repayment		-	(975.00)	-	-	-
	(60.00)	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on ICD		-	13.69	-	-	-
	0.62	-	-	-	-	-
Salary Reimbursement	12.97	1.28	7.17	-	-	-
	-	-	*1.73*	*0.39*	-	-
Issue of Right Shares	3,500.00	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of PPE	-	-	-	-	1,727.81	73.21
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Foot note: Figures in Italics represent previous year's figures.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Abhijit Dattagir Giri
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of **Suisland Hospitality Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Suisland Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its loss 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 ("ICAI") 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for 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, 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 judgement 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the 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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' 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. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph h(vi) 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 March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) The observation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph h(vi) 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 the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 which would impact its financial position.

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

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024; and

   iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the Company and software vendor and based on our examination which included test checks and as explained in Note 15 of the financial statements, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts, 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 software, except for:

(a) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled at the application layer of the accounting software, which is mainly ERP, for masters and transactions majorly during June 2023 and July 2023.

(b) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of accounts.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPQ6515

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 15-Apr-2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Suisland Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

(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 does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Since the Company is under project phase, the provisions of clause 3(i)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held by the Company. Accordingly reporting on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order with respect to owned property is not applicable.

In respect of immovable properties of land taken on lease and disclosed as right of use assets in the financial statements, the lease/license agreements are in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year and hence paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the Company with banks or financial institutions does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(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 willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no term loans were obtained during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the period and hence the question of whether the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion, the Company is statutorily not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013 due to the size and nature of its business. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 7 Core Investment Company/Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period. (5 registered with RBI and 2 not required to be registered with RBI).

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs.15.83 Lakhs in the financial year and Rs.13.44 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause 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, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPQ6515

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 15-Apr-2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

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 Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Suisland Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility 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 control 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"). 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.

Auditors' 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, 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.

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls 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 control 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.

Opinion

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 March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No.003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPQ6515

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 15-Apr-2024

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

₹ Lakhs

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use assets	3	13,638.01	13,823.31
Capital work-in-progress	4	2,411.61	306.56
		16,049.62	**14,129.87**
Income Tax Assets (net)		0.50	0.37
		16,050.12	**14,130.24**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,178.01	492.36
Other financial assets	6	6.37	0.89
		2,184.38	**493.25**
Total		**18,234.50**	**14,623.49**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	3,000.00	500.00
Other equity	8	(29.27)	(13.44)
Total equity		**2,970.73**	**486.56**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		15,242.85	14,129.87
		15,242.85	**14,129.87**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		-	-
Trade payables	9		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1.32	0.90
Other financial liabilities	10	-	6.06
Other current liabilities	11	19.60	0.10
		20.92	**7.06**
Total		**18,234.50**	**14,623.49**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Chintan Harish Dave
Chief Financial Officer

Vinay Bhoja Poojari
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ Lakhs

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Other income	12	20.48	4.64
Total Income		**20.48**	**4.64**
Expenses			
Finance cost		-	-
Depreciation & Amortisation		-	-
Other operating and general expenses	13	29.78	18.08
Total Expenses		**29.78**	**18.08**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(9.30)	(13.44)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**(9.30)**	**(13.44)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		5.30	-
Provision for earlier year Tax		1.23	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total		**6.53**	**-**
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		**(15.83)**	**(13.44)**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive Income for the period		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**(15.83)**	**(13.44)**
Earnings per share:	14		
Basic - (₹)		(0.02)	(0.04)
Diluted - (₹)		(0.02)	(0.04)
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		1.00	1.00

Summary of significant accounting policies	2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Chintan Harish Dave
Chief Financial Officer

Vinay Bhoja Poojari
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	(9.30)	(13.44)
Adjustments For:		
Interest Income	(20.48)	(4.64)
	(20.48)	**(4.64)**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	(29.78)	(18.08)
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Other Current Assets	-	-
Other Non-Current Assets	-	-
	-	**-**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	0.42	0.90
Other Liabilities	(6.16)	6.16
	(5.74)	**7.06**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(35.52)	(11.02)
Direct Taxes (Paid) / Refunded	(6.66)	(0.37)
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities (A)	**(42.18)**	**(11.39)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(787.17)	-
Interest Received	15.00	3.75
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(772.17)**	**3.75**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	300.00	-
Short-term loans repaid	(300.00)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital	2,500.00	500.00
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**2,500.00**	**500.00**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**1,685.65**	**492.36**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	492.36	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	2,178.01	492.36
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2	2

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Chintan Harish Dave
Chief Financial Officer

Vinay Bhoja Poojari
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity
as at March 31, 2024

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus			
		Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	500.00	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023	-	-	-	(13.44)	(13.44)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(13.44)**	**(13.44)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**500.00**	**-**	**-**	**(13.44)**	**(13.44)**
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	(15.83)	(15.83)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(15.83)**	**(15.83)**
Additions	2,500.00				-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**3,000.00**	**-**	**-**	**(29.27)**	**(29.27)**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
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Chintan Harish Dave
Chief Financial Officer

Vinay Bhoja Poojari
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Notes to Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Background

Suisland Hospitality Private Limited ("SHPL" or the "Company"), is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 on August 22, 2022 and has its registered office 9th Floor, Express Towers, Barrister Rajni Patel Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021.

The Company is engaged in the business of hoteliering. It has entered into lease with UT Administration Lakshadweep Island for 75 years.

2. Material accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation and presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

b) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

Lease:

Critical judgements in determining the lease term: Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

Critical judgements in determining the discount rate: The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

c) Revenue recognition

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

d) Capital Work in Progress (CWIP):

Capital work in progress (CWIP) represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use.

The Company has commenced developing a hotel property and currently the project is in the construction phase. All the project related cost are initially recognised at cost under CWIP which will be capitalised as Property, plant and equipment on completion of the project.

Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition. All attributable borrowing costs (refer note no. 2(f)) are also recognised as part of CWIP.

e) Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is Indian rupee (₹).

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were fair value measured.

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

f) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

g) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

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

Right of Use Assets

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

Lease Liabilities

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

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

h) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

i) Statement of Cash Flow

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

j) Recent accounting pronouncements

a) New Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2023:

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12- Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

b) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Right-of-use assets

₹ Lakhs

	Leasehold Land	Total
At April 1, 2022		
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions	13,868.87	13,868.87
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**13,868.87**	**13,868.87**
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**13,868.87**	**13,868.87**
Depreciation		
At April 1, 2022	-	-
Charge for the period	(45.56)	(45.56)
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**(45.56)**	**(45.56)**
Charge for the period	(185.30)	(185.30)
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**(230.86)**	**(230.86)**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2023	**13,823.31**	**13,823.31**
At March 31, 2024	**13,638.01**	**13,638.01**

Note 4: Capital work in Progress

₹ Lakhs

	Capital Work in Progress
Cost	
At April 1, 2022	-
Additions	306.56
Adjustment	-
Disposals/ Transfer	-
At March 31, 2023	**306.56**
Additions	2,105.05
Adjustments	-
Disposals/ Transfer	-
At March 31, 2024	**2,411.61**
Net Block	
At March 31, 2023	**306.56**
At March 31, 2024	**2,411.61**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

As at March 31, 2024

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2,105.05	306.56	-	-	2,411.61
Total	**2,105.05**	**306.56**	**-**	**-**	**2,411.61**

As at March 31, 2023

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	306.56	-	-	-	306.56
Total	**306.56**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**306.56**

Note 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with bank in current account	28.01	17.36
Balances with bank in call and short term deposit account	2,150.00	475.00
(Original maturity less then 3 months)		
	2,178.01	**492.36**

Note 6: Other Financial Assets

₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current	6.37	0.89
Interest receivable	6.37	0.89
	6.37	**0.89**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 7: Share Capital

₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
30,00,00,000 (Previous year - 5,00,00,000)	3,000.00	500.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	3,000.00	**500.00**
Issued Share Capital		
30,00,00,000 (Previous year - 5,00,00,000)	3,000.00	500.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	3,000.00	**500.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
30,00,00,000 (Previous year - 5,00,00,000)	3,000.00	500.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	3,000.00	**500.00**

Reconcilaition of shares	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs
As at the beginning of the year	5,00,00,000	500.00	-	-
Add: Shares issued on Incorporation	-	-	5,00,00,000	500.00
Add: Shares issued on Rights basis	25,00,00,000	2,500.00	-	-
As at the end of the year	**30,00,00,000**	**3,000.00**	**5,00,00,000**	**500.00**

Footnotes:

i) During the year, The Company has issued 25,00,00,000 Shares on right issue basis at Par value.

ii) The Ultimate Holding Company of the Company is “The Indian Hotels Company Limited”.

iii) Shares held by the Holding Company are as below:

Name of the Company	No. of Shares March 31, 2024	No. of Shares March 31, 2023
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	22,20,00,000	3,70,00,000

iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company Promoter

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	22,20,00,000	3,70,00,000
% of Holding	74.00%	74.00%
Kaveri Retreat & Resorts Limited	7,80,00,000	1,30,00,000
% of Holding	26.00%	26.00%

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

v) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proporation to their shareholding.

Note 8: Other Equity

₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Retained Earnings		
Deficit at the beginning of the year	(13.44)	-
Add: Current period loss	(15.83)	(13.44)
Closing Retained Earnings	**(29.27)**	**(13.44)**
Reserves and Surplus Total	**(29.27)**	**(13.44)**

Note 9: Trade Payables

₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade payable to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	0.22	-
Accrued expenses and others	1.10	0.90
	1.32	**0.90**

Footnote:

The Company has not received any information from the vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the MSMED Act) and hence disclosure, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year-end together with interest paid / payable under the MSMED Act, have not been given.

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	0.22	-	-	-	0.22
(iii) Accrued Expenses	1.10	-	-	-	-	1.10
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.10**	**0.22**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.32**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

As at March 31, 2023

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Accrued Expenses	0.90	-	-	-	-	0.90
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.90**

Note 10: Other Financial liabilities

₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other payables		
Related Parties	-	6.06
	-	**6.06**

Note 11: Other non financial Liabilities

₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Statutory dues	19.60	0.10
	19.60	**0.10**

Note 12: Other Income

₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with Bank	20.48	4.64
	20.48	**4.64**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	-	-
Total	**20.48**	**4.64**
Others	-	-
Total	**20.48**	**4.64**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 13: Other operating and general expenses

₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
General expenses consist of the following:		
Rates and Taxes	0.27	-
Printing and Stationery	0.12	-
Legal & Professional Fees	0.50	-
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (a))	1.10	1.00
Other Expenses	27.79	17.08
	29.78	**18.08**
Total	**29.78**	**18.08**

Footnotes:

₹ Lakhs

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	**Payment made to Statutory Auditors:**		
	As auditors	1.10	1.00
	For other services	-	-
		1.10	**1.00**

Note 14: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 - 'Earnings Per Share'.		
Profit / (Loss) after tax - (₹ Lakhs)	(15.83)	(13.44)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	6,91,25,683	3,04,10,959
Face Value per Equity Share	1.00	1.00
Earning Per Share - (₹) Basic and Diluted	(0.02)	(0.04)

Note 15: Audit Trail:

In the ERP, audit trail at transaction level on application layer has an embedded audit trail in sub-ledger accounting tables which creates unique events for every transaction along with dates of creating and updating transactions with the identity of users. General ledger journals are not allowed to be modified after posting and the date and creator of journals are tracked. This feature cannot be disabled. Additionally, audit trail was enabled for masters and transactions majorly during June, 2023 and July, 2023. Audit trail feature with respect to application layer changes in accounting Software has worked effectively during the year.

Post publication of ICAI implementation guide, direct database level changes was also included in audit trial scope. In respect of ERP, access to direct database level changes is available only to privileged users.

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 16: Capital Management and Segment Reporting:

Capital Management:

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no borrowings, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Segment Reporting:

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 17: Taxation

a) Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	(9.30)	(13.44)
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 26 % (previous year @ 26%)	(2.42)	(3.49)
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	7.74	-
Prior Period Taxes	1.23	-
Others	(0.02)	-
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	**6.53**	**3.49**

Note 18: Capital Commitments

As on March 31, 2024, the Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of capital advance) amounted to ₹ 1,605.55 Lakhs (PY ₹ Nil).

Note 19: Details of Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on March 31, 2024. (March 31, 2023 – NIL)

Note 20: Revenue expenditure capitalised during construction period is as follows:

₹ Lakhs

Nature of expenses	FY 23-24	FY 22-23
Interest on Lease liabilities	1,112.98	216.00
Amortisation of RoU	185.30	45.56
Interest in ICD	5.33	-
Salary Reimbursement	3.56	-
Others	0.99	-
Total	**1,308.16**	**261.56**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 21: Ind AS – 116 "Leases"

The Company's leased assets mainly comprise land parcel. The term of property lease is 75 years.

a. Total lease liabilities are analysed as follows:

₹ Lakhs

Denominated in the following currencies:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Indian Rupees	15,242.85	14,129.87
	-	-
Total	**15,242.85**	**14,129.87**
Analysed as		
Current	-	-
Non-current	15,242.85	14,129.87
Total	**15,242.85**	**14,129.87**

b. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	-
Expense relating to variable lease payments	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	-	-
Total recognised in the Statement of profit & loss	**-**	**-**

c. Exposure to future cash flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations:

₹ Lakhs

Maturity analysis:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	-	-
Between 1 and 2 years	-	-
Between 2 and 5 years	1,733.88	1,733.88
More than 5 years	3,56,262.60	3,56,262.60
Total	**3,57,996.48**	**3,57,996.48**

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 22: Ratios

Sr No	Ratio	in times/%	Current Year	Previous Year	Numerator	Denominator	Variance
a)	Current Ratio (refer note 1)	in times	104.42	69.87	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	49%
b)	Debt – Equity	in times		-	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	-
c)	Debt service coverage	in times		-	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	-
d)	Return on Equity	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	NA
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	-	-	Revenue from operations	* Average Trade Receivables	
g)	Trade Payable (refer note 2) Turnover	in times	26.83	40.18	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payrol Cost	* Trade Payables	-33%
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Net Sales	* Working Capital i.e (Avg Current Assets - Avg Current Liabilities)	NA
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	NA
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	NA	NA	EBIT	* Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases	NA
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note:

1. Improvement on account of increase in short-term Bank Deposits.
2. Improvement on account of payments made.
3. Other Ratios not applicable as Company is under Project phase.

Note 23: Related Party Transactions

a. The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Holding Company

- The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Entity having significant influence

- Kaveri Retreat & Resorts Limited

Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary/Associate (to the extent of transaction carried out)

- PIEM Hotels Limited
- Roots Corporation Limited

Notes to Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

b. Transactions with related parties:

₹ Lakhs

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company		Subsidiary / Fellow Subsidiary/ Associate		Entity having Significant Influence	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Current Account transaction (Receipt/ payments)	25.16	-	-	-	-	-
	6.07	*6.07*	-	-	-	-
ICD taken		-	300.00	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-
ICD repayment		-	(300.00)	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
Interest on ICD		-	5.33	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
Salary Reimbursement	3.24	0.33	0.32		-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Right Shares	1,850.00	-	-	-	650.00	-

Footnote: Figures in Italics represent previous year's figures.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Chintan Harish Dave
Chief Financial Officer

Vinay Bhoja Poojari
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its loss 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 ("ICAI") 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for 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, 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the 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.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

- 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' 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. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph h(vi) 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 March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) The observation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph h(vi) 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 the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 which would impact its financial position.

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

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024; and

      iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, 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.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the Company and software vendor and based on our examination which included test checks and as explained in Note 15 of the financial statements, the Company has used an accounting software 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 software, except for:

(a) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled at the application layer of the accounting software, which is mainly ERP, for masters and transactions majorly during June 2023 and July 2023.

(b) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors’ Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPS2326

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

(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 does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Since the Company is under project phase, the provisions of clause 3(i)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held by the Company. Accordingly reporting on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order with respect to owned property is not applicable.

In respect of immovable properties of land taken on lease and disclosed as right of use assets in the financial statements, the lease/licence agreements are in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year and hence paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the Company with banks or financial institutions does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(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) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no term loans were obtained during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the period and hence the question of whether the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material 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 including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) n our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion, the Company is statutorily not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 due to the size and nature of its business. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfil such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 7 Core Investment Company/Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period. (5 registered with RBI and 2 not required to be registered with RBI).

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹15.33 lakhs in the financial year and ₹12.93 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause 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, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPS2326

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

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 Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility 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 control 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"). 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.

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 control 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.

Opinion

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 March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPS2326

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Right-of-use assets	3	12,894.12	13,069.31
Capital work-in-progress	4	2,312.95	293.79
Intangible assets			-
		15,207.07	**13,363.10**
Income Tax Assets (Net)		0.49	0.37
		15,207.56	**13,363.47**
Current Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,190.17	488.93
Other financial assets	6	6.37	0.89
		2,196.54	**489.82**
Total		**17,404.10**	**13,853.29**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	3,000.00	500.00
Other equity	8	(28.26)	(12.93)
Total Equity		**2,971.74**	**487.07**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		14,411.42	13,359.15
		14,411.42	**13,359.15**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities			-
Trade payables	9		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises			-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1.32	0.90
Other financial liabilities	10	-	6.07
Other current liabilities	11	19.62	0.10
		20.94	**7.07**
Total		**17,404.10**	**13,853.29**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date
For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Sejal Kumar Jain
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Other income	12	20.55	4.64
Total Income		**20.55**	**4.64**
Expenses			
Finance cost			
Depreciation & Amortisation		-	-
Other operating and general expenses	13	29.33	17.57
Total Expenses		**29.33**	**17.57**
Profit/(Loss) Before Exceptional Items and Tax		**(8.78)**	**(12.93)**
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		**(8.78)**	**(12.93)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		5.32	-
Provision for earlier year Tax		1.23	-
Deferred tax			-
Total		**6.55**	**-**
Profit/(Loss) After Tax		**(15.33)**	**(12.93)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Other comprehensive Income for the period			-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period		**(15.33)**	**(12.93)**
Earnings per share:	14		
Basic – (₹)		(0.02)	(0.04)
Diluted – (₹)		(0.02)	(0.04)
Face value per ordinary share – (₹)		1.00	1.00
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		

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Sejal Kumar Jain
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus			
		Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Shares Issued During the period	500.00	-	-	-	
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023	-	-	-	(12.93)	(12.93)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(12.93)**	**(12.93)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**500.00**	**-**	**-**	**(12.93)**	**(12.93)**
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	(15.33)	(15.33)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(15.33)**	**(15.33)**
Additions	2,500.00				-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**3,000.00**	**-**	**-**	**(28.26)**	**(28.26)**

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2

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Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

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Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	(8.78)	(12.93)
Adjustments for:		
Interest Income	(20.55)	(4.64)
	(20.55)	**(4.64)**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	**(29.33)**	**(17.57)**
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Loans and advances	-	-
Other Current Assets	-	-
	-	-
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	0.42	0.90
Other Liabilities	(6.17)	6.17
	(5.75)	**7.07**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(35.08)	(10.50)
Direct Taxes (Paid)/Refunded	(6.67)	(0.37)
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities (A)	**(41.75)**	**(10.87)**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(772.08)	(3.95)
Interest Received	15.07	3.75
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(757.01)**	**(0.20)**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	300.00	
Short-term loans repaid	(300.00)	
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital	2,500.00	500.00
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**2,500.00**	**500.00**
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**1,701.24**	**488.93**
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Opening	**488.93**	**-**
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Closing	**2,190.17**	**488.93**

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date
For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

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Director
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Sejal Kumar Jain
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1: Background

Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited ("KHPL" or the "Company"), is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on August 24, 2022 and has its registered office 9th Floor, Express Towers, Barrister Rajni Patel Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 021.

The Company is engaged in the business of hoteliering. It has entered into lease with UT Administration Lakshadweep Island for 75 years.

Note 2: Material Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

b) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

– **Lease:**

Critical Judgements in Determining the Lease Term: Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

Critical Judgements in Determining the Discount Rate: The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

c) Revenue Recognition:

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

d) Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP):

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use.

The Company has commenced developing a hotel property and currently the project is in the construction phase. All the project related cost are initially recognised at cost under CWIP which will be capitalised as Property, plant and equipment on completion of the project.

Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition. All attributable borrowing costs (Refer note no. 2(f)) are also recognised as part of CWIP.

e) Foreign Currency Transactions:

The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is Indian rupee (₹).

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were fair value measured.

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

f) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

g) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Right-of-Use Assets

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

Lease Liabilities

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

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

h) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

i) Statement of Cash Flow:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

j) Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

a) New Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2023:

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

b) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Right-of-Use Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Leasehold Land	Total
At April 01, 2022		
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions	13,112.39	13,112.39
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**13,112.39**	**13,112.39**
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**13,112.39**	**13,112.39**
Depreciation		
At April 01, 2022	-	-
Charge for the period	43.08	43.08
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**43.08**	**43.08**
Charge for the period	175.19	175.19
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**218.27**	**218.27**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2023	**13,069.31**	**13,069.31**
At March 31, 2024	**12,894.12**	**12,894.12**

Note 4: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Capital Work-in-Progress
Cost	
Additions	293.79
Adjustments	-
Disposals/Transfer	-
At March 31, 2023	**293.79**
Additions	2,019.16
Adjustments	-
Disposals/Transfer	-
At March 31, 2024	**2,312.95**
Net Block	
At March 31, 2023	**293.79**
At March 31, 2024	**2,312.95**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

As at March 31, 2024

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

(₹ lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2,019.16	293.79	-	-	2,312.95
Total	**2,019.16**	**293.79**	**-**	**-**	**2,312.95**

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	293.79	-	-	-	293.79
Total	**293.79**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**293.79**

Note 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with bank in current account	40.17	13.93
Balances with bank in call and short-term deposit account	2,150.00	475.00
(Original maturity less then 3 months)		
	2,190.17	**488.93**

Note 6: Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Interest receivable	6.37	0.89
	6.37	**0.89**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 7: Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
30,00,00,000 (Previous year – 5,00,00,000)	3,000.00	500.00
Equity Shares of ₹1/- each		
	3,000.00	**500.00**
Issued Share Capital		
30,00,00,000 (Previous year – 5,00,00,000)	3,000.00	500.00
Equity Shares of ₹1/- each		
	3,000.00	**500.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
30,00,00,000 (Previous year – 5,00,00,000)	3,000.00	500.00
Equity Shares of ₹1/- each		
	3,000.00	**500.00**

Reconcilaition of shares	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	(₹ lakhs)	No. of Shares	(₹ lakhs)
As at the beginning of the year	5,00,00,000	500.00	-	-
Add: Shares issued on Incorporation	-	-	5,00,00,000	500.00
Add: Shares issued on Rights basis	25,00,00,000	2,500.00	-	-
As at the end of the year	**30,00,00,000**	**3,000.00**	**5,00,00,000**	**500.00**

Footnotes:

i) During the year, The Company has issued 25,00,00,000 Shares on right issue basis at Par value.

ii) The Ultimate Holding Company of the Company is "The Indian Hotels Company Limited".

iii) Shares held by the Holding Company along with its subsidiaries and associates Companies are as below:

(₹ lakhs)

	No. of Shares	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Name of the Company		
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	29,99,99,999	4,99,99,999
Fellow Subsidiary Company		
Ideal Ice Limited	1	1

iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company Promoter

(₹ lakhs)

	No. of Shares	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	29,99,99,999	4,99,99,999
% of Holding	99.99%	99.99%

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

v) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹1/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proporation to their shareholding.

Note 8: Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Retained Earnings		
Deficit at the beginning of the year	(12.93)	-
Add: Current period loss	(15.33)	(12.93)
Closing Retained Earnings	**(28.26)**	**(12.93)**
Reserves and Surplus Total	**(28.26)**	**(12.93)**

Note 9: Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade payable to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	0.22	-
Accrued expenses and others	1.10	0.90
	1.32	**0.90**

Footnote:

The Company has not received any information from the vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the MSMED Act) and hence disclosure, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year-end together with interest paid/payable under the MSMED Act, have not been given.

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	0.22	-	-	-	-
(iii) Accrued Expenses	1.10	-	-	-	-	1.10
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.10**	**0.22**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.10**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ lakhs)

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Accrued Expenses	0.90	-	-	-	-	**0.90**
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.90**

Note 10: Other Financial liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Payables		
Related Parties	-	6.07
Others	-	-
	-	**6.07**

Note 11: Other Non-Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Statutory dues	19.62	0.10
	19.62	**0.10**

Note 12: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with Bank	20.55	4.64
	20.55	**4.64**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	-	-
Total	**20.55**	**4.64**
Others		-
Total	**20.55**	**4.64**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 13: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
General expenses consist of the following:		
Rates and Taxes	0.20	-
Printing and Stationery	0.03	-
Professional Fees	3.62	-
Bank Charges	0.43	
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (a))	1.10	1.00
Other Expenses	23.95	16.57
	29.33	**17.57**
Total	**29.33**	**17.57**

Footnotes:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) **Payment made to Statutory Auditors:**		
As Auditors	1.10	1.00
For Other Services	-	-
	1.10	**1.00**

Note 14: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Ind AS 33 – 'Earnings Per Share'.		
Profit/(Loss) after tax – (₹ lakhs)	(15.33)	(12.93)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	6,91,25,683	3,01,36,986
Face Value per Equity Share	1.00	1.00
Earning Per Share – (₹) Basic and Diluted	(0.02)	(0.04)

Note 15: Audit Trail

In the ERP, audit trail at transaction level on application layer has an embedded audit trail in sub-ledger accounting tables which creates unique events for every transaction along with dates of creating and updating transactions with the identity of users. General ledger journals are not allowed to be modified after posting and the date and creator of journals are tracked. This feature cannot be disabled. Additionally, audit trail was enabled for masters and transactions majorly during June, 2023 and July, 2023. Audit trail feature with respect to application layer changes in accounting Software has worked effectively during the year.

Post publication of ICAI implementation guide, direct database level changes was also included in audit trial scope. In respect of ERP, access to direct database level changes is available only to privileged users.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 16: Capital Management and Segment Reporting

Capital Management:

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no borrowings, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Segment Reporting:

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 17: Taxation

a) Reconciliation of Tax Expense with the Effective Tax

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	(8.78)	(12.93)
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 26 % (Previous year @ 26%)	(2.28)	(3.36)
Permanent Tax Difference		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	7.62	3.36
Prior Period Taxes	1.23	-
Others	(0.02)	-
Income Tax Expense Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	**6.55**	**-**

Note 18: Capital Commitments

As on March 31, 2024, the Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of capital advance) amounted to ₹1,615.30 lakhs (PY ₹ Nil).

Note 19: Details of Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on March 31, 2024. (March 31, 2023 – Nil)

Note 20: Revenue Expenditure Capitalised During Construction period is as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Nature of expenses	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Interest on Lease liabilities	1,052.27	246.76
Amortisation of RoU	175.19	43.08
Interest in ICD	5.33	-
Salary Reimbursement	3.56	-
Others	3.63	-
Total	**1,239.98**	**289.84**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 21: Ind AS – 116 "Leases"

The Company's leased assets mainly comprise land parcel. The term of property lease is 75 years.

a) Total Lease Liabilities are Analysed as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Denominated in the following currencies:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Indian Rupees	14,411.42	13,359.15
	-	-
Total	**14,411.42**	**13,359.15**
Analysed as		
Current	-	-
Non-current	14,411.42	13,359.15
Total	**14,411.42**	**13,359.15**

b) Amounts recognised in Profit or Loss

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	-
Expense relating to variable lease payments	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	-	-
Total recognised in the Statement of profit & loss	**-**	**-**

c) Exposure to future Cash Flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations:

(₹ lakhs)

Maturity analysis:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	-	-
Between 1 and 2 years	-	-
Between 2 and 5 years	1,639.30	1,639.30
More than 5 years	3,36,830.10	3,36,830.10
Total	**3,38,469.40**	**3,38,469.40**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 22: Ratios

Sr. No.	Ratio	in times/%	Current Year	Previous Year	Numerator	Denominator	Variance
a)	Current Ratio (Refer note 1)	in times	104.92	69.28	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings	51%
b)	Debt – Equity	in times		-	Non-Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	-
c)	Debt service coverage	in times		-	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	-
d)	Return on Equity	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	NA
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	-	-	Revenue from operations	* Average Trade Receivables	
g)	Trade Payable (Refer note 2) Turnover	in times	26.42	39.04	Total expenses – Depreciation – Interest – Payrol Cost	* Trade Payables	-32%
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Net Sales	* Working Capital i.e. (Avg. Current Assets – Avg. Current Liabilities)	NA
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	NA
j)	Return on Capital Employed	in %	NA	NA	EBIT	* Avg. Equity + Avg. Debt + Avg. Leases	NA
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes:

1. Improvement on account of increase in short-term Bank Deposits.
2. Improvement on account of payments made.
3. Other Ratios not applicable as Company is under Project phase.

Note 23: Related Party Transactions

a) The names of Related Parties of the Company are as under:

Holding Company

– The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary/ Associate (to the extent of transaction carried out)

– PIEM Hotels Limited

– Roots Corporation Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

b) Transactions with Related Parties:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company		Subsidiary / Fellow Subsidiary/ Associate		Other Related Parties	
	Transaction Amount	Outstanding Amount	Transaction Amount	Outstanding Amount	Transaction Amount	Outstanding Amount
Current Account Transaction (Receipt/payments)	27.49	-	-	-	-	-
	6.07	*6.07*	-	-	-	-
ICD taken	-	-	300.00	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-
ICD Repayment	-	-	(300.00)	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on ICD	-	-	5.33	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salary Reimbursement	3.24	0.33	0.32	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Right Shares	2,500.00	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnote: Figures in *Italics* represent previous year's figures.

In terms of our report of even date
For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Sejal Kumar Jain
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its loss 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 ("ICAI") 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for 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, 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the 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.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

- 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' 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. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph h(vi) 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 March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) The observation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph b above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph h(vi) 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 the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 which would impact its financial position.

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

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024; and

      iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the Company and software vendor and based on our examination which included test checks and as explained in Note 19 of the financial statements, the Company has used an accounting software 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 software, except for:

(a) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled at the application layer of the accounting software, which is mainly ERP, for masters and transactions majorly during June 2023 and July 2023.

(b) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPP4765

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

(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 does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held by the Company. Accordingly reporting on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order with respect to owned property is not applicable.

In respect of immovable properties of building taken on lease and disclosed as Right-of-Use assets in the financial statements, the lease/license agreements are in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use assets) during the year and hence paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the Company with banks or financial institutions does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(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 willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no term loans were obtained during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the period and hence the question of whether the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material 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 including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion, the Company is statutorily not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 due to the size and nature of its business. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 7 Core Investment Company/Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period. (5 registered with RBI and 2 not required to be registered with RBI).

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹12.00 lakhs in the financial year and ₹12.87 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause 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, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPP4765

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

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 Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility 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 control 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"). 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.

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 control 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.

Opinion

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 March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369
UDIN: 24220369BKCEPP4765

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1.84	-
Right-of-use assets	4	1,310.27	-
Capital work-in-progress	3	410.56	-
		1,722.67	**-**
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5	500.65	500.00
Other non-current assets	6	369.75	-
		2,593.07	**500.00**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,346.64	33.94
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent	8	-	-
Other financial assets	5	44.08	0.29
		2,390.72	**34.23**
Total		**4,983.79**	**534.23**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	3,500.00	-
Other equity	10	(78.38)	(66.30)
Total equity		**3,421.62**	**(66.30)**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		1,427.54	-
		1,427.54	**-**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	11	-	600.00
Lease Liabilities		7.58	-
Trade payables	12		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		4.09	0.12
Other financial liabilities	13	119.43	0.36
Current tax provisions (net)		0.51	-
Other current liabilities	14	3.02	0.05
		134.63	**600.53**
Total		**4,983.79**	**534.23**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Other income	15	55.21	0.29
Total Income		**55.21**	**0.29**
Expenses			
Finance cost	16	42.04	0.40
Depreciation & Amortisation	3/4	0.08	-
Other operating and general expenses	17	10.75	12.76
Total Expenses		**52.87**	**13.16**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		2.34	(12.87)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**2.34**	**(12.87)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		14.35	-
Provision for Earlier Year tax		0.07	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total		**14.42**	**-**
Profit/(Loss) after tax		**(12.08)**	**(12.87)**
Other comprehensive income			
other comprehensive Income for the period		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**(12.08)**	**(12.87)**
Earnings per share:	18		
Basic - (₹)		(0.05)	(6,43,500.00)
Diluted - (₹)		(0.05)	(6,43,500.00)
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		1.00	1.00
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus			
		Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2023	0.00*	-	-	(53.43)	(53.43)
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023	-	-	-	(12.87)	(12.87)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023	**0.00**	**-**	**-**	**(12.87)**	**(12.87)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**0.00***	**-**	**-**	**(66.30)**	**(66.30)**
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	(12.08)	(12.08)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(12.08)**	**(12.08)**
Additions	3,500.00				
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**3,500.00**	**-**	**-**	**(78.38)**	**(78.38)**

*Equity Share Capital Balance as on April 01, 2023 and March 31, 2023 is ₹2 only.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	2.34	(12.87)
Adjustments For:		
Depreciation and Amortisation	0.08	-
Finance Costs	42.04	0.40
Interest Income	(55.21)	(0.29)
	(13.09)	**0.11**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	**(10.75)**	**(12.76)**
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Loans and advances	-	-
Other Current Assets	(0.65)	-
Other Non-Current Assets	(369.75)	-
	(370.40)	**-**
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	3.97	(0.05)
Other Liabilities	2.61	(53.25)
	6.58	**(53.30)**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(374.57)	(66.06)
Direct Taxes (Paid)/Refunded	(13.91)	-
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities (A)	**(388.48)**	**(66.06)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(168.20)	-
Bank Balances not considered as Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	(500.00)
Interest Received	11.42	-
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(156.78)**	**(500.00)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	1,900.00	600.00
Short-term loans repaid	(2,500.00)	-
Finance Cost	(42.04)	-
Proceeds from Issue of share	3,500.00	-
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**2,857.96**	**600.00**
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**2,312.70**	**33.94**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	33.94	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	2,346.64	33.94
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2	2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1: Background

Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited ("ZHPL" or the "Company"), is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. on February 05, 2020 and has its registered office 9th Floor, Express Towers, Barrister Rajni Patel Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 021.

The Company is engaged in the business of hoteliering. It has entered into Operation & Maintenance Agreement with CIAL Duty Free and Retail Services Limited for 30 years. The construction work is under progress.

Note 2: Material Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

b) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

c) Revenue Recognition:

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

d) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for making them operational for their intended use. Initial estimate of costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included if there is an obligation to restore it.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is recognised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to expense the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for temporary improvements which are depreciated fully the same year of capitalisation.

The assets' useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date and the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

e) Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP):

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use.

The Company has commenced developing a hotel property and currently the project is in the construction phase. All the project related cost are initially recognised at cost under CWIP which will be capitalised as Property, plant and equipment on completion of the project.

Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition. All attributable borrowing costs (refer note no. 2(f)) are also recognised as part of CWIP.

f) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

g) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Right-of-Use Assets

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

Lease Liabilities

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

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

h) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities:

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

i) Statement of Cash Flow:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

j) Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

a) New Standards/Amendments Notified and Adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2023:

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

b) New Standards/Amendments Notified but not yet effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Plant & Equipment	Office Equipment	Total	Capital Work-in-Progress
Cost (Refer Footnote below)				
At April 01, 2022	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Transfer	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	1.26	0.66	1.92	410.56
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Transfer	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**1.26**	**0.66**	**1.92**	**410.56**
Depreciation				
Charge for the period	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Charge for the period	0.03	0.05	0.08	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**0.03**	**0.05**	**0.08**	**-**
Net Block				
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
At March 31, 2024	**1.23**	**0.61**	**1.84**	**410.56**

As at March 31, 2024

(i) Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital work-in-progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

(₹ lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	410.56	-	-	-	410.56
Total	**410.56**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**410.56**

As at March 31, 2023

(i) Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital work-in-progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

(₹ lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-		-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 4: Right-of-Use Assets

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Building	Total
At April 01, 2022		
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**
Additions	1,347.78	1,347.78
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**1,347.78**	**1,347.78**
Depreciation		
At April 01, 2022	-	-
Charge for the period	-	-
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**
Charge for the period	37.51	37.51
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**37.51**	**37.51**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**
At March 31, 2024	**1,310.27**	**1,310.27**

Note 5: Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Non-Current	-	-
Deposits with Public Bodies and Others at amortised costs		
Public Bodies and Others	0.65	-
Deposits with Banks (Refer Note 8)	500.00	500.00
	500.65	**500.00**
b) Current		
Interest receivable	44.08	0.29
Others	-	-
	44.08	**0.29**

Note 6: Other Non-Current Assets

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-Current		
Capital advances	369.75	-
	369.75	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 7: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with bank in current account	21.64	33.94
Balances with bank in call and short-term deposit account	2,325.00	-
(Original maturity less then 3 months)		
	2,346.64	**33.94**

Note 8: Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Balances with banks		
Call and Short-term deposit accounts	-	-
Margin money deposits	500.00	500.00
Less: Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date and other Earmarked/ Margin Money/ Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current Financial Asset (Refer Note 5)	(500.00)	(500.00)
	-	**-**

Note 9: Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
54,50,00,000 (Previous year - 54,50,00,000)	5,450.00	5,450.00
Equity Shares of ₹1/- each		
	5,450.00	**5,450.00**
Issued Share Capital		
35,00,00,002 (Previous year - 2)	3,500.00	0.00
Equity Shares of ₹1/- each		
	3,500.00	**0.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
35,00,00,002 (Previous year - 2)	3,500.00	0.00
Equity Shares of ₹1/- each		
	3,500.00	**0.00**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Reconcilaition	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	₹ lakhs	No. of Shares	₹ lakhs
As at the beginning of the year	2	0.00		
Add: Shares issued on Incorporation	-	-	2	0.00
Add: Shares issued on Rights basis	35,00,00,000	3,500.00		
As at the end of the year	**35,00,00,002**	**3,500.00**	**2**	**0.00**

Footnotes:

i) During the year, the Company has issued 35,00,00,000 Shares on right issue basis at Par value.

ii) The Holding Company of the Company is "The Indian Hotels Company Limited".

iii) Shares held by the Holding Company along with its subsidiaries and associates Companies are as below:

(₹ lakhs)

Name of the Company	No. of Shares	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	35,00,00,001	1
Fellow Subsidiary Company		
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	1	1

iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company Promoter

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	35,00,00,001	1
% of Holding	99.99%	50.00%
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	1	1
% of Holding	0.00%	50.00%

v) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹1/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proporation to their shareholding.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 10: Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Retained Earnings		
Deficit at the beginning of the year	(66.30)	(53.43)
Add: Current period loss	(12.08)	(12.87)
Closing Retained Earnings	**(78.38)**	**(66.30)**
Reserves and Surplus Total	**(78.38)**	**(66.30)**

Note 11: Borrowings

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Short-term borrowings		
Short-term borrowings from Related parties*	-	600.00
Short-term borrowings from Others	-	-
	-	**600.00**

* The Company has availed ICD of ₹6 crores from The Indian Hotels Company Limited at interest rate of 9% p.a. for the period of 90 days.

Note 12: Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade payable to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	-	0.36
Accrued expenses and others	4.09	0.12
	4.09	**0.48**

Footnote:

The Company has not received any information from the vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the MSMED Act) and hence disclosure, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year-end together with interest paid/payable under the MSMED Act, have not been given.

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Accrued Expenses	4.09	-	-	-	-	4.09
(iv) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4.09**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.09**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables - Others	-	0.36	-	-	-	0.36
(iii) Accrued Expenses	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.12
(iv) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.12**	**0.36**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.48**

Note 13: Other Financial liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other payables		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings		0.36
Creditors for capital expenditure	119.43	-
Others	-	-
	119.43	**0.36**

Note 14: Other Non-Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Statutory dues	3.02	0.04
	3.02	**0.04**

Note 15: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with Bank	55.21	0.29
	55.21	**0.29**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	-	-
Total	**55.21**	**0.29**
Others	-	-
Total	**55.21**	**0.29**

Note 16: Finance Cost

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on ICD	42.04	0.40
Total	**42.04**	**0.40**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 17: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	**Operating expenses consist of the following:**		
	Fuel, Power and Light	-	-
	Repairs to Others	-	-
	Payment to security Agency	7.96	-
	Other Operating Expenses	-	12.30
Total		**7.96**	**12.30**
	General expenses consist of the following:		
	Rates and Taxes	-	0.10
	Printing and Stationery	-	-
	Professional Fees	0.56	0.24
	Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (a))	1.10	0.12
	Other Expenses	1.13	-
		2.79	**0.46**
Total		**10.75**	**12.76**

Footnotes:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	**Payment made to Statutory Auditors:**		
	As auditors	1.10	1.00
	For other services	-	-
		1.10	**1.00**

Note 18: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 - 'Earnings Per Share'.			
	Profit/(Loss) after tax - (₹ lakhs)	(12.08)	(12.87)
	Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	2,67,75,958	2
	Face Value per Equity Share	1.00	1.00
	Earning Per Share - (₹) Basic and Diluted	(0.05)	(6,43,500)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 19: Audit Trail:

In the ERP, audit trail at transaction level on application layer has an embedded audit trail in sub-ledger accounting tables which creates unique events for every transaction along with dates of creating and updating transactions with the identity of users. General ledger journals are not allowed to be modified after posting and the date and creator of journals are tracked. This feature cannot be disabled. Additionally, audit trail was enabled for masters and transactions majorly during June, 2023 and July, 2023. Audit trail feature with respect to application layer changes in accounting Software has worked effectively during the year.

Post publication of ICAI implementation guide, direct database level changes was also included in audit trial scope. In respect of ERP, access to direct database level changes is available only to privileged users.

Note 20: Capital Management and Segment Reporting:

Capital Management:

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no borrowings, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Segment Reporting:

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 21: Taxation

a) Reconciliation of Tax Expense with the Effective Tax

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	2.34	-
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 26 % (Previous year @ 26%)	0.61	-
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	13.74	-
Prior Period Taxes	0.07	-
Others		-
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	**14.42**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 22: Capital Commitments

As on March 31, 2024, the Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of capital advance) amounted to ₹3930.90 lakhs (PY- Nil).

Note 23: Details of Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on March 31, 2024. (March 31, 2023 – NIL)

Note 24: Revenue expenditure Capitalised during Construction period is as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Nature of expenses	FY 23-24	FY 22-23
Interest on Lease liabilities	87.35	-
Amortisation of RoU	37.51	-
Interest in ICD	26.05	-
Salary Reimbursement	0.31	-
Others	26.36	-
Total	**177.59**	**-**

Note 25: Ind AS – 116 “Leases”

The Company’s leased assets mainly comprise of Building. The term of property lease is 30 years.

a) Total Lease Liabilities are Analysed as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Denominated in the following currencies:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Indian Rupees	1,435.12	-
Total	**1,435.12**	**-**
Analysed as		-
Current	7.58	-
Non-current	1,427.54	-
Total	**1,435.12**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

b) Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss:

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	-
Expense relating to variable lease payments	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	-	-
Total recognised in the Statement of profit & loss	**-**	**-**

c) Exposure to Future Cash Flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations:

(₹ lakhs)

Maturity Analysis:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	116.67	-
Between 1 and 2 years	350.00	-
Between 2 and 5 years	1,050.00	-
More than 5 years	233.33	-
Total	**1,750.00**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 26: Ratios

Sr. No.	Ratio	In times/%	Current Year	Previous Year	Numerator	Denominator	Variance
a)	Current Ratio (refer note 1)	in times	17.76	0.06	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings	29500%
b)	Debt – Equity	in times		-	Non-Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	-
c)	Debt service coverage	in times		-	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	-
d)	Return on Equity	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	NA
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	-	-	Revenue from operations	* Average Trade Receivables	
g)	Trade Payable (refer note 2) Turnover	in times	5.11	212.67	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	* Trade Payables	-98%
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Net Sales	* Working Capital i.e. (Avg. Current Assets - Avg. Current Liabilities)	NA
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	NA
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	NA	NA	EBIT	* Avg. Equity + Avg. Debt + Avg. Leases	NA
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes:

1. Improvement on account of the increase in short-term Bank Deposits and repayment of short-term borrowings.
2. Reduction on account of the increase in Average Trade payables.
3. Other Ratios not applicable as Company is under Project phase.

Note 27: Related Party Transactions

a) The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Holding Company

– The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Entity having significant influence

– Tata Sons Private Limited (including its subsidiaries & joint ventures)

Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary/ Associate (to the extent of transaction carried out)

– PIEM Hotels Limited

– Roots Corporation Limited

– Taj Enterprises Limited

– Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

b) Transactions with Related Parties:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company		Subsidiary/Fellow Subsidiary/ Associate		Entity having Significant Influence	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Current Account transaction (Receipt/payments)	6.16	-	-	-	18.99	-
	0.51	-	-	-	-	-
ICD taken		-	1900.00	-	-	-
	600.00	*600.00*	-	-	-	-
ICD repayment	(600.00)	-	(1900.00)	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
Interest on ICD	12.72	-	55.37	-	-	-
	0.40	-	-	-	-	-
Salary Reimbursement	-	-	0.31	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Shares	3500.00	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnote: Figures in Italics represent previous year's figures.

In terms of our report of even date

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J.
Partner
Membership No.: 220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Nekta Food Solutions Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nekta Food Solutions Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024 and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period beginning from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024 ("the period"), 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 March 31, 2024 and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period 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 Auditors' 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 judgements 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 (Auditors' 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.

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

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

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).

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) The matter described in relation 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 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on April 01, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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".

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 24(e)(A) 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 24(e)(B) 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 performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, 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 period.

f) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility except that that audit trail was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. For accounting software for which audit trail feature is enabled, the audit trail facility has been operating throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of our audit.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' 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 period. 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

Viren Soni
Partner

Membership No: 117694
ICAI UDIN.: 24117694BKFTRO9147

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 08, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements of Nekta Food Solutions Limited for the period ended March 31, 2024

(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 does not have any 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 performs physical verification once in three years of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. The Company has been incorporated during the year, no physical verification was conducted during the current year.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(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) during the period ended on March 31, 2024.

(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 Company has been incorporated on November 16, 2023 and has not carried out any business activity. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(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 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 period. 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 provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has granted loans to other parties, in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not made any investments in firms, limited liability partnership or companies.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(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 goods sold and services rendered by the Company. 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 period since effective July 1, 2017 these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax 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 Service Tax, Income-Tax or other statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 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 Service Tax, Income-Tax 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 period.

(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 did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the period. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the period. 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 balance sheet 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 period ended March 31, 2024. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

(f) The Company does not hold any investment in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the period ended March 31, 2024. 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 period. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) Based on 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 course of the audit.

(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) Based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have a vigil mechanism and is not required to have a vigil mechanism as per the Act or SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

(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 Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party 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(xvii)(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) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has 4 CICs as part of the Group.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹23.42 lakhs in the current financial year and reporting on the previous year is not applicable since the Company has been incorporated during the year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period. 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 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

Viren Soni
Partner

Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN: 24117694BKFTRO9147

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 08, 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report on the financial statements of Nekta Food Solutions Limited for the period ended March 31, 2024

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)(f) 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 Nekta Food Solutions Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period 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 March 31, 2024, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 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

Viren Soni
Partner

Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN: 24117694BKFTRO9147

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 08, 2024

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	3.68
Capital work-in-progress	3(c)	284.23
Right-of-use asset	3(b)	256.20
		544.11
Other financial assets	4(a)	4.22
Deferred tax assets	5	5.34
Other non-current assets	6(a)	379.25
		388.81
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Investments	7	202.30
Cash and cash equivalents	8	271.61
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	9	100.00
Other financial assets	4(b)	1.09
Other current assets	6(b)	19.23
		594.23
Total assets		**1,527.15**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	10	990.00
Other equity	11	(28.76)
Total Equity		**961.24**
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Lease liabilities		246.95
		246.95
Current Liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Lease Liabilities		15.78
Trade payables		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	7.59
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	12.95
Other financial liabilities	13	280.05
Other current liabilities	14	2.48
Current tax liabilities		0.11
		318.96
Total equity & liabilities		**1,527.15**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements: Refer note 2 - 27

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai
April 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Nekta Food Solutions Limited
CIN: U56102MH2023PLC413789

Manish Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 08900259

Ajay Bhat
Director
DIN: 10543435

Mumbai
April 08, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2024
INCOME		
Other income	15	3.48
Total Income		**3.48**
EXPENSES		
Employee benefits expenses and payment to contractors	16	1.08
Finance costs	17	5.47
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3(a)	7.11
Other operating and general expenses	18	23.65
Total Expenses		**37.31**
Loss before tax		(33.83)
Tax expenses		
Current tax		0.27
Deferred tax (credit)		(5.34)
Total tax expense		**(5.07)**
Loss after tax (A)		**(28.76)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax (B)		-
Total comprehensive loss for the year (A+B)		**(28.76)**
Earning per share		
Basic and diluted (₹)	23	(0.17)
Face value per ordinary share (₹)		**10**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements: Refer note 2 - 27

As per our report of even date attached

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai
April 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Nekta Food Solutions Limited
CIN: U56102MH2023PLC413789

Manish Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 08900259

Ajay Bhat
Director
DIN: 10543435

Mumbai
April 08, 2024

Statement of Cash Flows

for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

		(₹ lakhs) March 31, 2024
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities:**	
	Loss before tax	(33.83)
	Adjustments for:	
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	7.11
	Change in fair value of financial asset at fair value through profit and loss	(2.30)
	Interest income	(1.09)
	Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(0.09)
	Finance costs	5.47
	Operating loss before working capital changes	**(24.73)**
	Adjustments in:	
	Other financial assets	(9.39)
	Other assets	(19.23)
	Adjustments in:	
	Trade payables	20.54
	Other financial liabilities	0.27
	Other liabilities	2.48
		(5.33)
	Cash used in operations	(30.06)
	Net income tax paid	(0.16)
	Net cash used in operating activities (A)	**(30.22)**
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities:**	
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and other intangibles (including advances for capital expenditure)	(388.26)
	Purchase of investments in Mutual funds	(200.00)
	Fixed deposit placed with banks	(100.00)
	Interest received	0.09
	Net cash used in by investing activities (B)	**(688.17)**
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities:**	
	Proceeds from issuance of Share Capital	990.00
	Net cash generated by financing activities (C)	**990.00**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B +C)	**271.61**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**271.61**

Notes:

1 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS - 7) statement of cash flow.

2 Figures in brackets are outflow/deduction.

		(₹ lakhs) March 31, 2024
3	Cash and cash equivalents comprises of	
	Balances with Banks	
	- Current Account	**271.61**
	Cash and cash equivalents *(Note no. 8)*	271.61
	Cash and cash equivalents in cash flow statement	**271.61**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements: Refer note 2 - 27

As per our report of even date attached

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai
April 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Nekta Food Solutions Limited
CIN: U56102MH2023PLC413789

Manish Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 08900259

Ajay Bhat
Director
DIN: 10543435

Mumbai
April 08, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Share Capital	Other Equity	Total Equity
	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves & Surplus Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	-	-	-
Addition during the period	990.00	-	990.00
Loss for the period	-	(28.76)	(28.76)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**990.00**	**(28.76)**	**961.24**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements: Refer note 2 - 27

As per our report of even date attached

As per our report of even date attached

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

Chartered Accountants

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

Viren Soni

Partner

Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai

April 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nekta Food Solutions Limited

CIN: U56102MH2023PLC413789

Manish Gupta

Chairman

DIN: 08900259

Ajay Bhat

Director

DIN: 10543435

Mumbai

April 08, 2024

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

1. Corporate Information

Nekta Food Solutions Limited (the "Company") is a public limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable in India. The Company is wholly promoted by Taj SATS Air Catering Limited.

The Company is engaged in the business of institutional catering of food and beverages, event catering services, all other types of catering services and related hospitality services to various institutions, corporate houses, hospitals, cafeterias, etc. The Company is setting up manufacturing/production facility at Gurugram. The Company was incorporated on November 16, 2023 and currently management is looking further business opportunities and have adequate working capital for operation. Hence financial statements are prepared on going concern basis.

The Company has its registered office located at 9th Floor, Express Towers, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 021.

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved by the Company's Board of Directors in the meeting on April 8, 2024.

2. Basis of Preparation, Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements, Material Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

(a) Statement of Compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(b) Basis of Preparation and Presentation of the Financial Statements.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per Company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes to accounts have been rounded off to the nearest Lakh, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (₹), the functional currency of the Company. Items included in the financial statements of the Company are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency').

(c) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful life of property, plant and equipment:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The expected technical and useful life of the asset concerned and its estimated residual value may change under the influence of technological developments, market circumstances and changes in the use of the asset. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

(d) Use of Estimates and Judgements

- **Leases:** Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and there by assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.
- **Critical Judgements in Determining the Discount Rate:** The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.
- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

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

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), expenses directly related to the location of assets and making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under "Other Non-Current Assets".

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit and loss so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and assets under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at Balance Sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Depreciation on assets capitalised or disposed off during the financial year is charged off on the pro-rata basis.

In respect of depreciation on buildings on leased properties, it is based on the tenure which is lower of the life of the buildings or the expected lease period. Improvements to leasehold buildings are depreciated on the basis of their estimated useful lives or the expected lease period, whichever is lower.

Depreciation on tangible property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been re-assessed as under based on technical evaluation, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Data processing equipment	6 years

Capital work-in-progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid, less any recognised impairment loss.

(f) Leases

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Right-to-use Assets

The right-of-use asset recognised at lease commencement includes the amount of lease liability recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities and are subject to impairment testing. Residual value is reassessed annually.

Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is reasonably certain that it will not exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

Variable Lease

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate, are recognised as an expense in the period over which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

(g) Employee Benefits:

Short-term-Employment Benefits:

Short-term-employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(h) Income Taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current Tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expense relates. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with applicable rates and prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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

(i) Statement of Cash Flows:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/Loss before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non- cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

(j) Financial Instruments:

i. Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value. In case of Financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost is attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset

Financial assets are subsequently classified and measured at

– amortised cost

– fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

– fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except during the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Classification

– **Cash and Cash Equivalents –** Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company’s income in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest rate method.

I. Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company’s income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

II. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Equity Instruments –** The Company subsequently measures all equity investments (other than the investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates which are measured at cost) at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments that are not held for trading.

When the equity investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from other comprehensive income to the retained earnings directly.

Interest: Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

ii. Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

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

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(k) Earnings Per Share

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

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the Loss after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share.

(l) New Standards or Other Amendments Issued but Not Yet Effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

3(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ lakhs)

	Data Processing Equipment	Total
At March 31, 2023	-	-
Additions	3.70	3.70
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**3.70**	**3.70**
Depreciation		
At March 31, 2023	-	-
Charge for the period	0.02	0.02
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**0.02**	**0.02**
Net block as at April 1, 2023	**-**	**-**
Net block as at March 31, 2024	**3.68**	**3.68**

3(b) Right-of-use Asset

	Right of use Asset
At March 31, 2023	-
Additions	263.29
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2024	**263.29**
Depreciation	
At March 31, 2023	-
Charge for the period	7.09
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2024	**7.09**
Net block as at April 1, 2023	**-**
Net block as at March 31, 2024	**256.20**

3(c) Capital Work-in-Progress

Particulars	Opening Balance	Additions during the period	Capitalisation during the period	Closing Balance
As at March 31, 2024	-	287.92	3.69	284.23

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 -2 Years	2 -3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in progress					
As at March 31, 2024	284.23	-	-	-	284.23

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

4 Other Financial Assets

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ lakhs)

		As at March 31, 2024
a)	**Non-Current Financial Assets**	
	Security deposit with public bodies and others	4.22
		4.22
b)	**Current Financial Assets**	
	Interest receivable - Deposits with Banks	1.09
		1.09

5 Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax asset:	
Deferred tax assets:	
Right of use asset	3.13
Others	2.79
Total (A)	**5.92**
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Others	(0.58)
Total (B)	**(0.58)**
Net Deferred tax asset (A-B)	**5.34**

6 Other Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		As at March 31, 2024
a)	**Other Non-Current assets**	
	Capital advances	379.25
		379.25
b)	**Other Current Assets**	
	Advance to suppliers	17.26
	Balance with statutory and government authorities	1.97
		19.23

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

7 Investments

Current Investments

Mutual Funds

Unquoted	March 31, 2024	
	Holdings (unit)	(₹ lakhs)
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Tata Overnight Fund - Regular Growth	8,056	101.15
Kotak Overnight Fund - Regular Growth (ONGPG)	7,963	101.15
Total		**202.30**

Footnotes:

(i)	Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-
	Market value of quoted investments	-
(ii)	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	202.30
(iii)	Aggregate amount of impairment in value in investments	-

8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with bank in current account	271.61
	271.61

9 Bank Balance Other Than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024
Fixed deposit with banks	100.00
(Short-term fixed deposits with Standard Chartered Bank with maturity less than 12 months)	
	100.00

10 Equity Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital	
100,00,000 equity shares of ₹10/- each with voting rights	1,000.00
	1,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up	
99,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 /- each with voting rights	990.00
	990.00

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General meeting, except in the case of interim dividend.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(ii) Reconciliation of Number of Equity Shares at the Beginning and at the End of Reporting Period.

	As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	(₹ lakh)
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Shares issue during the year	9,900,000	990.00
Balance at the end of the year	**9,900,000**	**990.00**

(iii) Rights, Preferences and Restriction Attaching to Shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholder in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholdings.

(iv) Shares held by the Promoters

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% of total shares
Taj SATS Air Catering Ltd. equity shares held as beneficiary owner.	9,900,000	100%

Promoter here means promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013.

11 Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

Retained Earnings	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period	-
Add: Loss for the period	(28.76)
Closing balance at the end of the period	(28.76)
Total Other Equity	**(28.76)**

The Description of the nature and purpose of each reserve with equity is as follows:

(a) Retained Earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

12 Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

		As at March 31, 2024
(i)	total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	7.59
(ii)	total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12.95
		20.54

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due dates of payment as at March 31, 2024						
	Accrued Expenses	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME							
As at March 31, 2024	-	7.59	-	-	-	-	7.59
(ii) Others							
As at March 31, 2024	10.30	2.65	-	-	-	-	12.95
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME							
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others							
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes:

(i) The amount due to Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been noted upon by the auditors.

(ii) The disclosures relating to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises are as under:

(a)	The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at year end	7.59
(b)	The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at year end	-
(c)	The amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-
(d)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-
(e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the year end	-
(f)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-

13 Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024
Other Current Financial Liabilities	
Payable on purchase of property, plant and equipment	279.78
Employee related liabilities	0.27
	280.05

There is no amount due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and protection fund.

14 Other Current Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory dues - TDS	2.48
	2.48

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

15 Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest Income on:	
- Deposits with banks	1.09
- Others	0.09
	1.18
Unrealised gain on investments carried at fair value through statement of profit and loss	2.30
	3.48

16 Employee Benefit Expense and Payment to Contractors

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	0.27
Payment to contractors	0.81
	1.08

17 Finance Cost

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2024
Finance costs consist of the following:	
*Interest cost on lease liabilities	5.47
	5.47

*Disclosure in relation to Ind AS 116- "Leases": Refer note no. 20

18 Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

		Year ended March 31, 2024
(i)	**Operating expenses consist of the following:**	
	Fuel, power and light	0.60
	Repairs to others	0.17
	Other operating expenses	3.14
		3.91
(ii)	**General expenses consist of the following:**	
	Rates and taxes	11.09
	Advertising and publicity	2.50
	Printing and stationery	0.13
	Professional fees	4.99
	Payment made to statutory auditors *(Refer Footnote (i) below)*	1.00
	Other expenses	0.03
		19.74
		23.65

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

Footnotes:

(i) Payment made to Statutory Auditors:

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2024
As statutory auditors	1.00
	1.00

19 Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account net of capital advances and not provided for is ₹287.30 lakhs.

20 Leases

The Company has taken land on lease which is generally long-term in nature with varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights expiring within one to ten years. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

(a) Total lease liabilities are analysed as under:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Current*	15.78
Non current	246.95
Total	**262.73**

*The Current Portion of the lease liability is excluding the interest component on the lease liability. Actual Lease Payments (including notional interest as per Ind AS 116) would be ₹382 lakhs. Refer note (b) below for the Maturity Analysis of the Lease Payments.

(b) Exposure to future cash flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Maturity analysis:	
Less than 1 year	37.20
Between 1 and 5 years	116.62
More than 5 years	228.21
Total	**382.03**

(c) Overall lease rentals (including provisions) for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as below:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Minimum Lease Payments	-
Total	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

21 Related Party Disclosures:

(a) The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

i. Entity having joint control

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	India

ii. Entity having whole control

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited	India

iii. Key management Personnel

Particulars	Relation
Manish Gupta	Chairman

iv. Entities where Directors have control /significant influence

Particulars	Place of Incorporation
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited	India

(b) Statement of Material Transactions during the period:

(₹ lakhs)

	Taj SATS Air Catering Ltd.	The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.
Proceeds from issue of share capital	990.00	
Reimbursement of expenses		10.85

22 Tax Disclosures

i. Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax expense	
For the year	0.27
In respect of earlier years	-
	0.27
Deferred tax expense	
In respect of current period	(5.34)
	(5.34)
Net income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**(5.07)**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

ii. The income tax expenses for the period reconciled to the accounting profit:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit/Loss before tax from continuing operations:	(33.83)
Income tax expenses calculated at 25.168%	(8.51)
Effect of depreciation expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	0.01
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	3.43
	(5.07)

iii. Analysis of deferred tax assets presented in the balance sheet

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets	5.92
Deferred tax liabilities	(0.58)
Deferred Tax (Liabilities)/Assets	**5.34**

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Particulars	Opening balance as at April 01, 2023	Recognised in profit or loss	Closing balance as at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	0.00	0.00
Preliminary expense u/s 35D	-	2.79	2.79
Right-of-Use assets (net of Lease Liabilities)	-	3.13	3.13
Others	-	(0.58)	(0.58)
Net Deferred Tax (Liabilities)/Assets	**-**	**5.34**	**5.34**

Note:

The Company has recognised a deferred tax asset of ₹5.34 Lakh, The management expects to set off the same in the next financial year out of Estimated Profit before Tax. Management will continue to assess its realisability during the next financial year.

23 Earnings Per Share (EPS):

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 – 'Earnings Per Share'

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Loss after tax (₹ lakhs)	(28.76)
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares:	
Considered in calculation of Basic EPS	9,900,000
Considered in calculation of Diluted EPS	9,900,000
Face Value per Ordinary Share (₹)	10
Earnings Per Share (₹):	
Basic and Diluted	(0.17)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

24 Financial Instruments

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories is as follows.

Fair Value Measurement:

(₹ lakhs)

March 31, 2024	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	271.61	271.61
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	100.00	100.00
Investments	202.30	-	202.30
Other financial assets	-	5.31	5.31
Total	**202.30**	**376.92**	**579.22**
Financial liabilities:			
Lease Liabilities	-	262.73	262.73
Trade Payables	-	20.54	20.54
Other financial liabilities	-	280.05	280.05
Total	**-**	**563.32**	**563.32**

Fair value hierarchy:

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This includes mutual funds that have quoted price/ declared NAV.
- Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

(₹ lakhs)

March 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Mutual fund units	-	202.30	-	202.30
Total	**-**	**202.30**	**-**	**202.30**

Note:

For unquoted investments categorised under level 2, their respective net assets value as on March 31, 2024 has been considered as an appropriate fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(b) Financial risk management:

The Company has exposure to the following risk arising from financial instruments

i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes.

ii) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective entities. However, the Company does not have any exposure to hedged or unhedged foreign currency as on March 31, 2024 and hence it is not exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk.

iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the Company's cash flows as well as costs. The Company does not have any long term borrowings at variable interest rates and hence is not exposed to interest rate risk.

iv) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, loans and other financial assets. None of the other financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk.

(c) Capital management:

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholders value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

Maturities of financial liabilities

The Following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross undiscounted and exclude future contractual interest payments.

(₹ lakhs)

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying value As at Balance Sheet date	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
Lease Liabilities						
March 31, 2024	262.73	37.20	37.20	79.42	228.21	382.03
Trade and other payables						
March 31, 2024	20.54	20.54	-	-	-	20.54
Other financial liabilities						
March 31, 2024	280.05	280.05	-	-	-	280.05
March 31, 2024	**563.32**	**337.79**	**37.20**	**79.42**	**228.21**	**682.62**

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.

25 Additional regulatory information:

(a) Ratios:

Sl. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Total Current Asset	Total Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	1.86
2	Debt Equity Ratio (in times)	Non-Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	Not Applicable
3	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	[Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	Not Applicable
4	Return on equity ratio (in %)	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average total equity	-6%
5	Inventory Turnover	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations (grossed up for taxes and levies)	Average trade receivables	Not Applicable
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	Average trade payables	2.30
8	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Net Sales	* Working Capital i.e (Avg. Current Assets - Avg. Current Liabilities)	-
9	Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit of the year	Total Income	-826%
10	Return on Capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax & finance costs	* Avg. Equity + Avg. Debt + Avg. Leases	-5%
11	Return on investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	1.23%

(b) Transactions with Struck Off Companies:

The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(c) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets):

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) during the current year.

(d) Unrecorded transactions of income surrendered or disclosed in the tax assessments:

The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account 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).

(e) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:

(A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) any funds, that have been 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:

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(B) The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

(i) directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

26 Audit Trail

The Company has audit trail feature enabled since inception with respect to application layer changes and data base level changes done through application in accounting software which has worked effectively throughout the year. Post publication of ICAI implementation guide, direct database level changes was also included in audit trial scope. The Company is in process of enabling audit trail feature for direct database level changes post balance sheet date. However, the Company had no direct access to the database and those changes can be processed by a third party based on requests raised by the Company. Company has obtained confirmation from the third party service provider that no changes have been made to database directly during the year.

27 These are the first set of financial statements prepared by the Company after the incorporation date. Hence the previous year figures are not reported.

As per our report of even date attached

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

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai
April 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Nekta Food Solutions Limited
CIN: U56102MH2023PLC413789

Manish Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 08900259

Ajay Bhat
Director
DIN: 10543435

Mumbai
April 08, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

To the members of
Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited
(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Taj International Hotel (H.K.) Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 6 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards 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 HKICPA's Code of *Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors' report and the detailed income statement.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs 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 HKSAs, we exercise professional judgement 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

– Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

– Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 the directors 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.

Mazars CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, April 12, 2024

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this Independent Auditors' Report is:

Chan Wai Man
Practising Certificate number: P02487

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended March 31, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
			$
Revenue	2	619	291
Other income	3	-	24,950
Other operating expenses	4	(90,225)	(285,432)
Loss before tax		**(89,606)**	**(260,191)**
Income tax expense	5	-	-
Loss for the year		**(89,606)**	**(260,191)**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(89,606)**	**(260,191)**

Statement of Financial Position

as at March 31, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
			$
Current assets			
Loans advanced to fellow subsidiaries	6	16,951,071	17,021,603
Due from the ultimate holding company	7	620,000	620,000
Bank balances		125,967	144,498
		17,697,038	**17,786,101**
Current liabilities			
Accrued charges		10,989	10,446
Net current assets		17,686,049	17,775,655
NET ASSETS		**17,686,049**	**17,775,655**
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	8	230,000,000	230,000,000
Accumulated losses		(212,313,951)	(212,224,345)
TOTAL EQUITY		**17,686,049**	**17,775,655**

These financial statements on pages 6 to 18 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on April 12, 024 and signed on behalf by

Director
Nabakumar Shome

Director
Piyush Mangal

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended March 31, 2024

$

	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Total
At April 1, 2022	230,000,000	(211,964,154)	18,035,846
Loss for the year and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(260,191)	(260,191)
At March 31, 2023	**230,000,000**	**(212,224,345)**	**17,775,655**
At April 1, 2023	230,000,000	(212,224,345)	17,775,655
Loss for the year and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(89,606)	(89,606)
At March 31, 2024	**230,000,000**	**(212,313,951)**	**17,686,049**

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended March 31, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
			$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used in operations	9	(19,150)	(16,601)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(19,150)**	**(16,601)**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		619	291
Repayment of loan by a related company		-	24,950
Net cash from investing activities		**619**	**25,241**
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(18,531)	8,640
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		144,498	135,858
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year, represented by bank balances		**125,967**	**144,498**

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Corporate Information

Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong. The Company's registered office is located at 42nd Floor, Central Plaza, 18 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong. The immediate holding company of the Company and in the opinion of the directors, the ultimate holding company of the Company is The Indian Hotels Company Limited, a company incorporated in India and listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange in India. The principal activity of the Company is provision of finance to group entities.

1. Principal Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the Companies Ordinance.

These financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies adopted in the 2023 financial statements except for the adoption of the new / revised HKFRSs that are relevant to the Company and effective from the current year.

The Company has applied, for the first time, the following new / revised HKFRS that is relevant to the Company:

Amendments to HKAS 1	Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies.

The amendments have no effect on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the financial statements. Management has reviewed and updated the disclosures of accounting policies to disclose the material accounting policy information.

Basis of measurement

The measurement basis used in the preparation of these financial statements is historical cost.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets are recognised when and only when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments and on a trade date basis.

A financial asset is derecognised when and only when (i) the Company's contractual rights to future cash flows from the financial asset expire or (ii) the Company transfers the financial asset and either (a) the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (b) the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset but it does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement and an associated liability for the amounts it may have to pay.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Classification and measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as (i) measured at amortised cost; (ii) debt investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; (iii) equity investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; or (iv) measured at FVPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing them, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first annual reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

(i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

(ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses arising from impairment, derecognition or through the amortisation process are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include bank balances, loan advanced to fellow subsidiaries and due from the ultimate holding company.

Financial liabilities

Recognition and derecognition

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

A financial liability is derecognised when and only when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial liabilities not carried at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

The Company's financial liabilities include accrued charges. All financial liabilities except for derivatives are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, unless the effect of discounting would be insignificant, in which case they are stated at cost.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost to which the impairment requirements apply in accordance with HKFRS 9. At each reporting date, the Company measures a loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial asset at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Measurement of ECL

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instrument.

For financial assets, a credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to an entity under the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

Low credit risk

A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

(i) it has a low risk of default;

(ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and

(iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

As detailed in note 12 to the financial statements, financial instruments including bank balances, loan advanced to fellow subsidiaries and due from the ultimate holding company are determined to have low credit risk.

Cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents represent short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of bank overdrafts.

Revenue recognition

Interest income

Interest income from financial assets is recognised using the effective interest method. For financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not credited-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the assets while it is applied to the amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount net of loss allowance) in case of credit-impaired financial assets.

Foreign currency translation

Items included in the Company’s financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (“functional currency”). The financial statements are presented in the currency of United States dollars (“$”), which is also the Company’s functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

Taxation

The charge for current income tax is based on the results for the year as adjusted for items that are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Company.

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

   (i) has control or joint control over the Company;

   (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or

   (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of the parent of the Company.

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

   (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

   (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

   (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

   (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

   (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.

   (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

   (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

   (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to parent of the Company.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity and include:

(a) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;

(b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and

(c) dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

In the definition of a related party, an associate includes subsidiaries of the associate and a joint venture includes subsidiaries of the joint venture.

Future changes in HKFRSs

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of new/revised HKFRSs that are not yet effective for the current year, which the Company has not early adopted. The directors do not anticipate that the adoption of the new/revised HKFRSs in future periods will have any material impact on the results of the Company.

2. Revenue

$

	2024	2023
Interest income	619	291

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

3. Other Income

	2024	2023
		$
Reversal of impairment loss on loan previously advanced to a related company	-	24,950

4. Other Operating Expenses

	2024	2023
		$
Auditor's remuneration	11,299	10,727
Exchange loss, net	70,552	268,603
Other expenses	8,374	6,102
	90,225	**285,432**

5. Income Tax Expense

Hong Kong Profits Tax has not been provided for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 as the Company's profits neither arose in, nor derived from, Hong Kong and therefore was not subject to Hong Kong Profits Tax. In the opinion of the directors, the Company is not subject to taxation in any other jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

Reconciliation of tax expense

	2024	2023
		$
Profit before tax	(89,606)	(260,191)
Income tax at applicable tax rate of 16.5% *(2023:16.5%)*	(14,785)	(42,932)
Tax exempt income	(102)	(4,164)
Non-deductible expenses	14,887	47,096
	-	-

6. Loans Advanced to Fellow Subsidiaries

The amount of $7,000,000 (2023: $7,000,000) is unsecured, interest-free and repayable with a call option of 3 days' notice. The amount of $9,951,071 (2023: $10,021,603) is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on April 1, 2026 while the Company has the right to call back the loan with 3 days' notice.

The total carrying amount approximates its fair value at the end of the reporting period.

7. Due from the Ultimate Holding Company

The amount is unsecured, interest-free and has no fixed repayment term. The carrying amount approximates its fair value at the end of the reporting period.

8. Share Capital

	2024		2023	
	No. of shares	$	No. of shares	$
Issued and fully paid:				
At beginning of the year and end of the reporting period	230,000,000	230,000,000	230,000,000	230,000,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

9. Cash used in Operations

$

	2024	2023
Loss before tax	(89,606)	(260,191)
Exchange loss, net	70,532	268,599
Reversal of impairment loss on loan previously advanced to a related company	-	(24,950)
Interest income	(619)	(291)
Changes in working capital:		
Accrued charges	543	232
Cash used in operations	**(19,150)**	**(16,601)**

10. Contingent Liabilities

St. James Court Hotel Limited ("SJCHL"), a fellow subsidiary of the Company, owns the leasehold interest in a property in London, such interest having been assigned to it in an earlier period by an erstwhile subsidiary company on the basis of a license granted by the landlord of the property, Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society. The license was granted for such assignment upon the guarantee from the Company for the due performance and observance by SJCHL of the covenants and conditions contained in the license. The obligations of the Company in favour of the landlord shall remain in force throughout the full term of the lease, including any renewals.

11. Related Party Transactions

In addition to the transactions/information disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, during the year the Company had the following transactions with related parties:

The ultimate holding company has indemnified the Company against any possible losses arising from the loans advanced to fellow subsidiaries amounting to $16,951,071 *(2023: loans advanced to fellow subsidiaries amounting to $17,021,603)*.

12. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise mainly bank balances, loan advanced to fellow subsidiaries, due from the ultimate holding company and accrued change. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise and maintain finance for the Company's operations.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company does not have any written risk management policies and guidelines. However, the board of directors generally adopts conservative strategies on its risk management and limit the Company's exposure to these risks to a minimum. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than United States dollars. Loans advanced to a fellow subsidiary include balance denominated in South African Rand ("ZAR").

At March 31, 2024, if the United States dollars had weakened / strengthened by 6% (2023: 22%) against ZAR with all other variables held constant, the Company's net loss for the year would have been $66,000 higher / lower (2023: net loss for the year would have been $224,000 higher / lower).

The sensitivity analysis has been determined assuming that the change in foreign exchange rates had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to Company's exposure to currency risk for all financial instruments in existence at that date, and that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The stated changes in foreign currency represent management's assessment of reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates over the period until the next annual end of the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to bank balances, due from the ultimate holding company and loan advanced to fellow subsidiaries. Substantially all of the Company's bank balances were deposited in a creditworthy financial institution in Hong Kong. The management of the Company considers the Company has limited credit risk with this financial institution which has high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The carrying amount of financial assets recognised on the statement of financial position, which is net of impairment losses, represents the Company's exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

Loans advanced to fellow subsidiaries / due from the ultimate holding company

The Company considers that the loans advanced to fellow subsidiaries, for which the ultimate holding company has agreed to indemnify the Company should they not be able to repay, and due from the ultimate holding company have low credit risk based on the strong capacity of the ultimate holding company to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and low risk of default. Impairment is measured on 12-month ECL and reflects the short maturities of the exposures.

In estimating the ECL, the Company has taken into account the historical actual credit loss experience over the past 2 years (2023: 2 years) and the financial position of the ultimate holding company by reference to, among others, its management or audited accounts, adjusted for forward-looking factors that are specific to it and general economic conditions of the industry in which the it operates, in estimating the probability of default of these financial assets, as well as the loss upon default in the case. The management of the Company considers the ECL of these financial assets to be insignificant after taking into account the financial position and credit quality of the ultimate holding company.

There was no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the year.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages its liquidity and cash flows profiles to ensure the business operations maintain optimum level of liquidity at all times sufficient to meet contractual obligations as and when they fall due. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled on demand at the end of the reporting period.

13. Fair Value Measurements

All financial instruments are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values as at March 31, 2024 and 2023.

14. Capital Management

The objectives of the Company's capital management are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide returns for its shareholder. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments, including payment of dividend to shareholder, return of capital to shareholder or issue new shares or sale of assets to reduce debts. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

15. Information about the benefits of Directors

The following disclosures are presented pursuant to section 383 of the Companies Ordinance.

(a) Directors' remuneration

There is no director remuneration for the year (2023: Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(b) Loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of directors

There were no loans, quasi-loans or other dealings in favour of the directors of the Company or its holding company that were entered into or subsisted during the year (2023: Nil).

(c) Directors' material interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

The directors are of the opinion that no transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance in relation to the Company's business to which the Company was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year *(2023: Nil)*.

$

	Schedule	2024	2023
Revenue	A	619	291
Other income	B	-	24,950
Other operating expenses	C	(90,225)	(285,432)
(Loss) Profit before tax		**(89,606)**	**(260,191)**

A. Revenue

$

	2024	2023
Interest income	6,198	291

B. Other Income

$

	2024	2023
Reversal of impairment loss on loan previously advanced to a related company	-	24,950

C. Other Operating Expenses

$

	2024	2023
Auditor's remuneration	11,299	10,727
Bank charges	2,910	2,757
Exchange loss, net	70,552	268,603
Legal and professional fees	5,464	3,345
	90,225	**285,432**

Disclosures pursuant to section 436 of the Companies Ordinance

The above financial information relating to the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 does not constitute the Company's specified financial statements for those years as defined in section 436 of the Company Ordinance but is derived therefrom.

The Company is not required to deliver its specified financial statements to the Registrar of Companies and has not done so.

Auditor's reports have been prepared on the specified financial statements for both years.

The auditor's reports for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023:

- were not qualified or otherwise modified;
- did not refer to any matter to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying the report; and
- did not contain a statement under section 406(2) or 407(2) or (3) of the Company Ordinance.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of IHOCO B.V.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of IHOCO B.V. ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024, statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditors' report is Directors report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

Auditors’ 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 auditors’ 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 ISAs 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgement 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 auditors’ 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 auditors’ 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.

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

Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No: 105003
UDIN: 24105003BKFBNO5873

Mumbai
April 15, 2024

Statement of Financial Position

as at March 31, 2024

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
			$
Non-current assets			
Investments	3	344,234,502	333,337,336
Advance Tax paid		22,002	-
Other receivables	4	887,236	395,480
		345,143,740	**333,732,816**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	10,325	139
Cash and cash equivalents	6	6,543,399	9,174,880
		6,553,724	**9,175,019**
Total assets		**351,697,464**	**342,907,835**
Equity			
Share capital	7	37,858,852	36,106,339
Share premium		438,515,486	422,267,999
Reserves	8	4,587,118	4,587,118
Retained earnings		(129,287,753)	(120,076,738)
Total Equity		**351,673,703**	**342,884,718**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	23,761	23,117
Total equity and liabilities		**351,697,464**	**342,907,835**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf on April 22, 2024.

Nabakumar Shome

Director A

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended March 31, 2024

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	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations	10	522,530	4,427
Other Income	11	206,776	17,267
Total Income		**729,306**	**21,694**
Administrative expenses	12	(396,091)	(113,049)
Impairment of investments	3	(9,530,000)	(2,689,000)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		**(9,196,785)**	**(2,780,355)**
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	13	(14,230)	-
Earlier year tax reversal	13	-	-
Loss for the year		**(9,211,015)**	**(2,780,355)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(9,211,015)**	**(2,780,355)**
Earnings per share:	19		
Basic (US$)		(0.25)	(0.08)
Diluted (US$)		(0.25)	(0.08)
Face value per equity share (US$)		1.00	1.00

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended March 31, 2024

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	Share Capital	Share Premium Account	Revaluation Reserve	Profit and Loss Account	Total Equity
April 1, 2022	28,185,546	350,188,792	4,587,118	(117,296,383)	265,665,073
Total Comprehensive income for the period					
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(2,780,355)	(2,780,355)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions by and distribution to owners					
Shares issued	7,920,793	72,079,207	-	-	80,000,000
March 31, 2023	**36,106,339**	**422,267,999**	**4,587,118**	**(120,076,738)**	**342,884,718**
Comprehensive income for the period					
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(9,211,015)	(9,211,015)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions by and distribution to owners					
Shares issued	1,752,513	16,247,487	-	-	18,000,000
March 31, 2024	**37,858,852**	**438,515,486**	**4,587,118**	**(129,287,753)**	**351,673,703**

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2024

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	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(9,211,015)	(2,780,355)
Adjustments for:		
Interest Income	(259,659)	(21,694)
Dividend Income	(455,773)	
Income tax expense	356	-
Impairment of investments	9,530,000	2,689,000
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	**(396,091)**	**(113,049)**
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other receivables	23	21
(Decrease) / Increase in trade and other payables	644	(9,999)
Cash generated by operations	**(395,424)**	**(123,027)**
Income taxes refund received / (paid)	(22,357)	-
Net cash from operating activities	**(417,781)**	**(123,027)**
Cash flows from Investing activities		
Investment in subsidiaries / JVs / associates	(20,427,166)	(77,634,750)
Loans advanced to a related party	(425,000)	(395,000)
Proceeds from Related Party on refund of loan	-	626,501
Interest received	182,693	34,734
Dividend received	455,773	
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(20,213,700)**	**(77,368,515)**
Cash flows from Financing activities		
Proceeds on issue of shares	18,000,000	80,000,000
Net cash generated from financing activities	**18,000,000**	**80,000,000**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,631,481)	2,508,458
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year (note 5)	9,174,880	6,666,422
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (note 5)	**6,543,399**	**9,174,880**

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Accounting Policies

IHOCO B.V. is a private limited liability company ('the Company'), limited by shares, incorporated in the Netherlands. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page and the nature of the Company's operations and principal activities are set out in the report of the directors.

The management has voluntarily adopted International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') with effect from April 1, 2018. Up to and including the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company prepared its annual financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors on April 22, 2024.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis.

Group Accounts

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Indian Hotels Company Limited. The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of The Indian Hotels Company Limited. Therefore, the Company has taken exemption from the preparation of consolidated financial statements as permitted by IFRS 10.

The financial statements contain information about the Company as an individual company and so do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Associates and Joint Ventures

An entity is treated as an associated undertaking where the group exercises significant influence in that it has the power to participate in the operating and financial policy decisions.

An entity is treated as a joint venture where the group is party to a contractual agreement with one or more parties from outside the group to undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control.

Revenue

Interest receivable on loans is accrued based on the amounts owed at the effective rate of interest.

Dividend income is recognised when the company has the right to receive that income.

Valuation of Investments

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Where merger relief is applicable, the cost of the investment in a subsidiary undertaking is measured at the nominal value of the shares issued together with the fair value of any additional consideration paid.

Certain investments have previously been subject to revaluation (see note 7) however on implementation of IFRS, the directors have elected to treat the brought forward carrying values as being held at deemed cost and do not propose to revalue investments going forward.

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Foreign Currency Translation

(a) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency') in US dollar.

Shares which were originally issued in Dutch Guilders were restated on October 8, 2015 at the US dollar equivalent at the time of issue with the difference included in a share redenomination reserve. Movements in this reserve represent the changes arising from the retranslation in each period and is transferred to / from the profit and loss reserve.

(b) Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the company's functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'administrative expenses'.

Financial Liabilities and Equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form.

Current and Deferred Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where timing differences relate to interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the group can control their reversal and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Reserves

The Company reserves as follows:

- Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued.
- The share premium account includes the premium on issue of equity shares, net of any issue costs.
- The revaluation reserve represents the difference between the cost of investments at acquisition and the date of revaluation.
- The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the 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 viewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively. The Board of Directors has determined whether there are any indicators of impairment of the Company's investments. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

3. Investments

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	Subsidiary Undertakings	Associated Undertakings	Total
Cost			
As at April 1, 2022	**213,623,087**	**44,768,499**	**258,391,586**
Additions	77,634,750	-	77,634,750
Impairments	(2,689,000)	-	(2,689,000)
At March 31, 2023	**288,568,837**	**44,768,499**	**333,337,336**
Additions	20,427,166	-	20,427,166
Impairments	(9,530,000)	-	(9,530,000)
At March 31, 2024	**299,466,003**	**44,768,499**	**344,234,502**

In adopting IFRS, the Company has treated the value of its investments as at April 1, 2017 as deemed costs and translated such costs at the prevailing US$ rate. All investments acquired after that date are stated at cost less impairments.

During the year, the Company impaired its investments in its subsidiary USD 9,530,000. The impairment is on account of cash losses incurred by subsidiary.

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Subsidiary undertakings and associated undertakings

The principal undertakings in which the company's interest at the year-end are as follows:

Name	Country of Incorporation or Registration	Proportion of Voting Rights and Ordinary Share Capital Held	Nature of Business
Subsidiary undertakings			
St James Court Hotel Limited	United Kingdom	61.64%	Hotel operator
Taj International Hotels Limited	United Kingdom	100.00%	Restaurants and catering
United Overseas Holdings Inc.	Delaware, USA	100.00%	Hotel operator
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00%	Hotel operator
Good Hope Palace Hotels Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00%	Hotel Owning
Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00%	Restaurant Owning
IH Hospitality GmbH	Frankfurt, Germany	100.00%	Hotel operator
Associated undertakings			
Lanka Island Resorts Limited	Sri Lanka	24.66%	Hotel operator
TAL Hotels and Resorts Limited	Hong Kong	26.67%	Hotel operator
TAL Lanka Hotels PLC	Sri Lanka	24.62%	Hotel operator
Oriental Hotels Limited	India	5.25%	Hotel operator

4. Other Receivables

$

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Amounts owed from associated undertakings	887,236	395,480
	887,236	**395,480**

During the year the Company placed a Long-term loan of $425,000 with its Associate on June 26, 2023 at a floating rate of 3 month US Dollar LIBOR + 3.6% and maturing on March 27, 2026. However, due to migration by banks from US Dollar LIBOR to Secured Banking Financing Rate (**SOFR**), the Company vide its letter dated March 30, 2024 migrated from 3 month US Dollar LIBOR to 1 month US Dollar SOFR + margin 3.71% with effect from March 1, 2024 on all loans placed with the Associate.

5. Trade and Other Receivables

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	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on Term Deposits with Banks	10,209	-
Other Advances	116	139
	10,325	**139**

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

$

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Bank balances	6,543,399	9,174,880

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

7. Share Capital

$

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Issued and fully paid		
37,858,852 nos. Ordinary shares of $1 each (Previous year 36,106,339 nos. of $1 each)	37,858,852	36,106,339

The sole shareholder is entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and is entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company. 1,752,513 shares of par value $1 each were issued (March 31, 2023 – 7,920,793). All shares were issued rank pari passu.

Shareholders Holding More than 5% Shares

$

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Ordinary share of $1 each		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	37,858,852	36,106,339

8. Revaluation Reserve

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	Revaluation Reserve
At March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023	4,587,118

The revaluation reserve represents the difference between cost of the investments at acquisition and the valuation of investments up to March 31, 2014. The valuation of such investments has been treated as deemed cost, following adoption of IFRS.

9. Trade and Other Payables

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	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade payable	23,761	23,117
	23,761	**23,117**

10. Revenue from Operations

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	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income on loans to Associate	66,757	4,427
Dividend received	455,773	-
	522,530	**4,427**

11. Other Income

$

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on deposits with Banks	192,902	-
Miscellaneous Income	13,874	17,267
	206,776	**17,267**

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

12. Administrative Expenses

$

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Professional Fees	353,842	80,708
Bank charges	5,472	3,985
Auditors remuneration – audit	29,629	25,560
Exchange loss	1,076	2,644
Other expenses	6,072	152
	396,091	**113,049**

13. Taxation

$

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Corporation tax	14,230	-
Reversal / (charge) for period	-	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	**14,230**	**-**

Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

$

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loss before tax	(9,196,785)	(2,780,355)
Company's domestic tax rate	19%	24.89%
Expected income tax expenses	(1,747,389)	(692,030)
Tax effect of:		
Tax exempt Income	(86,597)	-
Earlier year losses set off	(15,275)	-
Non-deductible expenses	1,866,127	692,030
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	**14,230**	**-**

The Company is an investment company and does not normally receive trading income. The Company pays Dutch tax on investment income and deemed interest on net amounts due from related parties.

14. Financial Instruments

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	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	7,440,961	9,570,499
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	23,761	23,117

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash at bank and amounts due from associated undertakings. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise amounts due to group undertakings, accruals and deferred income.

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

15. Ultimate Parent Undertaking, Controlling and Related Parties

The directors regard The Indian Hotels Company Limited, a company incorporated in India, as the ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party.

During the year, the company invested:

a) $18,500,000 as capital contribution to United Overseas Holdings Inc., USA

b) $1,900,618.81 as capital contribution to Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd., Singapore

c) $26,547.17 as capital contribution to IH Hospitality GmbH, Frankfurt, Germany

The names of related parties of the Company are as follows:

Name	Relationship
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	Holding company
United Overseas Holding Inc.	Subsidiary company
Taj International Hotels Limited	Subsidiary company
St. James Court Hotel Limited	Subsidiary company
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	Subsidiary company
Good Hope Palace Hotels Proprietary Limited	Subsidiary company
Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd.	Subsidiary company
IH Hospitality GmbH	Subsidiary Company
TAL Hotels & Resorts Limited	Associate company
Lanka Island Resorts Limited	Associate company
Oriental Hotels Limited	Associate company
TAL Lanka Hotels Plc	Associate company

The transactions with related parties for the year end are as follows:

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	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income received from:		
St. James Court Hotel Ltd.	-	3,948
TAL Lanka Hotels Plc	66,757	479
Dividend Income received from:		
TAL Hotels and Resorts Ltd	399,958	-
Oriental Hotels Ltd	55,815	
Amounts due from:		
St James Court Hotel Ltd	-	-
TAL Lanka Hotels Plc	887,236	395,479

Letter of Support

The Company has received a Letter of Support from The Indian Hotels Company Limited for providing financial support to meet any shortfall in the Company's fund requirements.

16. Employee Benefits

There were no employees of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

17. Capital Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

There are no capital commitments of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

There are no contingent liabilities of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

The Company has issued Letter of Support to one of its subsidiary companies to provide financial support, if required.

18. Operating Segment

The Company is an investment holding company for foreign operations of The Indian Hotels Company Limited and as such it has no segments as the investing activity is monitored under one single segment. The Directors review the internal management reports of each investment on a quarterly basis.

19. Earnings Per Share

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	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loss after tax	(9,211,015)	(2,780,355)
Opening balance	36,106,339	28,185,546
Effect of fresh issue of equity shares	1,752,513	7,920,793
Total number of equity shares	**37,858,852**	**36,106,339**
Weighted average number of equity shares	**37,858,852**	**36,106,339**
Earnings per share:		
Basic US $	(0.25)	(0.08)
Diluted US $	(0.25)	(0.08)

The calculation of basic earnings per share ('EPS') has been based on the above loss after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The calculation of diluted EPS has been based on the above loss after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

20. Other Notes

(a) Group financial statements of The Indian Hotels Company Limited can be obtained from their website at: www.ihcltata.com/investors.html.

Report of the Independent Auditors

To the Members of St. James Court Hotel Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of St. James Court Hotel Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended March 31, 2024 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at March 31, 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Report of the Independent Auditors (Contd.)

Opinions on Other Matters Prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on Which we are Required to Report by Exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page seven, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We design our procedures so as to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that the financial statements are not materially misstated due to non-compliance with laws and regulations or due to fraud or error.

We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations. The primary responsibility for prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Report of the Independent Auditors (Contd.)

Based on our understanding of the Company and the industry, discussions with the management, we identified Companies Act 2006, Financial Reporting Standard 102, Health & Safety, Employment Law and UK taxation and legislation as having a direct effect on the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

As part of the engagement team discussion about how and where the Company's financial statements may be materially misstated due to fraud, we did not identify any areas with an increased risk of fraud.

Our audit procedures included:

- enquiry of management about the Company's policies, procedures and related controls regarding compliance with laws and regulations and if there are any known instances of non-compliance;
- examining supporting documents for all material balances, transactions and disclosures;
- review of the Board resolutions circulated during the year;
- enquiry of management of legal matters in the year and use of legal firms thereof;
- evaluation of the selection and application of accounting policies related to subjective measurements and complex transactions;
- analytical procedure to verify unusual or unexpected relationships;
- testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements;
- review of accounting estimates for biases.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The potential effects of inherent limitations are particularly significant in the case of misstatement resulting from fraud because fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organised schemes designed to conceal it, including deliberate failure to record transactions, collusion or intentional misrepresentations being made to us.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our Report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Amanjit Singh FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on Behalf of KNAV Limited

Ground Floor
Hygeia Building
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

Date: 17-04-2024

2024-19- UK

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended March 31, 2024

£

	Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Turnover	4	47,448,252	43,122,695
Cost of sales		(24,480,658)	(23,843,828)
Gross Profit		**22,967,594**	**19,278,867**
Administrative expenses		(14,895,367)	(14,362,878)
		8,072,227	**4,915,989**
Other operating income	5	112,483	117,922
Operating Profit	8	**8,184,710**	**5,033,911**
Interest receivable and similar income	10	80,436	32,698
		8,265,146	**5,066,609**
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(2,059,697)	(1,987,210)
Profit Before Taxation		**6,205,449**	**3,079,399**
Tax on profit	12	(518,767)	(1,557,355)
Profit for the Financial Year		**5,686,682**	**1,522,044**
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**5,686,682**	**1,522,044**

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

£

	Notes	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
Fixed Assets					
Tangible assets	13		104,033,669		104,873,922
Current Assets					
Stocks	14	301,471		411,791	
Debtors	15	10,929,751		11,057,623	
Cash at bank and in hand	16	1,923,138		3,794,152	
		13,154,360		**15,263,566**	
Creditors					
Amounts falling due within one year	17	(25,416,449)		(6,310,227)	
Net Current (Liabilities)/Assets			**(12,262,089)**		**8,953,339**
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			**91,771,580**		**113,827,261**
Creditors					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	18		-		(27,742,363)
Net Assets			**91,771,580**		**86,084,898**
Capital and Reserves					
Called up share capital	21		67,777,912		67,777,912
Share premium			12,441,976		12,441,976
Retained earnings			11,551,692		5,865,010
Shareholders' Funds			**91,771,580**		**86,084,898**

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 17, 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

Ms. M Avari
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended March 31, 2024

£

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Share premium	Total equity
Balance at April 1, 2022	56,527,912	4,342,966	1,191,976	62,062,854
Changes in equity				
Issue of share capital	11,250,000	-	11,250,000	22,500,000
Total comprehensive income	-	1,522,044	-	1,522,044
Balance at March 31, 2023	**67,777,912**	**5,865,010**	**12,441,976**	**86,084,898**
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	-	5,686,682	-	5,686,682
Balance at March 31, 2024	**67,777,912**	**11,551,692**	**12,441,976**	**91,771,580**

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. General Information

St. James Court Hotel Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The nature of the company's operation and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report on page 5.

The address of its registered office is:

St. James Court Hotel

Buckingham Gate

London

SW1E 6AF

United Kingdom

2. Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparing the Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company has made certain reclassifications and regroupings in the comparative numbers in these financial statements to conform to the classifications used in the current financial year. These changes have no impact on the previously reported net loss. The reclassifications and regroupings have been made for better presentation.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The functional and presentational currency is Sterling (£), being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates in. The amounts are presented rounded to the nearest pound.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 – Reduced Disclosure Exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows, and paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;

This information will be included in the consolidated financial statements of The Indian Hotels Company Limited as at March 31, 2024 and these consolidated financial statements may be obtained from Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Mumbai 400 001, India. They are also available from www.ihcltata.com.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Key Accounting Estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Going Concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the strategic report on page 2 & 3 of the other information.:

As at the balance sheet date, the Company has a net current liability position of £12,262,089. This is due to £20,000,000 bank loan falling due for renewal in August 2024. The Company is in advanced stages of discussions with its bankers to get the loan facility refinanced. However, Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL), the Company's ultimate parent company, has confirmed its intention to support if the refinancing of the loan is delayed for any unavoidable reasons.

IHCL will provide financial support for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The directors therefore consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statement on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Revenue includes rooms revenue and food and beverage sales, which are recognised when the rooms are occupied and food and beverages are sold and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services rendered, net of discounts, rebates and value added tax.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes original purchase price and expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to charged to the profit and loss account during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Asset class	**Depreciation method and rate**
Long term leasehold property	Over term of lease
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	5% to 20% straight line basis
Leasehold building surfaces	30 years straight line basis

Assets under construction are not depreciated until they are available for use.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

The company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets (including those leased under a finance lease) are impaired.

Leasehold building surfaces are included in the long-term leasehold property in the "Note 13 - Tangible assets".

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial Instruments

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an outright short term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

Hedging

The Company uses variable to fixed interest rate swaps to manage its exposure to interest rate cash flow risk on its variable rate debt. These derivatives are measured at fair value at each balance sheet date.

To the extent the cash flow hedge is effective, movements in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in a separate cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portions of those movements are recognised in profit or loss account for the year.

As at the year end, no hedging instruments were being used by the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Foreign Currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses including gains and losses on borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within ‘other operating income/administrative expenses’.

Leased Assets

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives.

Finance lease

Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Finance leases are capitalised at commencement of the lease as assets at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate cannot be determined, the company’s incremental borrowing rate is used. Incremental direct costs, incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease, are included in the cost of the asset.

Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the statement of profit and loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivables as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period until the date the rent is expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate.

Defined Contribution Pension Obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised in statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

Finance Costs

Finance costs are charged to statement of profit and loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Trade Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Trade Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account and other comprehensive income over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

- Determine whether leases entered into by the company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating leases or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease-by-lease basis.
- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible and intangible assets, including goodwill. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.
- Determine the likelihood of future taxable profits are profitable to utilise against the deferred tax asset.
- Tangible fixed assets (see note 13) are reviewed for impairment if there are any indicators to suggest the carrying value may not be recoverable. Recoverable amounts are based on fair values.

4. Turnover

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the principal activities of the Company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Room revenue	38,337,063	35,227,891
Food and beverage	8,238,248	6,885,320
Other	872,941	1,009,484
	47,448,252	**43,122,695**

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
United Kingdom	47,448,252	43,122,695
	47,448,252	**43,122,695**

The company has re-classified Chambers membership income of £70,500 included in "Food and Beverage" income to "Other" income for the year ended March 31, 2023.

5. Other Operating Income

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Quilon lease rentals	**112,483**	**117,922**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

6. Employees and Directors

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Wages and salaries	10,423,908	8,563,105
Social security costs	824,346	697,129
Other pension costs	203,877	198,560
	11,452,131	**9,458,794**

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Operations	291	246
Administration	50	37
	341	**283**

In addition, the average agency (flexible) staff utilisation during the year was 89 (2023: 132).

7. Directors' Remuneration

The directors' remuneration (included in wages and salaries above) for the year was as follows:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Remuneration	199,522	185,487

Post-employment benefits are accruing for one director (2023: Nil) under a defined contribution scheme.

In respect of the highest paid director:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Remuneration	173,246	185,487

Director's remuneration for the current year includes amounts paid to Manchan Limited, a company controlled by an erstwhile director.

8. Operating Profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	4,201,414	4,031,669
Other operating lease rentals	901,427	877,160
Foreign exchange (gain)/losses, net	(1,361)	57,048

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

9. Auditors' Remuneration

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fees payable to the Company's auditors and their associates for the audit of the Company's financial statements	33,000	30,000
Other non-audit services	5,500	5,000

10. Interest Receivable and Similar Income

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest income on bank deposits	80,436	32,698

11. Interest Payable and Similar Expenses

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other loan interest (charges payable)	293,564	249,640
Bank and other interest payable	1,762,377	1,730,040
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3,756	7,530
	2,059,697	**1,987,210**

12. Taxation

Analysis of the Tax Charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	198,516	-
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,929,551	1,164,470
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(1,609,300)	25,158
Effect of changes in tax rates	-	367,727
Total deferred tax	**320,251**	**1,557,355**
Tax on profit	**518,767**	**1,557,355**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Reconciliation of Total Tax Charge included in Profit and Loss

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	**6,205,449**	**3,079,399**
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023 - 19%)	1,551,362	585,086
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	22,099	11,666
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	555,762	567,718
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods*	(1,609,300)	25,158
Difference in respect of NBV of assets qualifying for SBA and SBA TWDV	(1,156)	-
Deferred tax expense relating to changes in tax rates or laws	-	367,727
Total tax charge	**518,767**	**1,557,355**

* The Company has reviewed the capital allowances on fixed assets for the previous years and has released deferred tax of £1,609,300 during the year ended March 31, 2024.

Factors that may Affect Future Tax Charges

As at March 31, 2024, the Company had unrelieved trading losses of approximately £30.2m (2023: £35.5m) available to set off against future profits. See further details in note 23.

Tax Rate Changes

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from April 1, 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on May 24, 2021. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

13. Tangible Fixed Assets

£

	Long leasehold	Assets under course of construction	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Totals
Cost				
At April 1, 2023	137,874,906	1,323,100	23,129,250	162,327,256
Additions	100,364	2,925,270	335,531	3,361,165
Disposals	-	-	(871,241)	(871,241)
Reclassification/transfer	1,120,753	(1,709,647)	588,894	-
At March 31, 2024	**139,096,023**	**2,538,723**	**23,182,434**	**164,817,180**
Depreciation				
At April 1, 2023	42,324,805	-	15,128,529	57,453,334
Charge for year	2,717,114	-	1,484,304	4,201,418
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(871,241)	(871,241)
At March 31, 2024	**45,041,919**	**-**	**15,741,592**	**60,783,511**
Net Book Value				
At March 31, 2024	**94,054,104**	**2,538,723**	**7,440,842**	**104,033,669**
At March 31, 2023	**95,550,101**	**1,323,100**	**8,000,721**	**104,873,922**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Assets Held under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase Contracts

The net carrying amount of tangible assets includes the following amounts in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Furniture, fittings and equipment	38,224	118,592

Depreciation on assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts amounts to £80,368 (2023: £90,246).

14. Stocks

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Finished goods	301,471	411,791

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense is £144,000 (2023: £Nil) in respect of write down of inventories to net realisable value.

15. Debtors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade debtors	1,278,392	1,079,340
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	10,375
Other debtors	221,563	219,874
Deferred tax assets	9,028,495	9,348,746
Prepayments and accrued income	401,301	399,288
	10,929,751	**11,057,623**

Deferred taxation asset due after one-year amounts to £9,028,495 (2023: £9,348,746).

All other amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £20,650 (2023: £17,650).

Included within other debtors are amounts owed by directors amounting to £Nil (2023: £47,287). Included within prepayment and accrued income are amounts prepaid to Manchan Limited, a company controlled by an erstwhile director of £Nil (2023: £14,890).

Amounts due from group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

16. Cash at Bank and in Hand

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash at bank	1,871,070	3,756,266
Cheques in hand	11,700	-
Cash in hand	40,368	37,886
	1,923,138	**3,794,152**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

17. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due within One Year

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 19)	19,935,750	19,432
Finance leases (see note 20)	41,831	85,166
Trade creditors	1,246,040	1,193,584
Amounts owed to group undertakings	125,222	267,799
Corporation tax payable	198,516	-
Social security and other taxes	766,397	522,927
Other creditors	716,927	1,095,213
Accruals and deferred income	2,385,766	3,126,106
	25,416,449	**6,310,227**

Trade creditors include capital creditors amounting to £319,788 (2023: £237,796)

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

18. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due after More than One Year

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loans & borrowings (Refer note 19 & 20)	-	27,742,363

19. Loans

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank loan including interest payable	19,935,750	19,432
	19,935,750	**19,432**

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within 1 year	20,016,874	-
Within 2 to 5 years	-	28,000,000
Less: issue costs	(81,123)	(299,468)
	19,935,750	**27,700,532**

The company has two facilities per the agreement:

- Facility A which is for £28 million towards repaying the brought forward facilities;
- Facility B which is a revolving loan facility of £4 million for general corporate purposes, of which none has been utilised.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The interest payable on each facility is 2.5% + Sterling Over Night Index Average (SONIA).

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company repaid £24 million of Facility A, £1 million of Facility B and £1 million of Facility C. The remaining balance of £28 million was refinanced in March 2023 by Standard Chartered Bank. The Company thereafter renewed only Facility A and Facility B.

During the year ended March 2024, the Company repaid £8 million of Facility A and the remaining loan amounting to £20 million is repayable on August 19, 2024.

Secured Debt

The Company had availed the above-mentioned loan from the consortium comprising of Barclays Bank PLC and Standard Chartered Bank in September 2016. This loan agreement had been renewed in August 2021. As a part of the original and renewed loan agreement, a fixed and floating charge has been created on the real property, including St. James Court, Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6AF. Floating charges covers all the property or undertaking of the company. Further the company has re-registered the charge in August 2021. After the repayment of £26 million during the year ended March 2023, the loan is now due only to Standard Chartered Bank.

20. Leasing Agreements

Minimum lease payments under finance leases fall due as follows:

£

	Finance lease	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net obligations repayable:		
Within 1 year	41,831	85,166
Within 1-2 year	-	41,831

21. Called up Share Capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

£

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
67,777,912	Ordinary shares	1	67,777,912	67,777,912

New Shares Allotted

During the year ended March 2023, 11,250,000 Ordinary shares of nominal value of £1 each were issued at a price of £2 per Ordinary share resulting in a share premium of £11,250,000. The shares have an aggregate nominal value of £11,250,000 and were allotted for an aggregate consideration of £22,500,000.

22. Related Party Transactions

The following entities are related parties of the Company by virtue of being under the control of The Indian Hotels Company Limited.

The Company charged £110,226 (2023: £117,922) in respect of rent and £35,589 (2023: £31,738) in respect of recharge of utilities to Taj International Hotels Limited (TIHL). Taj International Hotels Limited sold goods of £226,157 (2023: £297,754) to the Company. The Company made sale of food & beverages amounting to £41,667 (2023: £Nil) to TIHL.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL) charged the Company £480,618 (2023: £487,588) for expenses it incurred on behalf of the Company, £1,426,863 (2023: £1,297,326) in management fees and £1,004,281 (2023: £735,047) in respect of incentive fees. The Company during the year recovered costs of £940,806 (2023: £358,579) which it incurred on behalf of The Indian Hotels Company Limited. The Company charged £Nil (2023: £3,600) as The Chambers membership fees from The Indian Hotels Company Limited. The company charged £20,813 (2023: £Nil) towards sales made to IHCL.

The Directors remuneration for the current year includes amounts paid to Manchan Limited, a company controlled by an erstwhile director.

The Company had the following balances with other related parties by virtue of being under the control of IHCL:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Amount due to Taj International Hotels Limited	(22,157)	(21,263)
Amount due to The Indian Hotels Company Limited	(103,066)	(246,536)
Amount due from The Taj Trade and Transport Limited	-	1,896
Amount due from Taj GVK Limited	-	8,479

23. Deferred Taxation

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
At beginning of year	9,348,746	10,906,101
Credited/(charged) to the profit or loss	(320,251)	(1,557,355)
	9,028,495	**9,348,746**

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Accelerated capital allowances	1,457,511	414,429
Short term timing differences	19,981	50,486
Tax losses carried forward	7,551,003	8,883,831
	9,028,495	**9,348,746**

A deferred tax asset has been recognised for the anticipated utilisation of tax losses in the future financial years, as the directors believe it is more likely than not that sufficient taxable profits will be generated.

24. Retained Earnings

Share Premium Account

The share premium account includes the premium on issue of equity shares, net of any issue costs.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

25. Commitments

Capital Commitments

At March 31, 2024 the total amount contracted for but not provided in the financial statements was £1,640,430 (2023: £641,697).

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

26. Commitments Under Operating Leases

Operating Leases

At March 31, 2024 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Not later than one year	888,977	864,495
Later than one year and not later than five years	3,534,426	3,402,147
Later than five years	74,091,666	74,941,666
	78,515,069	**79,208,308**

27. Pension and Other Schemes

Defined Contribution Pension Scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £203,877 (2023: £198,560).

28. Controlling Party

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is IHOCO B.V, a company incorporated in Netherlands. The ultimate parent undertaking and the ultimate controlling party is the Indian Hotels Company Limited, incorporated in India. The financial statements of The Indian Hotels Company Limited are available from:

Mandlik House,
Mandlik Road,
Mumbai 400 001,
India.

29. Post Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Report of the Independent Auditors

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Taj International Hotels Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended March 31, 2024 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at March 31, 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2006.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions Relating to going Concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report and the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Report of the Independent Auditors (Contd.)

Opinions on Other Matters prescribed by the Companies Act, 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to Report by Exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act, 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We design our procedures so as to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that the financial statements are not materially misstated due to non-compliance with laws and regulations or due to fraud and error.

We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations. The primary responsibility for prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Report of the Independent Auditors (Contd.)

Based on our understanding of the Company and the industry, discussions with the management, we identified Companies Act, 2006, Financial Reporting Standard 102 and UK taxation and legislation as having a direct effect on the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

As part of the engagement team discussion about how and where the Company's financial statements may be materially misstated due to fraud, we did not identify any areas with an increased risk of fraud.

Our audit procedures included:

- enquiry of management about the Company's policies, procedures and related controls regarding compliance with the laws and regulations and if there are any known instances of non-compliance;
- examining supporting documents for all material balances, transactions and disclosures;
- review of board resolutions circulated during the year;
- enquiry of management of legal matters in the year and use of legal firms thereof;
- evaluation of the selection and application of accounting policies related to subjective measurements and complex transactions;
- analytical procedures to verify unusual or unexpected relationships;
- testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements;
- review of accounting estimates for biases.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

The potential effects of inherent limitations are particularly significant in case of misstatement resulting from fraud because fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organised schemes to conceal it, including deliberate failure to record transactions, collusion or intentional misrepresentations being made to us.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of Our Report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act, 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Amanjit Singh FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KNAV Limited

Ground Floor
Hygeia Building
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

Date: 17-04-2024
2024-18-UK

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended March 31, 2024

	Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
			£
Turnover	5	5,128,675	5,565,322
Cost of sales		3,413,355	3,801,997
Gross profit		**1,715,320**	**1,763,325**
Administrative expenses		1,361,004	1,529,145
Operating profit	7	**354,316**	**234,180**
Interest receivable and similar income		10,993	1,699
		365,309	**235,879**
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	-	11,251
Profit before taxation		**365,309**	**224,628**
Tax on profit	10	103,959	45,436
Profit for the financial year		**261,350**	**179,192**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**261,350**	**179,192**

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2024

£

	Note	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
Fixed Assets					
Tangible assets	11		495,447		662,958
Current Assets					
Stocks	12	652,102		668,800	
Debtors	13	190,330		148,176	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	624,891		363,373	
		1,467,323		**1,180,349**	
Creditors					
Amounts falling due within one year	15	1,374,582		1,493,025	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			92,741		(312,676)
Total assets less current liabilities			**588,188**		**350,282**
Deferred tax	16		19,716		43,160
Net assets			**568,472**		**307,122**
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		2		2
Retained earnings			568,470		307,120
Shareholders' funds			**568,472**		**307,122**

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 17, 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

Piyush Mangal

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended March 31, 2024

£

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at April 01, 2022	2	127,928	127,930
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	179,192	179,192
Balance at March 31, 2023	**2**	**307,120**	**307,122**
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	261,350	261,350
Balance at March 31, 2024	**2**	**568,470**	**568,472**

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. General Information

Taj International Hotels Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act, 2006.

The principal activity of the Company is set out in the Directors' report on page 2.

The address of its registered office is:
St. James Court Hotel
Buckingham Gate
London
SW1E 6AF
United Kingdom

The principal place of business is
The Bombay Brasserie
Courtfield Road
London
SW7 4QH
United Kingdom

2. Statement of Compliance

The individual financial statements of Taj international Hotels Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act, 2006.

3. Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention.

The Company has made certain reclassifications and regroupings in the comparative numbers in these financial statements to conform to the classifications used in the current financial year. These changes have no impact on the previously reported comprehensive income. The reclassifications and regroupings have been made for better presentation.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 4).

The functional and presentational currency is GBP Sterling (£), being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates in. The amounts are presented rounded to the nearest pound.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 – Reduced Disclosure Exemptions

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemption, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with. The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirement of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information will be included in the consolidated financial statements of The Indian Hotels Company Limited as at March 31, 2024 and these consolidated financial statements may be obtained from Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Mumbai – 400 001, India and the Company's website https://www.ihcltata.com.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Key Accounting Estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Going Concern

The directors have assessed the Company's ability to continue as a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate. The assessment takes into consideration the Company's current cash position, its operating cash flows and the availability of financing facilities. The Company has and will generate sufficient liquid resources to be able to meet its ongoing commitments. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and that there are no material uncertainties with respect to the ability of the Company to operate as such.

Revenue Recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The Company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and

specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred.

Assets under the course of construction i.e. capital work-in progress are stated at cost. These assets are not depreciated until it is available for use and are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Leasehold improvements	Over the period of the lease
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	10-20% straight-line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense under cost of sales in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work-in-Progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial Instruments

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date, except that:

– The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and

– Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Hire Purchase and Leasing Commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension Costs and other Post-Retirement Benefits

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the Company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Finance Income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Employee Benefits

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans. The Company provides 28 days for staff on 40 hours contract and 32 days for staff on 48 hours contract as paid leave. Part-time employees are entitled to leave proportionate to days/hours worked during the year. Paid leaves are to be utilised by the employees during the financial year in which it is earned. Any unused leaves are forfeited at the end of each financial year.

Short-term benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the period until the date the rent is expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate.

In line with recent amendments to FRS 102, the Company has recognised any changes in lease payments, arising from qualifying rent concessions, through the income statement in the period in which the lease payment is intended to compensate.

Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

4. Judgements in applying Accounting Policies and Key Sources of Estimation

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

Determine whether leases entered into by the Company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.

Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Tangible fixed assets (see note 11) are tested for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. The impairment testing of individual assets or cash-generating units requires an assessment of the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit. If the carrying value of the asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is assessed based on estimated future cash flows discounted to their present value using a discount rate that is based on the Company's weighted average cost of capital adjusted to reflect the risks specific to the business model. The outcome of such an assessment is subjective, and the result is sensitive to the assumed future cash flows and discount rates applied in calculating the value in use.

Tangible fixed assets, other than investments properties, are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on the number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

5. Turnover

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the Company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Restaurants	4,984,443	5,302,566
Sale of wine	144,232	262,756
	5,128,675	**5,565,322**

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
United Kingdom	5,128,675	5,565,322
	5,128,675	**5,565,322**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

6. Employees and Directors

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
		£
Wages and salaries	1,694,436	1,833,367
Social security costs	171,345	180,899
Other pension costs	105,083	118,235
	1,970,864	**2,132,501**

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
		£
Admin, kitchen and restaurant staff	68	63
	68	**63**

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
		£
Directors' remuneration	-	-

The directors of the Company are paid remuneration in other group companies and thus no remuneration is included in the financial statement of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024.

There were no advances to directors during the year ended March 31, 2024 (2023: £5,000).

7. Operating Profit

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
		£
Depreciation expense	178,135	190,654
Other operating lease rentals	409,226	416,483

8. Auditors' Remuneration

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
		£
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's financial statements	18,800	21,500
Other non-audit services	3,000	3,500

9. Interest Payable and Similar Expenses

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
		£
Interest on bank overdraft & borrowings	-	**11,251**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

10. Taxation

Analysis of the tax charge

The Tax Charge on the Profit for the Year was as follows:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	127,711	63,023
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	(308)	(628)
Total current tax	**127,403**	**62,395**
Deferred tax:		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(24,181)	(12,889)
Arising from changes in tax rates & laws	-	(4,070)
Adjustment to prior periods	737	-
Total deferred tax	**(23,444)**	**(16,959)**
Tax on profit	**103,959**	**45,436**

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	**365,309**	**224,628**
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023 – 19%)	91,327	42,679
Effects of:		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	12,203	7,455
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(308)	(628)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods – deferred tax	737	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	-	(4,070)
Total tax charge	**103,959**	**45,436**

Tax Rate Changes

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from April 01, 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on May 24, 2021. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

11. Tangible Fixed Assets

£

	Long Leasehold	Capital Work-in-Progress	Furniture, Fittings and Equipment	Totals
Cost				
At April 01, 2023	1,730,216	-	1,971,000	3,701,216
Additions	-	8,000	2,624	10,624
At March 31, 2024	**1,730,216**	**8,000**	**1,973,624**	**3,711,840**
Depreciation				
At April 01, 2023	1,232,103	-	1,806,155	3,038,258
Charge for year	108,064	-	70,071	178,135
At March 31, 2024	**1,340,167**	**-**	**1,876,226**	**3,216,393**
Net Book Value				
At March 31, 2024	**390,049**	**8,000**	**97,398**	**495,447**
At March 31, 2023	**498,113**	**-**	**164,845**	**662,958**

12. Stocks

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Wine inventory held by third party	579,241	587,736
Food and beverage stock	72,861	81,064
	652,102	**668,800**

There is no significant difference between the replacement cost of the inventory and its carrying amount.

13. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade debtors	55,944	31,066
Amounts owed by group undertakings	22,157	26,262
Other debtors	5,300	12,800
Prepayments	106,929	78,048
	190,330	**148,176**

All amounts shown under debtor fall due for payment within one year.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

14. Cash at Bank and In Hand

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash in bank	622,841	361,323
Cash on hand	2,050	2,050
	624,891	**363,373**

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade creditors	87,919	113,688
Amounts owed to group undertakings	53,718	56,601
Corporate tax payable	91,075	24,983
Social security and other taxes	110,897	140,100
Other creditors	34,684	22,097
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs	5,369	6,544
Accrued expenses*	990,920	1,129,012
	1,374,582	**1,493,025**

*The Company had recognised holiday pay accrual of £99,885 as of March 31, 2024. However, to conform with IHCL's group accounting policy, the Company has decided not to accrue any further holiday pay and to write back the liabilities previously recorded till March 31, 2024.

16. Deferred Tax

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
At beginning of year	(43,160)	(60,119)
Credited/(charged) to the profit or loss	23,444	16,959
At end of year	**(19,716)**	**(43,160)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Accelerated capital allowances	(21,058)	(44,796)
Short term timing differences	1,342	1,636
	(19,716)	**(43,160)**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

17. Called up Share Capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	March 31, 2024 £	March 31, 2023 £
2	Ordinary shares	1	2	2

18. Related Party Transactions

During the year, The Indian Hotels Company Limited invoiced the Company £254,350 (2023: £280,667), for the provision of management services.

St. James Court Hotel Limited is a fellow subsidiary of IHOCO BV. During the year, St. James Court Hotel Limited invoiced the Company £110,226 (2023: £117,922) towards rent in respect of the premises let out, £41,667 (2023: Nil) towards food & beverages purchases and £35,589 (2023: £31,738) in respect of recharge of utilities. The Company made sale of food and beverages to St. James Court Hotel Limited totalling £226,157 (2023: £297,754).

At the balance sheet date the Company had the following balances with other group companies. Amounts were due to The Indian Hotel Company Limited of £53,718 (2023: £56,601) on account of management fees and other expenses. Amounts were due from St. James Court Hotel Limited of £22,157 (2023: £21,262).

19. Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

20. Pension Commitments

Defined contribution Pension Scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the Company to the scheme and amounted to £74,524 (2023: £84,408).

Contributions totalling £5,369 (2023: £6,544) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

21. Commitments Under Operating Leases

Operating Leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

£

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Not later than one year	424,000	424,000
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,297,333	1,596,333
Later than five years	1,750,000	1,875,000
	3,471,333	**3,895,333**

22. Controlling Party

The immediate parent undertaking and controlling party is IHOCO BV, a Company registered in the Netherlands.

The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is The Indian Hotels Company Limited, incorporated in India. Consolidated financial statements are available from Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Mumbai – 400 001, India. In the opinion of the directors this is the Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party.

23. Post Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the members of
PIEM International (H.K.) Limited
(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PIEM International (H.K.) Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 6 to 20, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards 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 HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors' report and the detailed income statement.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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. This report is made

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 405 of the Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs 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 HKSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 the directors 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.

Mazars CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, April 10, 2024

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this Independent Auditors' Report is:

Chan Wai Man

Practising Certificate number: P02487

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended March 31, 2024

	Note	2024 US$	2023 US$
Revenue	2	4,111	522
Other income	3	-	3,875,648
Exchange loss, net		(35)	(2)
Operating expenses		(14,701)	(12,338)
Share of result of an associate		2,129,496	1,335,204
Profit before tax	4	**2,118,871**	**5,199,034**
Income tax expense	5	-	-
Profit for the year		**2,118,871**	**5,199,034**
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences arising from translation of interest in an associate		705,227	(1,743,055)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax		**705,227**	**(1,743,055)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2,824,098**	**3,455,979**

Statement of Financial Position

as at March 31, 2024

	Note	2024 US$	2023 US$
Non-current assets			
Interest in an associate	6	34,187,959	31,353,236
Designated FVOCI	7	541,375	541,375
		34,729,334	**31,894,611**
Assets classified as held for sale	8	**1**	**1**
Current assets			
Deposits		136	157
Bank balances		251,420	261,485
		251,556	**261,642**
Current liabilities			
Accrued charges		9,457	8,918
Net current assets		**242,099**	**252,724**
NET ASSETS		**34,971,434**	**32,147,336**
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	9	8,000,000	8,000,000
Exchange reserve		(4,299,096)	(5,004,323)
Accumulated profits		31,270,530	29,151,659
TOTAL EQUITY		**34,971,434**	**32,147,336**

These financial statements on pages 6 to 20 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on April 10, 2024 and signed on behalf by

Director	Director
Nabakumar Shome	**Paras Puri**

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2024

	Share capital US$	Exchange reserve US$ (Note i)	Accumulated profits US$	Total US$
At April 01, 2022	8,000,000	(3,261,268)	23,952,625	28,691,357
Profit for the year	-	-	5,199,034	5,199,034
Other comprehensive loss				
Exchange differences arising from translation of interest in an associate	-	(1,743,055)	-	(1,743,055)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	**-**	**(1,743,055)**	**5,199,034**	**3,455,979**
At March 31, 2023	**8,000,000**	**(5,004,323)**	**29,151,659**	**32,147,336**
At April 01, 2023	8,000,000	(5,004,323)	29,151,659	32,147,336
Loss for the year	-	-	2,118,871	2,118,871
Other comprehensive income				
Exchange differences arising from translation of interest in an associate	-	705,227	-	705,227
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**705,227**	**2,118,871**	**2,824,098**
At March 31, 2024	**8,000,000**	**(4,299,096)**	**31,270,530**	**34,971,434**

Note:

(i) The exchange reserve comprises exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements of the Company's foreign associate. The reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policy on foreign currency translation as stated in note 1 to the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2024

	Note	2024 US$	2023 US$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used in operations	10	(14,176)	(12,081)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(14,176)**	**(12,081)**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend income		2,900	-
Interest received		1,211	522
Net cash from investing activities		**4,111**	**522**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(10,065)	(11,559)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		261,485	273,044
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year, represented by bank balances		**251,420**	**261,485**

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

CORPORATE INFORMATION

PIEM International (H.K.) Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong. The Company's registered office is located at 42^{nd} Floor, Central Plaza, 18 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong. The immediate holding company of the Company is Piem Hotels Limited, a company incorporated in India. In the opinion of the directors, the ultimate holding company of the Company is The Indian Hotels Company Limited, a company incorporated in India and listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange in India. The principal activity of the Company is investment holding.

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the Companies Ordinance.

These financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies adopted in the 2023 financial statements except for the adoption of the new/revised HKFRSs that are relevant to the Company and effective from the current year.

The Company has applied, for the first time, the following new/revised HKFRS that is relevant to the Company:

Amendments to HKAS 1, Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies.

The amendments have no effect on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the financial statements. Management has reviewed and updated the disclosures of accounting policies to disclose the material accounting policy information.

Basis of Measurement

The measurement basis used in the preparation of these financial statements is historical cost, except for equity investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("Designated FVOCI") which is measured at fair value as explained in the relevant principal accounting policies set out below.

Associate

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but no control or joint control of those policies.

The Company's investment in an associate is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recorded at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition changes in the Company's share of the investee's net assets and any impairment loss relating to the investment.

Except to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee, the Company discontinues recognising its share of further losses when the Company's share of losses of the investee equals or exceeds the carrying amount of its interest in the investee, which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the investee.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Recognition and Derecognition

Financial assets are recognised when and only when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments and on a trade date basis.

A financial asset is derecognised when and only when (i) the Company's contractual rights to future cash flows from the financial asset expire or (ii) the Company transfers the financial asset and either (a) the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (b) the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset but it does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement and an associated liability for the amounts it may have to pay.

Classification and Measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as (i) measured at amortised cost; (ii) debt investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; (iii) Designated FVOCI; or (iv) measured at FVPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing them, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first annual reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

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

(i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

(ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses arising from impairment, derecognition or through the amortisation process are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include bank balances.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Designated FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 applies in other comprehensive income. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

These equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value and are not subject to impairment. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and shall not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss is transferred directly to accumulated profits or losses.

The Company's financial assets at Designated FVOCI include a listed equity security.

Financial Liabilities

Recognition and Derecognition

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

A financial liability is derecognised when and only when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and Measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial liabilities not carried at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

The Company's financial liabilities include accrued charges. All financial liabilities except for derivatives are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, unless the effect of discounting would be insignificant, in which case they are stated at cost.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost to which the impairment requirements apply in accordance with HKFRS 9. At each reporting date, the Company measures a loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial asset at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Measurement of ECL

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instrument.

For financial assets, a credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to an entity under the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Low Credit Risk

A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

(i) it has a low risk of default;

(ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and

(iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations.

As detailed in note 12 to the financial statements, financial instrument including bank balances is determined to have low credit risk.

Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents represent short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of bank overdrafts.

Revenue Recognition

Dividend income

Dividend income from financial assets is recognised when the Company's rights to receive dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Interest Income

Interest income from financial assets is recognised using the effective interest method. For financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not credited-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the assets while it is applied to the amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount net of loss allowance) in case of credit-impaired financial assets.

Foreign Currency Translation

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in the currency of United States dollars ("US$"), which is the Company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

Exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations are recognised in a separate component of equity and recognised in profit or loss on disposal of the foreign operations.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews internal and external sources of information to assess whether there is any indication that interest in an associate may be impaired or impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may be reduced. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated, based on the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the smallest group of assets that generates cash flows independently (i.e. cash-generating unit).

If the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense immediately.

A reversal of impairment loss is limited to the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversal of impairment loss is recognised as income in profit or loss immediately.

Taxation

The charge for current income tax is based on the results for the year as adjusted for items that are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Related Parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Company.

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the Company;
- (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of the parent of the Company.

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity and include:

(a) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;

(b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and

(c) dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

In the definition of a related party, an associate includes subsidiaries of the associate and a joint venture includes subsidiaries of the joint venture.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

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

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

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

Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

Future changes in HKFRSs

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of new/revised HKFRSs that are not yet effective for the current year, which the Company has not early adopted. The directors do not anticipate that the adoption of the new/revised HKFRSs in future periods will have any material impact on the results of the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

2. Revenue

	2024 US$	2023 US$
Dividend income from Designated FVOCI	2,900	-
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method:		
Interest income on bank deposits	1,211	522
	4,111	**522**

3. Other Income

	2024 US$	2023 US$
Gain on deemed disposal of an associate	**-**	**3,875,648**

4. Profit Before Tax

	2024 US$	2023 US$
This is stated after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration	**9,769**	**9,109**

5. Income Tax Expense

Hong Kong Profits Tax has not been provided for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 as the Company's profits neither arose in, nor derived from, Hong Kong and therefore was not subject to Hong Kong Profits Tax. In the opinion of the directors, the Company is not subject to taxation in any other jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

Reconciliation of Tax Expense

	2024 US$	2023 US$
Profit before tax	**2,118,871**	**5,199,034**
Income tax at applicable tax rate of 16.5% (2023: 16.5%)	349,614	857,841
Result of an associate	(351,367)	(220,309)
Non-taxable revenue	(678)	(639,568)
Non-deductible expenses	2,431	2,036
	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

6. Interest In An Associate

	2024 US$	2023 US$
Share of net assets	**34,187,959**	**31,353,236**

Interest in an associate represents 29.50814% (2023: 29.50814%) of the issued ordinary share capital of St. James Court Hotel Limited ("SJCHL"), a company engaged in hotel operations and incorporated in the United Kingdom. The associate is accounted for using the equity method in the financial statements.

Summary of financial information of the associate is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2024 US$	As at March 31, 2023 US$
Gross amount		
Current assets	16,804,845	20,356,625
Non-current assets	131,340,011	128,766,030
Current liabilities	(32,285,432)	(8,650,080)
Non-current liabilities	-	(34,219,733)
Equity	**115,859,424**	**106,252,842**
Reconciliation		
Total equity of the associate	**115,859,424**	**106,252,842**
Company's ownership interests	**29.50814%**	**29.50814%**
Company's share of equity and carrying amount of interest	**34,187,959**	**31,353,236**

	Year ended March 31, 2024 US$	Year ended March 31, 2023 US$
Gross amount		
Revenue	59,630,780	52,099,346
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income for the year	7,146,760	1,900,702

7. Designated FVOCI

	2024 US$	2023 US$
Equity security listed outside Hong Kong, at fair value	**541,375**	**541,375**

At the end of the reporting period, the Company held 487,500 equity shares, representing 0.27% interest in Oriental Hotels Limited ("OHL"), which are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange in India. OHL is a related company in which the ultimate holding company of the Company has significant influence. The Company's interest in Oriental Hotels Limited is stated at fair value, by reference to the quoted market price of the shares of Oriental Hotels Limited as at March 31, 2024. The fair value was categorised as level 1 fair value measurement.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

8. Assets Classified as held for Sale

	2024 US$	2023 US$
Investments in unlisted shares, at cost	1	1

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Percentage of ordinary shares directly held	Principal activities
BAHC 5 Pte Limited ("BAHC5")	Singapore	100%	Aircraft owning

In accordance with the written board resolution initially passed on April 15, 2009, the Company intended to dispose off the above investment and a disposal plan has been established. In the opinion of the directors, the disposal is estimated to be completed before the end of the financial year 2024. As a result, the interest in the subsidiary is still classified as "Assets classified as held for sale" at the end of the reporting period.

9. Share Capital

	2024		2023	
	No. of shares	US$	No. of shares	US$
Issued and fully paid:				
At beginning of the year and end of the reporting period	800,000	8,000,000	800,000	8,000,000

10. Cash Used In Operations

	2024 US$	2023 US$
Profit before tax	2,118,871	5,199,034
Dividend income	(2,900)	-
Interest income	(1,211)	(522)
Share of result of an associate	(2,129,496)	(1,335,204)
Gain on deemed disposal of an associate	-	(3,875,648)
Changes in working capital:		
Deposits	21	24
Accrued charges	539	235
Cash used in operations	**(14,176)**	**(12,081)**

11. Pledge of Assets

The Company has pledged its investment in BAHC5 with a net book value of US$1.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

12. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise mainly bank balances and Designated FVOCI. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise and maintain finance for the Company's operations.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company does not have any written risk management policies and guidelines. However, the board of directors generally adopts conservative strategies on its risk management and limits the Company's exposure to these risks to a minimum. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than United States dollars. Related company balances and interest in an associate are denominated in British Pounds ("GBP").

At March 31, 2024, if the United States dollars had weakened/strengthened by 2% (2023: 6%) against the GBP with all other variables held constant, the Company's net profit for the year would have been US$51,000 higher/lower (2023: US$35,000 higher/lower) while the exchange reserve would increase/decrease by US$831,000 (2023: increase/ decrease by US$1,934,000).

The sensitivity analysis has been determined assuming that the change in foreign exchange rates had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to Company's exposure to currency risk for all financial instruments in existence at that date, and that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The stated changes in foreign currency represent management's assessment of reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates over the period until the next annual end of the reporting period.

Credit Risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to bank balances. Substantially all of the Company's bank balances were deposited in creditworthy financial institutions in Hong Kong. The management of the Company considers the Company has limited credit risk with these financial institutions which have high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The carrying amount of financial assets recognised on the statement of financial position, which is net of impairment losses, represents the Company's exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

Liquidity Risk

The Company manages its liquidity and cash flow profiles to ensure the business operations maintain optimum level of liquidity at all times sufficient to meet contractual obligations as and when they fall due. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled on demand at the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

13. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

All financial instruments are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values as at March 31, 2024 and 2023.

14. Capital Management

The objectives of the Company's capital management are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide returns for shareholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments, including payment of dividend to shareholders, return of capital to shareholders or issue new shares or sale of assets to reduce debts. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

15. Information about the Benefits of Directors

The following disclosures are presented pursuant to Section 383 of the Companies Ordinance.

(a) Directors' remuneration

There is no director remuneration for the year (2023: Nil).

(b) Loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of directors

There were no loans, quasi-loans or other dealings in favour of the directors of the Company or its holding company that were entered into or subsisted during the year (2023: Nil).

(c) Directors' material interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

The directors are of the opinion that no transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance in relation to the Company's business to which the Company was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year (2023: Nil).

	Schedule	2024 US$	2023 US$
Revenue	A	4,111	522
Other income	B	-	3,875,648
Exchange loss, net		(35)	(2)
Operating expenses	C	(14,701)	(12,338)
Share of result of an associate		2,129,496	1,335,204
Profit before tax		**2,118,871**	**5,199,034**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

A. Revenue

	2024 US$	2023 US$
Dividend income from Designated FVOCI	2,900	-
Interest income on bank deposits	1,211	522
	4,111	**522**

B. Other Income

	2024 US$	2023 US$
Gain on deemed disposal	-	**3,875,648**

C. Operating Expenses

	2024 US$	2023 US$
Auditor's remuneration	9,769	9,109
Bank charges	81	148
Legal and professional fees	4,227	3,057
Sundry expenses	624	24
	14,701	**12,338**

Disclosures pursuant to Section 436 of the Companies Ordinance

The above financial information relating to the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 does not constitute the Company's specified financial statements for those years as defined in Section 436 of the Companies Ordinance but is derived therefrom.

The Company is not required to deliver its specified financial statements to the Registrar of Companies and has not done so.

Auditor's reports have been prepared on the specified financial statements for both years.

The auditor's reports the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023:

– were not qualified or otherwise modified;

– did not refer to any matter to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying the reports; and

– did not contain a statement under Section 406(2) or 407(2) or (3) of the Companies Ordinance.

Independent Auditors' Report

to the Members of

BAHC 5 PTE. LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of BAHC 5 Pte. Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and 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 policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards 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 Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2.2 in the financial statements with respect to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As of reporting date, the Company incurred a net loss of $6,074,663 during the year ended March 31, 2024 and as of that date, current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $100,157,287, and the accumulated losses exceeded the paid-up capital as at March 31, 2024. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matters.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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

The directors' responsibilities include 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 SSAs 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 SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 the directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

ROHAN • MAH & PARTNERS LLP

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
April 4, 2024
(RK/MA./SR/KL/ccy)

Statement of Financial Position

as at March 31, 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Asset			
Property, plant and equipment	4	41,925,207	45,148,461
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	717,983	864,208
Current Liabilities			
Other payables	6	18,151	16,610
Loans	7	100,857,119	98,153,476
		100,875,270	**98,170,086**
Net Current Liabilities		**(100,157,287)**	**(97,305,878)**
Net Liabilities		**(58,232,080)**	**(52,157,417)**
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company			
Share capital	8	1	1
Accumulated losses		(58,232,081)	(52,157,418)
		(58,232,080)	**(52,157,417)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended March 31, 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Continuing operations			
Revenue		-	-
Other income	9	3,711	1,737
Administrative expenses		(151,477)	(123,155)
Other operating expense	10	(3,223,254)	(3,223,254)
Finance cost	11	(2,703,643)	(2,327,855)
Loss before taxation		**(6,074,663)**	**(5,672,527)**
Taxation	12	-	-
Loss from continuing operations		**(6,074,663)**	**(5,672,527)**
Loss for the year		**(6,074,663)**	**(5,672,527)**
Total comprehensive loss		**(6,074,663)**	**(5,672,527)**
Loss attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		**(6,074,663)**	**(5,672,527)**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		**(6,074,663)**	**(5,672,527)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2024

	Share Capital $	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
As at April 1, 2022	1	(46,484,891)	(46,484,890)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(5,672,527)	(5,672,527)
As at March 31, 2023	**1**	**(52,157,418)**	**(52,157,417)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(6,074,663)	(6,074,663)
As at March 31, 2024	**1**	**(58,232,081)**	**(58,232,080)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2024

	2024 $	2023 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before taxation	(6,074,663)	(5,672,527)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,223,254	3,223,254
Interest on loans	2,703,643	2,327,855
Interest income	(3,711)	(1,737)
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(151,477)**	**(123,155)**
Working capital changes, excluding related to cash:		
Other payables	1,541	(8,032)
Cash used in operations activities	**(149,936)**	**(131,187)**
Interest received	3,711	1,737
Net cash used in operating activities	**(146,225)**	**(129,450)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(146,225)	(129,450)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	864,208	993,658
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (Note 5)	**717,983**	**864,208**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. Corporate Information

BAHC 5 Pte. Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Singapore with its registered address at 7 Temasek Boulevard, #37-01A Suntec Tower One, Singapore 038987.

The immediate holding company is Piem International (HK) Limited, incorporated in Hong Kong. The Company's penultimate holding company and ultimate holding company are Piem Hotels Limited and The Indian Hotels Company Limited respectively, both incorporated in India.

Tata Sons Pvt. Ltd., incorporated in India, is the promoter company of The Indian Hotels Company Limited.

On August 21, 2009, the Company was acquired by Piem International (HK) Limited on the basis that the latter's shareholding will only be temporary. The Directors of Piem International (HK) Limited have reiterated, from time to time, its intention to hold the Company's shares on a temporary basis. The Directors of Piem Hotels Limited had also, in the past, issued resolution declaring the temporary nature of its shareholding in the Company. On April 24, 2017, the Directors of Piem International (HK) Limited issued yet another resolution reiterating the temporary nature of its shareholding in the Company.

The principal activity of the Company is to retain ownership of aircraft. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on April 4, 2024.

2. Material Accounting Policy Information

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS). The financial statements expressed in United States Dollar (USD or $) which is also the functional currency of the Company, are prepared on the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. There are no critical accounting estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the financial statements, and areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity to be disclosed except as disclosed in Note 3.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2024, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to early adopt these standards.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements:* Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1, 2024
Amendments to FRS 116 *Leases:*	
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	January 1, 2024
Amendments to FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements:*	
Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	January 1, 2024
Amendments to FRS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and FRS 107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures:*	
Supplier Finance Arrangements	January 1, 2024
Amendments to FRS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates:*	
Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2025
Amendments to FRS *110 Consolidated Financial Statements* and FRS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:*	
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

The directors expect that the adoption of the other standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.2 Going Concern

The Company incurred a net loss of $6,074,663 during the year ended March 31, 2024 and as of that date, current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $100,157,287, and the accumulated losses exceeded the paid-up capital as at March 31, 2024. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends on the promoter company of the ultimate holding company continuing to provide financial support and the related party of the promoter company not to recall amounts due to them, if any, until all creditors have been paid.

The validity of the going concern basis on which the financial statements are prepared depends on management's assessment of the Company's ability to operate as a going concern as set forth above. In the event that the Company is unable to continue as a going concern, adjustments may have to be made to reflect the situation that assets may need to be realised other than in the amounts at which they are currently recorded in the statements of financial position. In addition, the Company may have to provide for further liabilities that might arise and to reclassify non-current assets and liabilities as current assets and liabilities.

2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciation amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Aircraft	15

The residual value, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.4 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exits, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates use to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Financial Instrument

2.5.1 Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent Measurement

Investment in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in the other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividend from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

2.5.2 Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Such financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged and cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

2.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.8 Borrowing Cost

All borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.9 Leases

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

2.9.1 As Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and lease of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-Use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.4.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognise lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office rental (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.9.2 As Lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising from operating leases on the Company's investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.11 Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

(i) Has control or joint control over the Company;

(ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or

(iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or and associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a)

(vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); or

(viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

2.12 Share Capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

2.13 Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

2.14 Employee Benefits

2.14.1 Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

2.14.2 Short-Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.15 Taxes

2.15.1 Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

2.15.2 Deferred Tax

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3. Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statement requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

3.1 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Estimated Useful Life of Property, Plant and Equipment

Estimated useful life for plant and equipment is based on the Company's assessment of the expected usage of the asset and expect wear and tear of the asset. The depreciation is charged against the fixed assets to show utilisation of the assets. The estimation of depreciation and useful life requires use of judgement and estimates. Where the expected outcome is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact carrying value of plant and equipment and depreciation expenses in the period in which such estimates has been changed.

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis less residual value of 25% of cost over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment to be within 15 years. The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment as at March 31, 2024 is $41,925,207 (2023: $45,148,461). Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual lives of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

Estimated Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

On March 31, 2024 the Company obtained from Aircraft Bluebook a valuation for its airplane (Aircraft G650) amounting to $50,996,000. Based in this, no impairment has been recognised.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Aircraft $
2024	
Cost	
At beginning and end of year	**64,465,088**
Accumulated Depreciation	
At beginning of year	19,316,627
Depreciation	3,223,254
At end of year	**22,539,881**
Carrying Amount	
At end of year	**41,925,207**
2023	
Cost	
At beginning and end of year	**64,465,088**
Accumulated Depreciation	
At beginning of year	16,093,373
Depreciation	3,223,254
At end of year	**19,316,627**
Carrying Amount	
At end of year	**45,148,461**

The Aircraft are held in trust by a bank not in individual capacity, but as owner trustee and registered with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in the United States of America.

Included in property, plant and equipment is an aircraft with carrying amount of $41,925,207 (2023: $45,148,461) in which a hypothecation has been agreed to secure a loan (Note 7).

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2024 $	2023 $
Cash at bank	717,982	864,207
Cash on hand	1	1
	717,983	**864,208**

6. Other Payables

	2024 $	2023 $
Accruals	5,074	4,043
Sundry creditors	13,077	12,567
	18,151	**16,610**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

7. Loans

	2024 $	2023 $
Principal		
Secured loan – LIBOR plus 3.5% *	14,026,733	14,026,733
Unsecured loan – LIBOR plus 4%	901,935	901,935
Unsecured loan – 2.1% **	65,000,000	65,000,000
	79,928,668	**79,928,668**
Accrued interest	20,928,451	18,224,808
	100,857,119	**98,153,476**

The loan amounts are repayable within 12 months. However, the lenders have agreed not to recall the loans during that period. These loans are from related parties (Note 13).

* The loan is secured by the pledge of shares of the Company held by the immediate holding company, PIEM International (HK) Limited.

** The Company has agreed on a hypothecation, which include a claim toward the said aircraft to secure the loan. The Company retains ownership of the aircraft, but the Lender has the right to seize ownership if the Company defaults (Note 4).

8. Share Capital

	2024		2023	
	No. of shares	$	No. of shares	$
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid:				
At beginning and end of the year	1	1	1	1

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction and have no par value.

9. Other Income

	2024 $	2023 $
Interest income	**3,711**	**1,737**

10. Other Operating Expense

	2024 $	2023 $
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**3,223,254**	**3,223,254**

11. Finance Cost

	2024 $	2023 $
Interest on loans	**2,703,643**	**2,327,855**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

12. Taxation

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Current year taxation	-	-

A reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of accounting profit and loss multiplied by the applicable tax rate are as follow:

	2024 $	2023 $
Loss before taxation	**(6,074,663)**	**(5,672,527)**
Current tax expense on loss before tax at 17%	(1,032,693)	(964,330)
Adjustments:		
Non-deductible expenses	1,007,573	964,625
Non-taxable income	(631)	(295)
Unutilised tax losses	25,751	-
	-	-

13. Significant Related Parties Transactions

Significant related parties transactions on terms agreed between the Company and its related parties are as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Related Parties		
Interest expense on loan from	**2,703,643**	**2,327,855**

Balances with related parties at the reporting date are set out in Note 7.

Related parties in the financial statements refer to companies within the group of the promoter company of the ultimate holding company.

14. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk and foreign currency risk).

The directors review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purpose shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

14.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively high credit rating counterparties.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparties may default on their contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. As there are no trade receivable, the Company expose to credit risk is minimal.

14.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arise primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of standby credit facilities. The Company finances its working capital requirements through a combination of funds generated from operations. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

To manage liquidity risk, the Company monitors its net operating cash flow and maintains an adequate level of cash and cash equivalent.

No maturity analysis is presented as all financial assets and liabilities are due within 12 months.

14.3 Market Risk

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

14.3.1 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as it does not have any financial instruments bearing variable interest rate as at the reporting date.

14.3.2 Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's foreign exchange risk results mainly from cash flows from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. At present, the Company does not have any formal policy for hedging against currency risk. The Company ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates, where necessary, to address short term imbalances.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency is minimal as all transaction are dealt with in local currency.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

15. Financial Instruments by Category

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets at amortised cost and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**717,983**	**864,208**
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Other payables	18,151	16,610
Loans	100,857,119	98,153,476
	100,875,270	**98,170,086**

16. Fair Values

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Other Payables

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

17. Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for its shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including trade and other payables as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as total equity, as shown in the statement of financial position, plus net debts.

No specific gearing ratio has been determined by management with the overall objective to keep the ratio as low as possible and such policy has not been changed since the previous financial year.

The gearing ratios as at March 31, were as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Total trade and other payables and bank borrowings	100,875,270	98,170,086
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(717,983)	(864,208)
Net debts	**100,157,287**	**97,305,878**
Total equity	**(58,232,080)**	**(52,157,417)**
Gearing ratio	-	-

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

18. Other Matter

The Israel - Hamas war, the Ukraine - Russia conflict, inflation and natural disasters have resulted in significant impact to business activities and high level of uncertainty to global economic prospects. The Company has considered the impact of the various macroeconomic events and factors on the measurement and recognition of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and the potential impact on going concern amongst other considerations. Management has reviewed the possible impact of the above on the following matters:

(1) Changes in economic and market conditions that affect the fair values of the Company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

(2) Additional expected credit losses due to a decline in the repayment ability of debtors.

Management assessment requires the exercise of judgement and careful consideration of Company's specific facts and circumstances. The Company operates in business segments that have remain relatively stable or unaffected by the outbreak and the uncertainties as mentioned above and there may not be a significant increase in loss allowance as the Company's key customers are not in sectors severely affected by the outbreak, and they generally have good repayment history. The Company will continue to monitor any material impact due to changes in future economic conditions.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and stockholder of United Overseas Holdings, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of United Overseas Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries, (collectively referred to as "the Company") which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, and the related consolidated statements of loss, changes in stockholder's equity and consolidated cash flows for the years then ended and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements, (hereinafter referred to as "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from the date the consolidated financial statements are issued.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control—related matters that we identified during the audit.

Report on Supplemental Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The additional information contained in supplemental information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Atlanta, Georgia

April 17, 2024

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,968,790	376,033
Accounts receivable		
Guest ledger	348,815	310,917
City ledger	1,048,180	939,720
Inventories	394,649	516,091
Prepaid expenses	1,056,220	905,725
Other receivables	458	277,213
Total current assets	**4,817,112**	**3,325,699**
Property and equipment		
Investment in cooperative apartments	1,500,000	1,500,000
Land	14,000,000	14,000,000
Building and improvements	158,891,720	157,862,685
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	36,349,634	34,601,492
Construction in progress	1,913,744	1,858,879
	212,655,098	**209,823,056**
Less: accumulated depreciation	(93,187,499)	(87,718,492)
Property and equipment, net	**119,467,599**	**122,104,564**
Other assets		
Deferred costs	60,000	60,000
Operating lease right-of-use asset	38,014,567	38,909,331
Security deposits	117,966	117,966
Due from related parties	96,844	81,579
Total assets	**162,574,088**	**164,599,139**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable		
Trade	3,298,335	3,285,437
Lease liabilities - Current	3,238,374	3,238,374
Other taxes payable	337,478	847,882
Accrued expenses		
Payroll and related	1,069,614	912,274
Vacation, gratuities, and incentives	4,028,930	4,366,916
Interest	23,439	36,036
Utilities	374,810	352,226
Capital projects	-	635,674
Other	2,228,682	1,594,115
Tenants' security deposits	182,500	205,500
Advance deposits and other credit balances	6,612,196	4,509,304
Current portion of long-term debt	441,973	421,570
Note payable to related party	7,000,000	7,000,000
Line of credit	-	4,000,000
Due to related party	121,619	-
Total current liabilities	**28,957,950**	**31,405,308**
Lease liabilities – non-current	34,858,110	35,756,775
Long-term debt	5,606,782	6,048,759
Total liabilities	**69,422,842**	**73,210,842**
Stockholder's equity		
Common stock, par value $1 per share, 100 shares authorised, issued and outstanding	100	100
Additional paid-in-capital	262,723,741	244,223,741
Accumulated deficit	(169,572,595)	(152,835,544)
Total stockholder's equity	**93,151,246**	**91,388,297**
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	**162,574,088**	**164,599,139**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

Consolidated Statements of Loss

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	For the Year Ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Revenue		
Rooms	41,753,165	42,341,572
Food and beverages	25,286,749	26,942,734
Others	13,348,555	11,616,758
Total revenue	**80,388,469**	**80,901,064**
Departmental Expenses		
Room	23,926,474	21,012,465
Food and beverages	32,152,634	29,294,729
Others	1,743,413	1,537,397
Total departmental expenses	**57,822,521**	**51,844,591**
Profit before unallocated operating expenses & fixed charges	**22,565,948**	**29,056,473**
Unallocated Operating Expenses		
Administrative and general	11,604,884	10,710,949
Sales and marketing	4,418,245	4,069,172
Repairs and maintenance	6,784,878	6,166,058
Utilities expense	4,218,438	4,278,010
Total unallocated operating expenses	**27,026,445**	**25,224,189**
(Loss) profit before fixed charges	**(4,460,497)**	**3,832,284**
Fixed Charges		
Real estate and other taxes	797,650	783,959
Insurance	1,091,472	921,284
Rent and license fees	5,358,116	4,966,707
Depreciation	5,621,188	5,556,678
Interest and finance costs	579,114	1,127,820
Total fixed charges	**13,447,540**	**13,356,448**
Loss before other income	**(17,908,037)**	**(9,524,164)**
Other income		
Sales & marketing, and management fees	1,228,308	1,082,990
Total other income	**1,228,308**	**1,082,990**
Loss before income tax	**(16,679,729)**	**(8,441,174)**
Income tax expense	57,322	45,525
Net loss	**(16,737,051)**	**(8,486,699)**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

Consolidated Statements of Stockholder's Equity

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, except number of shares or unless otherwise stated)

	Common Stock				Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholder's Equity
	Authorized		Issued & Outstanding				
	Shares	Value	Shares	Value			
Balance as of April 01, 2022	100	100	100	100	220,223,741	(144,348,845)	75,874,996
Contribution from shareholder	-	-	-	-	24,000,000	-	24,000,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(8,486,699)	(8,486,699)
Balance as of March 31, 2023	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**244,223,741**	**(152,835,544)**	**91,388,297**
Balance as of April 01, 2023	100	100	100	100	244,223,741	(152,835,544)	91,388,297
Contribution from shareholder	-	-	-	-	18,500,000	-	18,500,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(16,737,051)	(16,737,051)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**262,723,741**	**(169,572,595)**	**93,151,246**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	For the Year Ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net loss	(16,737,051)	(8,486,699)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,621,188	5,556,678
Amortization of debt initiation cost	-	41,779
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	377,790
Changes in net operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(146,358)	(349,548)
Inventories	121,442	(10,157)
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	126,259	1,495,268
Operating lease right-of-use asset	894,765	848,975
Accounts payable	12,898	2,073,468
Other taxes payable	(510,404)	494,046
Accrued expenses	(171,766)	(1,601,832)
Operating lease liability	(898,665)	(763,157)
Advance deposits and other credit balances	2,079,892	(1,706,463)
Due to related parties, net	106,354	1,864
Net cash used in operating activities	**(9,501,446)**	**(2,027,988)**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Property, equipment, and construction in progress	(2,984,224)	(3,926,708)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(2,984,224)**	**(3,926,708)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Additional paid-in capital	18,500,000	24,000,000
Withdrawals of line of credit	-	7,100,000
Repayment of line of credit	-	(7,100,000)
Repayment of long-term debt	-	(20,000,000)
Line of credit	(4,000,000)	-
Loan repayment	(421,573)	(403,530)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**14,078,427**	**3,596,470**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,592,757	(2,358,226)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	376,033	2,734,259
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,968,790**	**376,033**
Supplemental cash flow information		
Income tax paid	28,300	11,800
Interest paid	579,114	804,518

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Note A – Organization and Nature of Operations

United Overseas Holdings Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in August 2015 under the laws of the State of Delaware as a wholly owned subsidiary of The International Hotel Management Services, Inc., ("The IHMS Inc.") which subsequently has become a wholly owned subsidiary of IHOCO B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of The Indian Hotels Company Limited ("The IHCL") ("ultimate parent company"), a public listed company based in Mumbai, India. The company is primarily engaged in the business of owning, operating & managing hotels, and palaces in the US markets.

As part of the international restructuring being implemented by the IHCL, on October 02, 2015, the Company through a contribution deed (the "Restructuring") was assigned the assets of and assumed the liabilities of, The International Hotel Management Services, LLC (formerly The International Hotel Management Services, Inc.) at its net book value at the date of the Restructuring. The Restructuring also included the assignment of The IHMS Inc.'s interest in its subsidiaries namely, the IHMS, LLC ("the New York LLC"), the IHMS (Boston) LLC ("the Boston LLC"), the IHMS (SF) LLC ("the San Francisco LLC"), and the IHMS (USA) LLC ("the Manager") to the Company at their respective net book values at the date of the Restructuring.

The IHCL has agreed to provide financial support to the Company for working capital deficits.

Note B – Subsidiaries Operations

The New York LLC d/b/a The Pierre New York, ("Hotel Pierre") was formed in June 2005 under the laws of the State of Delaware, to acquire the lease with 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation ("795 Corp."), its affiliate 795 Fifth Avenue Limited Partnership ("795 Partnership"), Barney's New York ("Barney's"), and individual apartment owners (collectively "the Lessors"), which encompass the facilities of the Hotel Pierre located in New York, New York. In July 2005, the New York LLC acquired the lease from affiliates of Four Seasons Hotel Limited.

The San Francisco LLC was formed in March 2007 under the laws of the State of Delaware. In April 2007, the San Francisco LLC acquired the Campton Place Hotel ("the San Francisco Hotel") located in San Francisco, California from an unrelated third party.

The Boston LLC was formed in September 2006 under the laws of the State of Delaware. In January 2007, the Boston LLC acquired the Ritz Carlton Boston Hotel ("the Boston Hotel") located in Boston, Massachusetts from an unrelated third party.

IHMS (USA) LLC is a non-operating entity.

On July 12, 2016, the Company sold its entire membership interest in the Boston LLC to AS Holdings LLC, an unrelated third party.

The Pierre New York and the San Francisco Hotel are collectively referred to herein as the "Hotel Properties". The New York LLC, the IHMS (USA) LLC and the San Francisco LLC are collectively referred to herein as the "subsidiaries".

Note C – Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies are detailed below:

1. Basis of Preparation

a. The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the accounting and reporting requirements of generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("US GAAP") to reflect the consolidated financial position, consolidated results of operations and consolidated cash flows of the Company.

b. The consolidated financial statements are for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023.

c. Certain reclassifications, regroupings and reworking have been made in the consolidated financial statements of prior year to conform to the classifications used in the current year. These changes had no impact on previously reported net loss or consolidated stockholder's equity.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of United Overseas Holdings, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiaries, the IHMS (SF) LLC, the IHMS LLC & the IHMS (USA) LLC. Upon consolidation, all intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated.

3. Going Concern

The Company has prepared its consolidated financial statements on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern.

As of March 31, 2024, current liabilities are $28,957,950 and current assets are $4,817,112. The Company has accumulated losses of $169,572,595 as of March 31, 2024. The past history of losses including operating cash losses and negative working capital cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has received a financial support letter dated April 01, 2024 from its ultimate parent company, whereby the ultimate parent company has confirmed that it will provide necessary financial support for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements. Management hence believes that it is appropriate to prepare these consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis. During the year, the ultimate parent company infused additional capital amounting to $18,500,000 to provide financial support to the Company.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

4. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the collectability of accounts receivable, the allocation of interest costs, the useful lives and recoverability of costs of property and equipment, the provision for doubtful accounts, the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, and other contingencies. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are reasonable. Accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates. Any changes in estimates are adjusted prospectively in the financial statements.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or less. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value because of the short maturities of those financial instruments. Cash balances in bank accounts are insured by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to an aggregate of $250,000 per depositor at each financial institution.

6. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable primarily represents receivables from the Hotel Properties' guests who occupy rooms and utilize the hotel amenities. An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on management's evaluation when it is determined that it is more likely than not a specific account will not be collected.

7. Inventories

Inventories which consist of food, beverages, chinaware, glassware, silverware and retail and guest supplies are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value on a first-in, first-out basis.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

8. Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost of items of property, and equipment comprise cost of purchase and other costs necessarily incurred to bring it to the condition and location necessary for its intended use.

Major maintenance projects that extend the life of the related equipment are capitalised. Cost of maintenance and repairs are charged to expense when incurred.

The Company depreciates property and equipment over the estimated useful life using the straight-line method. Upon retirement or disposal of assets, the cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to consolidated statement of loss.

The estimated useful life used to determine depreciation is:

Building improvements*	25-40 years
Co-operative apartments	30 years
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	5-10 years

*In case of Hotel Pierre, the building improvements are depreciated over the period of lease.

Deposits paid towards the acquisition of property and equipment outstanding as of each balance sheet date and the cost of property and equipment not ready for use before such date are disclosed under construction in progress. The amount of fully depreciated assets still in use by the Company are $29,590,001 as of March 31, 2024, and $27,930,123 as at March 31, 2023.

9. Capitalised Interest

Interest costs associated with major construction projects are capitalised and included in the cost of the projects. When no debt is incurred specifically for construction projects, the Company capitalizes interest on amounts expended using the weighted average cost of the outstanding borrowings. Capitalization of interest ceases when the project is substantially complete, or construction activity is suspended for more than a brief period.

10. Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets be held and used are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Such assets are considered to be impaired if the carrying amount of the assets is higher than the future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated from the assets. The impairment amount to be recognised is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds its fair value.

11. Deferred Costs

The deferred cost includes liquor license costs capitalised with indefinite life amounting to $60,000 for the San Francisco Hotel.

12. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. The Company amortizes intangible assets over their estimated useful lives unless such lives are determined to be indefinite. Amortizable intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives in proportion to the economic benefits consumed in each period. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested at least annually for impairment and written down to the fair value as required.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

13. Revenue Recognition

The Company primarily derives revenue from the products and services provided to the customers and revenue is generally recognised when control of the product or service has been transferred to the customer. The customers include guests at the Hotel Properties. A summary of the revenue streams is as follows:

a. Owned & Leased Hotel Properties Revenues

The Company identifies following performance obligations in connection with the owned and leased Hotel Properties revenues, for which revenue is recognised as the respective performance obligations are satisfied, which results in recognizing the amount that the Company expects to be entitled for providing the goods or services.

Owned & leased Hotel Properties revenues primarily consist of hotel room sales, revenue from accommodations sold in conjunction with other services (e.g., package reservations), food and beverage sales and other ancillary goods and services (e.g., parking, laundry) related to owned Hotel Property. Revenue is recognised when rooms are occupied or goods and services have been delivered or rendered, respectively. Payment terms typically align with when the goods and services are provided.

Contract Balances

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs services under the contract.

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

b. Other Revenues

Other revenues include revenues generated by the incidental support of hotel operations for leased and owned, Hotel Properties, and other operating income.

Other revenues from leased Hotel Properties represent amounts, in the nature of management fees that are contractually paid to the Company by property owners. The fees cover payment for services provided to the 795 Corp. owners pursuant to the management contract entered between the IHMS LLC and the 795 Corp. Revenue is recognised over time as services are rendered.

c. Taxes and Fees Collected on Behalf of Governmental Agencies

The Company is required to collect certain taxes and fees from customers on behalf of governmental agencies and remit these back to the applicable governmental agencies on a periodic basis. The Company has a legal obligation to act as a collection agent. The Company does not retain these taxes and fees and, therefore, they are not included in the measurement of revenues from the Hotel Properties. The Company presents revenue, net of sales taxes, and other similar taxes. The Company records a liability when the amounts are collected and relieves the liability when payments are made to the applicable taxing authority or other appropriate governmental agency.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

14. Operating Leases

As Lessees

The Company adopted Accounting Standards Codification 842 and all the related amendments (“new lease standard”) using the modified retrospective method as on April 01, 2022. The new lease standard requires all leases to be reported on the balance sheet as operating lease right-of-use assets and lease obligations. The Company elected the practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance of the new standard that retained the lease classification and initial direct costs for any leases that existed prior to adoption of the standard.

The Company’s leases are classified as operating leases, which are included in operating lease right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities in the Company’s balance sheet. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognised based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at the commencement date for leases exceeding 12 months. Minimum lease payments include only the fixed lease component of the agreement, as well as any variable rate payments that depend on an index, initially measured using the index (CPI) at the lease commencement date. Lease terms may include options to renew when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option.

The Company’s estimation considers the market rates of the Company’s outstanding collateralized borrowings and interpolations of rates outside of the terms of the outstanding borrowings, including comparisons to comparable borrowings of similarly rated companies with longer term borrowings.

Leases with a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date that do not contain a purchase option are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company notes that adopting the new standard resulted in recording a lease liability and right-of- use asset associated with the Company’s facility lease agreement totaling $39,758,306 respectively as of April 01, 2022.

The operating lease expense relating to fixed or minimum payments & variable payments are recognised when the lease expenses are incurred. The lease expense is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included under Rent and license fee expenses under the statement of loss.

For operating leases, lease expense relating to fixed or minimum payments & variable payments are recognised when the lease expenses are incurred. The lease rentals are recognised in the rent and license fees in the statement of loss.

As Lessors

The Company derives income from leasing of its hotel properties. For operating leases, lease income relating to fixed or minimum lease rentals are recognised as lease income over the lease term. Certain operating lease agreements provide for scheduled rent increases over the lease term. Rental income for such leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term under other income in the statement of loss.

15. Income Taxes

The Company files income tax returns on a consolidated basis. The Company records income tax expense, if any, on an individual company basis in order to properly reflect its portion of consolidated income tax expense.

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years. The Company’s temporary differences giving rise to deferred taxes result primarily from net loss carryforwards, employee related benefits and depreciation and amortization. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in the statement of income in the period of change. Based on management's judgment, the measurement of deferred tax assets is reduced, if necessary, by a valuation allowance for any tax benefits for which it is more likely than not that some portion or all of such benefits will not be realised.

The Company is also subject to various other taxation requirements imposed by the State and the City of New York.

16. Fair Value Measurements and Financial Instruments

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the consolidated financial statements are categorised based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. Hierarchical levels which are directly related to the amount of subjectivity associated with the inputs to the valuation of these assets or liabilities are as follows:

Level 1 – unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are directly observable for the asset or liability or indirectly observable through corroboration with observable market data.

Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability only used when there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date.

This hierarchy requires the Company to use observable market data, when available, and to minimize the use of unobservable inputs when determining fair value.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, related party balances, and accrued liabilities. The estimated fair value of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, borrowings, line of credit and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to the nature of these instruments. None of these instruments are held for trading purposes.

17. Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncement

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. ASU 2016-13 requires measurement and recognition of expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortised cost as well as certain off-balance sheet commitments (loan commitments, standby letters of credit, financial guarantees, and other similar instruments). The Company adopted ASU 2016-13 on April 1, 2023, using a modified retrospective approach. Results for reporting periods beginning April 1, 2023, are presented under AS ₹326 while prior period amounts continue to be reported in accordance with previously applicable GAAP. The adoption of this standard has no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

18. Commitments and Contingencies

Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines, and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Note D – Line of Credit

The Company entered into a $15,000,000 line of credit agreement with J.P. Morgan Bank, N.A on December 24, 2018. The credit facility is being renewed every year and now is valid up to December 22, 2024. Interest payments required on the credit facility are at a variable rate, equal to (a) the base rate, plus a margin offered by the bank, (b) a floating rate equal to the Eurodollar rate, plus a margin offered by the bank, or (c) a fixed rate offered by the bank and accepted by the Company. The amount outstanding on the credit facility as of March 31, 2024, is NIL and March 31, 2023, was $4,000,000,

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

respectively. The average interest rate for the outstanding credit facility was approximately 7.10% and 7% for the year ended March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023, respectively. The total interest expense for the year ended March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023, were $293,774 and $85,125 respectively.

Note E – Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of the Company's borrowings as at March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Loan from 795 Corp – non-current portion (b)	5,606,782	6,048,758
Loan from 795 Corp – current portion (b)	441,973	421,570
	6,048,755	**6,470,328**

Debt Maturities

Year Ending March 31,	Debt
2025	441,973
2026	462,565
2027	484,116
2028	506,147
2029	530,254
Thereafter	3,623,700
	6,048,755

(a) Term Loan from Bank of Baroda

The Company entered into a loan agreement with the Bank of Baroda, New York branch on February 12, 2021, for a total loan amount of $30,000,000. The term of the loan is six years, i.e., till March 31, 2027. The Company has withdrawn an amount of $6,000,000 as of March 31, 2021. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company withdrew an additional $14,000,000 from the loan facility. The debt issuance cost amounting to $527,261 on the aforesaid loan is presented as a deduction from the loan thereby reducing the proceeds of borrowing and increasing the effective interest rate to 4.34%. Also, the entire amount outstanding worth $20,000,000 of term loan availed from Bank of Baroda was repaid in the month of August 2022, at a loss of extinguishment amounting to $377,790, which includes write-off of unamortised debt issuance costs and debt discount. Loss of extinguishment of debt is disclosed in interest and finance cost in the consolidated statements of loss for the year ended March 31, 2023. The loan amount outstanding (net of debt issuance cost) as on March 31, 2024, is NIL and March 31, 2023, is NIL respectively. Interest expense (including debt issuance cost) during the year ended March 31, 2024, is NIL and March 31, 2023, was $360,792, respectively.

(b) Loan from 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation

During the year-ended March 31, 2022, New York LLC received a loan amounting to $7,000,000 from 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation to cover a portion of the costs of the Ballroom project. The $7,000,000 loan bears an interest rate equal to 4.5% per annum. The $7,000,000 loan, together with the interest on the outstanding principal amount of the loan, is repayable in monthly installments on the first day of each month commencing from January 01, 2022, till December 31, 2034. The total interest paid by New York LLC to 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation amounted to $285,340 and $304,112 for the year ended March 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively. The loan amount outstanding is $6,048,755 and $6,470,328 for the year ended March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Note F – Operating Leases

As Lessors

The San Francisco LLC and the New York LLC, as lessors under various operating leases, will receive base rents over the next five years and thereafter as follows:

Year Ending March 31,	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	Total
2025	61,543	508,043	569,586
2026	61,543	508,043	569,586
2027	61,543	508,043	569,586
2028	61,543	508,043	569,586
2029	61,543	508,043	569,586
	307,715	**2,540,215**	**2,847,930**

Certain of the Company's sub-leases contain provisions for additional rents and extension options. The Company recognised the rental income amounting to $569,586 and $448,482 for the years ended March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023, respectively, in other revenue in the consolidated statements of loss.

As Lessees

Lease Agreement with 795 Corp. and 795 Partnership

The Company's lease agreements with 795 Corp. and 795 Partnership are for certain facilities of the Hotel Property for the purpose of operating a hotel business. Both leases were originally scheduled to terminate on June 30, 2015, and may be extended for two additional ten-year terms. In November 2007, the Company entered into a lease modification with 795 Corp. The principal modification extended the lease term for an additional 10 years, to June 30, 2025.

The lease agreements provide for 795 Corp. and 795 Partnership to receive rental payments with respect to the Hotel Property's facilities. Rental payments consist of minimum rentals, and additional rentals measured by a formula based upon 795 Corp.'s and 795 Partnership's costs.

On August 31, 2017, the Company entered a lease amendment with 795 Corp. which among other things extended the lease term to June 30, 2035, and has the following provisions:

- 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation to spend not less than $6,000,000 in the aggregate over the course of not more than seven years towards the replacement and retrofitting of the electro-mechanical equipment servicing the Hotel Pierre.
- The Company and 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation to share the cost of the replacement and installation of an emergency generator, where the Company's obligation is subject to a maximum of $950,000, and any amount in excess to be spent by 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation.
- The Company and 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation to split the costs associated with the façade repair work to the exterior of the Hotel Pierre as required under Local Law 11, on a 50/50 basis.
- For the lease years, as defined, post June 30, 2025, the cost of repair and replacement of the building systems, as defined, and MEP equipment, as defined, will be shared by the Company and 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation in the ratio of 35% and 65%, respectively.
- Increase in management fees payable to the Company, for servicing to the cooperative apartments.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

On September 14, 2020, the Company, entered into a lease amendment with 795 Corp. and secured certain concessions in view of the COVID-19 pandemic. These concessions include:

- Reduction of lease rentals to the tune of 50% of adjusted minimum rent, for the period starting April 2020 to August 2022.
- Further reduction of 25% discount, on the applicable adjusted minimum rent for the period from September 2020 to August 2022. Rent forbearance totaling $4,000,000 was agreed over for the period April 2020 to August 2022.
- Pursuant to bankruptcy of Barneys, the Company decided to surrender the Hotel Pierre Ballroom. Hotel Pierre Ballroom is required to be reconfigured and renovated post the surrender of the leased space. The lease agreement with landlord for such lease expired on March 31, 2021, and the Company surrendered the leased space of the Hotel Pierre Ballroom back to the landlord.
- As part of the 2017 lease amendment with 795 Corporation, the Company had negotiated that upon termination of the Hotel Pierre Ballroom lease and on surrender of the Hotel Pierre ballroom lease to the landlord, 795 Corporation will reduce the lease rentals payable to them by $700,000 per year. The reduction in lease rental has commenced effective April 01, 2021.
- The Company will spend around $12,000,000 in reconfiguration and renovation of the ball room (including $1,000,000 for segregation of the Hotel ballroom lease and construction of the demised wall). The Company shall be responsible for payment and funding of 100% of the first $3,000,000 of the costs and expenses of the Ballroom project.
- Per the lease amendment dated September 14, 2020, 795 Corporation agreed to advance a loan of $7,000,000 to facilitate the completion of the construction of the ball room and contribute $2,000,000 for high end finishes of the ball room space.
- The $7,000,000 loan from 795 Corporation bears an interest rate of 4.50% and repayable in monthly installment from date of completion of the ball room till December 2034. The IHCL, the ultimate parent company acts as a guarantor for the loan taken from 795 Corporation.

On June 24, 2021, the Company entered into a further lease amendment wherein the Company and 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation agreed to the following provisions:

- 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation agreed to fund an amount of $2,000,000 (as “Lessor’s Ballroom contribution”) as a non-refundable contribution from lessor to the Company to pay a portion of the costs and expenses for the Ballroom renovation project. Additionally, an amount of up to (and in no event more than) $2,000,000 (“Lessor’s additional Ballroom contribution”) together with Lessor’s original Ballroom contribution, collectively, (“Lessor’s Ballroom contribution) as a non-refundable contribution from Lessor to the Company to pay a portion of the costs and expenses for the Ballroom renovation project.

The Company used the following policies and/or assumptions in evaluating the lease population:

Lease Determination: The Company considers a contract to be or to contain a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of identified property, plant, or equipment (an identified asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Discount Rate: The lease contracts do not provide a readily determinable implicit rate. Hence, the Company uses the estimated incremental borrowing rate based on the existing borrowings of the entity.

Variable Payments: The Company includes payments that are based on an index or rate within the calculation of right of use leased assets and lease liabilities, initially measured at the lease commencement date. There are for lease of the property and equipment and therefore are not treated as a part of lease payments. Other variable lease payments include, but are not limited to, maintenance, service, and supply costs. The costs are disclosed as components of total lease costs.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Extension Options: The leases include an option to extend the lease at the end of the term for additional period of 10 years. The exercise of lease extension option is at the Company's sole discretion. The Company considers options to extend the lease in determining the lease term.

Residual Value Guarantees, Restrictions, or Covenants: The lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants.

Operating lease expense including the variable component of lease expense was $5,287,627 and $4,893,841 for the year ended March 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively. The Company records operating lease expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations within rent and license fees.

Balance sheet information as of March 31, 2024, related to operating leases is shown below:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	38,014,567	38,909,331
Total lease assets	**38,014,567**	**38,909,331**
Liabilities		
Current operating lease liabilities	3,238,374	3,238,374
Non-current operating lease liabilities	34,858,110	35,756,775
Total lease liabilities	**38,096,484**	**38,995,149**

Supplemental cash flow information related to operating was as follows:

Particulars	For Year Ended March 31, 2024	For Year Ended March 31, 2023
Cash paid for amounts included in measurement of lease liabilities	3,235,214	3,148,655
Lease assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities	-	39,758,306

The components of total lease cost are as follows:

Particulars	For Year Ended March 31, 2024	For Year Ended March 31, 2023
Total lease expense	3,234,374	3,234,374

Maturities of lease liabilities ending are as follow:

Year Ending March 31,	Amount
2025	3,238,374
2026	3,238,374
2027	3,238,374
2028	3,238,374
2029	3,238,374
2030 and onwards	**51,813,989**
Total minimum lease payments	**68,005,861**
Less: Interest	29,909,377
Total operating lease liability	**38,096,484**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	For Year Ended March 31, 2024
Weighted average remaining lease term (years) – operating lease	21 years
Weighted average – discount rate	6%

Capital Work in Progress

As of March 31, 2024, the total capital work in progress amounts to $1,913,744. The amount spent on capital work in progress in Taj Pierre on the Façade work amount to $496,339, pertaining to other assets amounts to $295,981, pertaining to chambers project amounts to $64,123 and rest $76,404 amounts to hotel renovation project. The amount spent on capital work in progress "CWIP") in Taj Campton Palace amounts to $980,897. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the amount capitalised from CWIP to property and equipment in Taj Pierre, amounts to $1,881,292 out of which $981,567 was capitalised for generator work and the rest $899,725 pertains to other assets.

Contribution from 795 Corporation

As of March 31, 2024, the Company has successfully received the outstanding receivable of $277,514 from 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation. This receivable originated from non-refundable financial contributions received during the year-ended March 31, 2023, totaling $4,722,786 out of a $5,000,000 contribution intended to cover a portion of the costs and expenses for the Ballroom project.

Loan from 795 Corporation

During the year-ended March 31, 2022, the Company received a loan amounting to $7,000,000 from 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation to cover a portion of the costs of the Ballroom project. The $7,000,000 loan bears an interest rate equal to 4.5% per annum. The $7,000,000 loan, together with the interest on the outstanding principal amount of the loan, is repayable in monthly installments on the first day of each month commencing from January 01, 2022, till December 31, 2034. The outstanding balance payable including interest accrued on loan as of March 31, 2024, is $6,072,194 and as of March 31, 2023, is $6,495,730.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current portion	5,606,782	6,048,758
Current portion of long-term debt	441,973	421,570
Interest accrual (included in "other current liabilities")	23,439	25,402
	6,072,194	**6,495,730**

Note G – Income Taxes

The Company files federal and state tax returns as per regulations applicable to Chapter C corporations in the United States.

The Company files combined state tax returns with affiliated group companies in certain states while in certain states, the Company files the tax returns at a separate entity level.

The components of the provision for income taxes are as follows:

Particulars	For Year Ended March 31, 2024	For Year Ended March 31, 2023
Current taxes		
State	57,322	45,525
Total provision for income taxes	**57,322**	**45,525**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's net deferred income taxes are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current deferred tax liabilities:		
Property & equipment	190,426	267,282
Total deferred tax liabilities	**190,426**	**267,282**
Non-current deferred tax assets:		
Net operating losses ('NOL's')	128,113,048	126,481,055
Advance deposits	-	687,370
Accrued employee compensation	1,350,015	1,395,194
163(j) Interest disallowances	1,262,740	1,062,669
Total deferred tax assets	**130,725,803**	**129,626,288**
Net deferred taxes	130,916,229	129,893,570
Less: deferred tax asset valuation allowance	(130,916,229)	(129,893,570)
Total	-	-

Realization of net deferred tax assets is dependent upon generation of sufficient taxable income in future years, benefit from the reversal of taxable temporary differences and tax planning strategies. Management assesses the available positive and negative evidence to estimate whether sufficient future taxable income will be generated to permit use of the existing deferred tax assets. The amount of net deferred tax assets considered realizable is subject to adjustment in future periods if estimates of future taxable income change.

Based on the history of losses and current year significant losses, the management believes that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets may not be realised during foreseeable future and accordingly, a valuation allowance of $130,916,229 and $129,893,570 has been recognised as of March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023, respectively.

No deferred tax assets were recognised as of March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023. The Company has federal NOLs of $437,795,871 and $422,161,914 as of March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023, respectively. The NOLs of $87,503,096 generated from fiscal year 2018-19 onwards will be carried forward indefinitely and can be carried back 5 years and NOLs prior to fiscal year 2018-19 will expire between tax year 2026 to 2037.

The Company has state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $681,068,181 and $651,730,807 as of March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023, respectively, which if unutilised will expire based on the various state statutes.

Accounting for Uncertain Tax Position

The Company recognizes the benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the more-likely-than-not threshold, the amount recognised in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realised upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority. The Company has no unrecognised tax positions as at March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023.

The tax years of 2020 through 2022 remain subject to examination by the taxing authorities.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Note H – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The following table presents revenue disaggregated by product line:

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Rooms	41,753,165	42,341,572
Food & beverages	25,286,749	26,942,734
Others	13,348,555	11,616,758
Total revenue by product line	**80,388,469**	**80,901,064**

The following table presents revenue disaggregated by timing of recognition:

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Revenue transferred at a point in time	69,654,513	71,271,370
Revenue transferred over time	10,733,956	9,629,694
Total revenue by timing of revenue recognition	**80,388,469**	**80,901,064**

The entire revenue is attributable to the United States of America. No other geographies are involved.

The revenue generated by the entity is segregated into three streams via Rooms, Food & beverages and Others, wherein the Rooms revenue include the revenue earned by the letting out of rooms, Food & beverages income is generated through the sale of food & beverages through multiple outlets, in-room food & beverages services as well and the others includes the facility fees collected through the letting out of rooms, management fees which is recovery from 795 Corp and other miscellaneous receipts for various hotel services provided.

Contract Balances

The following table provides information about contract assets and liability balances:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Accounts receivable		
Guest ledger	348,815	310,917
City ledger	1,048,180	939,720
Contract liability (Advance deposits)	6,612,196	4,509,304

Note I – Advertising and Marketing Expense

Advertising costs are presented as part of sales and marketing expenses in the consolidated statements of loss. Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. The amount of advertising and marketing cost incurred by the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023, are $1,568,306 and $1,194,067 respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Note J – Employee Benefits Plans

Multi-Employer Defined Benefit Plans

The New York LLC is a party to the Industrywide Collective Bargaining Agreement between the New York Hotel Trades Council ("Union") and the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc. The collective bargaining agreement provides for Union sponsored multi-employer defined benefit plans (the "Plans") which the New York LLC makes contributions for the benefit of its employees covered by the collective bargaining agreement. The New York LLC has not received information from the Plans' administrator to determine its share of unfunded benefit obligations, if any. The New York LLC has not undertaken to terminate, withdraw or partially withdraw from the Plans.

a. The risks of participating in the multi-employer plan are different from a single-employer plan in the following aspects: Assets contributed to the multi-employer plan by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.

b. If a participating employer stop contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers.

c. If an employer chooses to stop participating in some of its multi-employer plans, the employer may be required to pay those plans an amount based on the underfunded status of the plan, referred to as a withdrawal liability.

The New York LLC's participation in the Plans for the plan years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022 is outlined in the table below. The "EIN Number" column provides the Employer Identification Number (EIN). The most recent Pension Protection Act (PPA) zone status available is for the Plan's year-end at December 31, 2023, and 2022. The zone status is based on information that the New York LLC received from the Plan and is certified by the actuaries of the 1199 Plan. Among other factors, pension plans in the red zone are generally less than 65% funded, pension plans in the yellow zone are less than 80% funded, and pension plans in the green zone are at least 80% funded. The "FIP/RP Status Pending/Implemented" column indicates pension plans for which a financial improvement plan (FIP) or a rehabilitation plan (RP) is pending or has been implemented. The New York LLC's contributions to the Plans did not exceed more than 5% of the total contributions made to the Plans by all participating employers.

Pension Fund	EIN Number	Plan Number	Pension Protection Act Zone Status		FIP/RP Status Pending/ Implemented	Contributions by the Company Amount in USD	
			2023-24	2022-23		2023-24	2022-23
Pension Fund (1)	13-1764242	001	Green	Green	Yes	3,571,877	2,975,613
Health Benefits Fund (2)	13-6126923	501	N/A	N/A	Yes	7,667,061	6,485,974
Prepaid Legal Services Fund (3)	13-3418414	508	N/A	N/A	Yes	68,311	58,567
						11,307,249	**9,520,154**

(1) -New York Hotel Trades Council and Hotel Association of New York City, Inc. Pension Fund

(2) -New York Hotel Trades Council and Hotel Association of New York City, Inc. Health Benefits Fund

(3) -New York Hotel Trades Council and Hotel Association of New York City, Inc. Prepaid Legal Services Fund

Defined Contribution 401(k) Plan

The Company and the Subsidiaries have a defined contribution plan for the benefit of its eligible employees pursuant to Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition to employee 401(k) contributions, the plan requires employer contributions of 3% of each eligible participants' plan compensation for each year. The employer may also make a profit-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

sharing contribution of a uniform percentage of eligible participants' plan compensation based on profits as defined. The employer contribution charged to the Company's and the subsidiaries' operations amounts to the following for the years ended March 31:

	2023-24	2022-23
The San Francisco LLC	77,954	78,859
The New York LLC	151,914	143,963
The Company	27,296	24,031
Total	**257,164**	**246,853**

Note K – Related Party Transactions

A. Group Parent Company

Tata Sons Private Limited - company having substantial interest.

B. Ultimate Parent Company

The Indian Hotels Company Limited (owning 100% of common stock of the IHOCO B.V.)

C. Parent Company

IHOCO B.V. (Owning 100% of common stock of United Overseas Holdings, Inc.)

D. Affiliate Company

Taj International Hotels (HK) Limited

Amount due to related parties have no specified date of repayment.

The Company has following transactions with the related parties:

The Indian Hotels Company Limited ("The IHCL")

The Company has outstanding receivable from the IHCL amounting to $96,844 and $81,579 as at March 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

Taj International Hotels (HK) Limited

The Company has obtained advances from TAJ International Hotels (HK) Limited amounting to $7,000,000 at 3.5% p.a. The aforesaid loan was converted into interest free advances effective November 01, 2019.

IHOCO B.V.

The parent company contributed additional paid-in capital amounting to $18,500,000 and $24,000,000 during the year ended March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023, respectively.

Tata Sons Private Limited

The amount outstanding to Tata Sons Private Limited amounting to $121,619 and $Nil as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Note L – Commitments & Contigencies

Contingent Liabilities:

The Company is a party to claims that arise in the normal course of business.

Carlos Ramones v. IHMS LLC

On February 7, 2023, a lawsuit was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, by a former on-call banquet server Carlos Ramones (hereinafter "Plaintiffs"), alleging the violations of NY Labor Law on behalf of himself and a putative class of banquet service staff. Plaintiff claims that the IHMS LLC improperly retained a portion of Plaintiff's and putative class members' purported gratuities, specifically by failing to notify customers in written invoices, and contracts, which portions of a mandatory service charge were non-gratuities retained by management and which portions were gratuities distributed to the banquet service staff. Plaintiff has further alleged that the failed to provide Plaintiff and the putative class members with adequate wage notices under the New York Wage Theft Prevention Act.

IHMS LLC answered the complaint on September 15, 2023, and participated in a virtual mediation on December 8, 2023. At the mediation itself, Plaintiff alleged a separation retaliation claim under the New York Labor Law. The parties were able to settle in principle both the claims Plaintiff alleged on behalf of himself and the putative class (the "Class Action Settlement") as well as his single retaliation claim (the "Ramones Retaliation Claim"). Accordingly, the Company has provided for an estimated liability of $500,000 in the Company's consolidation financial statements.

Stephen Asaro v. IHMS LLC

On February 5, 2018, a lawsuit was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County by nine (9) current and three (3) former union employees (hereinafter "Plaintiffs"), alleging violations of N.Y. Labor Law Section 196-d and N.Y. Labor Law Sections 195 and 198.

Plaintiffs, claim that IHMS LLC failed to notify customers in written invoices, contracts or agreements which portions of a mandatory service charge were non-gratuities retained by management and which portions were gratuities distributed to the banquet service staff, improperly retained a portion of Plaintiffs' gratuities, and improperly required them to share gratuities with managerial and other non-service employees. Plaintiff further alleged that IHMS LLC failed to provide them with adequate wage agreements under the New York Wage Theft Prevention Notification Act. For both causes of action, Plaintiffs seek compensatory damages, any available monetary damages, interest, costs, and attorney fees.

On behalf of IHMS LLC, the legal counsel filed an arbitration against the Union under the Hotel's collective bargaining agreement with the Union. The arbitrator concluded that the Pierre's language (i) IHMC LLC did not improperly retain the gratuities and (ii) the language in the banquet agreement was consistent with the law. While the arbitration award is not binding on the Court, the Company nonetheless hope it will be helpful to the Court in understanding the issues and persuasive in any settlement negotiations.

IHMS LLC denied all the material allegations made by the plaintiff and asserted several affirmative defenses. The court set a court-mandated compliance conference for September 17, 2024. In any event, the Company does not expect this suit will have a material impact on Company's consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Management Agreement with Landlord

On July 1, 2005, 795 Corp. entered into a management agreement (the "Management Agreement") with the New York LLC. Under the Management Agreement, the New York LLC agreed to manage the Hotel Pierre as agent for the 795 Corp. and provide the shareholders of the 795 Corp. with certain services.

Under the Management Agreement, the 795 Corp. is required to pay a base annual management fee of $3,907,362.

This fee, subject to annual adjustments, reflects increases in costs of management over the prior year.

The Management Agreement was originally scheduled to expire on June 30, 2025. On August 31, 2017, the New York LLC entered into a modified Management Agreement which extended the term of the agreement by ten years to June 30, 2035. In connection with the modified Management Agreement, the base annual management fee required to be paid by the 795 Corp. was increased to $5,744,690, with annual increases thereafter. In addition, the New York LLC is no longer required to provide certain services to the shareholders of the 795 Corp.

Management fees, including other reimbursements and fees charged to the 795 Corp. totaled to $ 10,588,033 and $9,452,188 for the years ended March 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively are included in other revenue. The Management Agreement is co-terminus with the lease agreements with 795 Corp. and 795 Partnership.

The Company has extended a letter of credit amounting to $5,000,000 to 795 Corp. to ensure that the Company performs its lease obligation pursuant to its lease agreement.

Capital Commitments

Net capital commitments for the UOH Inc. as on March 31, 2024, amounted to $3,963,675 which includes net capital commitment towards Taj Pierre worth $949,047 and the net capital commitment for the Taj Campton palace renovation amounted to $3,014,628.

Note M – Risk and Uncertainties

The Company's future results of operations involve several risks and uncertainties. Factors that could affect the Company's future operating results and cause actual results to vary materially from expectations include, competitive factors, including but not limited to pricing pressures; deterioration in general economic conditions; the Company's ability to effectively manage operating costs and increase operating efficiencies; declines in revenues; technological and market changes; the ability to attract and retain qualified employees and the Company's ability to execute on its business plan.

Note N – Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after March 31, 2024, up to the date of the consolidated financial statements were issued. Based on this evaluation, the Company is not aware of any events or transactions that should require recognition or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

Supplementary Information

Consolidated Balance Sheets	As at March 31, 2024					
	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	IHMS (USA) LLC	United Overseas Holdings, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash	682,081	764,559	-	522,150	-	1,968,790
Accounts receivable			-	-	-	
Guest ledger	94,738	254,077	-	-	-	348,815
City ledger	91,532	956,648	-	-	-	1,048,180
Inventories	131,185	263,464	-	-	-	394,649
Employee retention credit receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses	321,393	734,827	-	-	-	1,056,220
Other receivables	-	-	-	458	-	458
Total current assets	**1,320,929**	**2,973,575**	**-**	**522,608**	**-**	**4,817,112**
Property and equipment			-			
Investment in cooperative apartments	-	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,500,000
Land	14,000,000	-		-	-	14,000,000
Building and improvements	45,771,618	113,120,102	-	-	-	158,891,720
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	4,289,792	31,980,445	-	79,397	-	36,349,634
Construction in progress	980,897	932,847	-	-	-	1,913,744
	65,042,307	**147,533,394**	**-**	**79,397**	**-**	**212,655,098**
Less: accumulated depreciation	(23,057,441)	(70,055,543)	-	(74,515)	-	(93,187,499)
Property and equipment, net	**41,984,866**	**77,477,851**	**-**	**4,882**	**-**	**119,467,599**
Other assets						
Deferred costs, net	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
Operating lease right-of-use asset	-	38,014,567	-	-	-	38,014,567
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	110,918,386	(110,918,386)	-
Security deposits	30,650	87,316	-		-	117,966
Due from related parties	13,894	658,044	8,334,941	134,713,155	(143,623,190)	96,844
Total assets	**43,410,339**	**119,211,353**	**8,334,941**	**246,159,031**	**(254,541,576)**	**162,574,088**
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity (Deficit)						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable trade	67,426	3,230,909	-	-	-	3,298,335
Lease liabilities – Current	-	3,238,374	-	-	-	3,238,374
Other tax payable	114,744	222,734	-	-	-	337,478
Accrued expenses					-	
Payroll and related	318,776	750,838	-	-	-	1,069,614
Vacation, gratuities, and incentives	289,678	3,490,429	-	248,823	-	4,028,930
Interest	-	23,439	-	-	-	23,439
Utilities	38,840	335,970	-	-	-	374,810
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	330,881	1,897,801	-	-	-	2,228,682
Tenants' security deposits	-	182,500	-	-	-	182,500
Advance deposits and other credit balances	149,392	6,437,803	-	25,001	-	6,612,196
Current portion of long-term debt	-	441,973	-	-	-	441,973
Notes payable to related parties	-	-	-	7,000,000	-	7,000,000
Line of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to related parties	-	-	-	121,619	-	121,619
Total current liabilities	**1,309,737**	**20,252,770**	**-**	**7,395,443**	**-**	**28,957,950**
Due to related parties	19,842,160	114,770,953	-	9,010,077	(143,623,190)	-
Lease liabilities – non-current	-	34,858,110	-	-	-	34,858,110
Long term debt	-	5,606,782	-	-	-	5,606,782
Total liabilities	**21,151,897**	**175,488,615**	**-**	**16,405,520**	**(143,623,190)**	**69,422,842**
Stockholder's equity (deficit)						
Common stock, par value $1 per share, 100 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	-	-	-	100	-	100
Additional paid-in-capital	53,741,941	236,803,509	-	262,723,741	(290,545,450)	262,723,741
Accumulated surplus (deficit)	(31,483,499)	(293,080,771)	8,334,941	(32,970,330)	179,627,064	(169,572,595)
Total stockholder's equity (deficit)	**22,258,442**	**(56,277,262)**	**8,334,941**	**229,753,511**	**(110,918,386)**	**93,151,246**
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	**43,410,339**	**119,211,353**	**8,334,941**	**246,159,031**	**(254,541,576)**	**162,574,088**

Supplementary Information (Contd.)

Consolidated Balance Sheets	As at March 31, 2023					
	IHMS (SF) LLC	**IHMS LLC**	**IHMS (USA) LLC**	**United Overseas Holdings, Inc.**	**Eliminations**	**Consolidated**
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash	235,472	112,543	-	28,018	-	376,033
Accounts receivable				-	-	
Guest ledger	113,556	197,361	-	-	-	310,917
City ledger	77,323	862,397	-	-	-	939,720
Inventories	165,528	350,563	-	-	-	516,091
Employee retention credit receivable	-	-		-	-	-
Prepaid expenses	288,992	615,179	-	1,558	-	905,725
Other receivables	-	277,214	-	-	-	277,213
Total current assets	**880,871**	**2,415,257**	**-**	**29,576**	**-**	**3,325,699**
Property and equipment						
Investment in cooperative apartments	-	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,500,000
Land	14,000,000	-	-	-	-	14,000,000
Building and improvements	45,771,617	112,091,067	-	-	-	157,862,685
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	4,218,058	30,304,038	-	79,397	-	34,601,492
Construction in progress	273,017	1,585,862	-	-	-	1,858,879
	64,262,692	**145,480,967**	**-**	**79,397**	**-**	**209,823,056**
Less: accumulated depreciation	21,742,448	65,902,320	-	73,724	-	(87,718,492)
Property and equipment, net	**42,520,245**	**79,578,647**	**-**	**5,672**	**-**	**122,104,564**
Other assets						
Deferred costs, net	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
Security deposits	30,650	87,316	-	-	-	117,966
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	110,918,386	(110,918,386)	-
Right to use		38,909,331	-		-	38,909,331
Due from related parties	9,172	-	8,334,941	121,213,248	(129,475,782)	81,579
Total assets	**43,500,936**	**120,990,547**	**8,334,941**	**232,166,882**	**(240,394,168)**	**164,599,139**
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity (Deficit)						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable trade	106,103	3,179,335	-	-	-	3,285,437
Other tax payable	146,801	701,081	-	-	-	847,882
Lease liabilities – Current	-	3,238,374	-	-	-	3,238,374
Accrued expenses						
Payroll and related	286,678	618,479	-	7,116	-	912,274
Vacation, gratuities, and incentives	259,730	3,825,023	-	282,163	-	4,366,916
Interest	-	25,402	-	10,634	-	36,036
Utilities	45,350	306,875	-	-	-	352,226
Capital projects	-	635,674	-	-	-	635,674
Other	348,124	1,245,992	-	-	-	1,594,116
Tenants' security deposits	-	205,500	-	-	-	205,500
Advance deposits and other credit balances	149,026	4,330,277	-	30,000	-	4,509,304
Current portion of long-term debt	-	421,570	-	-	-	421,570
Notes payable to related parties	-	-	-	7,000,000	-	7,000,000
Line of credit	-	-	-	4,000,000	-	4,000,000
Total current liabilities	**1,341,812**	**18,733,583**	**-**	**11,329,912**	**-**	**31,405,308**
Due to related parties	17,998,969	102,475,402	-	666,470	(121,140,841)	-
Lease liabilities – non-current	-	35,756,775	-	-	-	35,756,775
Long term debt	-	6,048,758	-	-	-	6,048,759
Total liabilities	**19,340,781**	**163,014,519**	**-**	**11,996,382**	**(121,140,841)**	**73,210,841**
Stockholder’s equity (deficit)						
Common stock, par value $1 per share, 100 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	-	-	-	100	-	100
Additional paid-in-capital	53,741,941	236,803,509	-	244,223,741	(290,545,450)	244,223,741
Accumulated surplus (deficit)	(29,581,786)	(278,827,481)	8,334,941	(24,053,341)	171,292,123	(152,835,544)
Total stockholder’s equity (deficit)	**24,160,155**	**(42,023,972)**	**8,334,941**	**220,170,499**	**(119,253,327)**	**91,388,297**
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	**43,500,937**	**120,990,547**	**8,334,941**	**232,175,548**	**(240,394,168)**	**164,599,139**

Supplementary Information (Contd.)

Consolidated Statements of Loss	For the year ended March 31, 2024					
	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	IHMS (USA) LLC	United Overseas Holdings, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue						
Rooms	7,785,831	3,3967,334	-	-	-	41,753,165
Food and beverage	2,257,323	23,029,426	-	-	-	25,286,749
Other	854,481	12,494,074	-	-	-	13,348,555
Total revenue	**10,897,635**	**69,490,834**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80,388,469**
Departmental Expenses						
Room	3,275,760	20,650,714	-	-	-	23,926,474
Food and beverages	2,828,547	29,324,087	-	-	-	32,152,634
Others	213,488	1,529,925	-	-	-	1,743,413
Total departmental expenses	**6,317,795**	**51,504,726**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**57,822,521**
Income before unallocated operating expenses & fixed charges	**4,579,840**	**17,986,108**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22,565,948**
Unallocated Operating Expenses					-	
Administrative and general	1,755,366	9,439,601	-	409,917	-	11,604,884
Sales and marketing	594,373	2,454,866	-	1,369,006	-	4,418,245
Repairs and maintenance	963,432	5,821,446	-	-	-	6,784,878
Utilities expense	587,759	3,630,679	-	-	-	4,218,438
Total unallocated operating expenses	**39,00,930**	**21,346,592**	**-**	**1,778,923**	**-**	**27,026,445**
Loss before fixed charges	**678,910**	**(3,360,484)**	**-**	**(1,778,923)**	**-**	**(4,460,497)**
Fixed Charges						
Real estate and other taxes	797,650	-	-	-	-	797,650
Insurance	426,963	664,509	-	-	-	1,091,472
Rent and license fees	39,849	5,287,626	-	30,641	-	5,358,116
Depreciation	1,315,357	4,305,041	-	790	-	5,621,188
Interest and finance costs	-	579,114	-	-	-	579,114
Total fixed charges	**2,579,819**	**10,836,290**	**-**	**31,431**	**-**	**13,447,540**
Loss before other income	**(1,900,909)**	**(14,196,774)**	**-**	**(1,810,354)**	**-**	**(17,908,037)**
Other income						
Sales and marketing, and management fees	-	-	-	1,228,308	-	1,228,308
Total other income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,228,308**	**-**	**1,228,308**
Loss before tax	**(1,900,909)**	**(14,196,774)**	**-**	**(582,046)**	**-**	**(16,679,729)**
Income tax expense	806	56,516	-	-	-	57,322
Net loss	**(1,901,715)**	**(14,253,290)**	**-**	**(582,046)**	**-**	**(16,737,051)**

Supplementary Information (Contd.)

Consolidated Statements of Loss	For the year ended March 31, 2023					
	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	IHMS (USA) LLC	United Overseas Holdings, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue						
Rooms	8,367,110	33,974,461	-	-		42,341,572
Food and beverage	2,025,235	24,917,499	-	-		26,942,734
Other	892,603	10,723,501	-	654		11,616,758
Total revenue	**11,284,948**	**69,615,461**	**-**	**654**	**-**	**80,901,064**
Departmental Expenses						
Room	3,081,854	17,930,611	-	-		21,012,465
Food and beverages	2,018,698	27,276,031	-	-		29,294,729
Others	212,509	1,324,888	-	-		1,537,397
Total departmental expenses	**5,313,061**	**46,531,530**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51,844,591**
Income before unallocated operating expenses & fixed charges	**5,971,887**	**23,083,931**	**-**	**654**		**29,056,473**
Unallocated Operating Expenses				-		
Administrative and general	1,782,348	8,724,976	442	203,183		10,710,949
Sales and marketing	516,094	2,155,725	-	1,397,353		4,069,172
Repairs and maintenance	858,673	5,307,385	-	-		6,166,058
Utilities expense	594,705	3,683,306	-	-		4,278,011
Total unallocated operating expenses	**3,751,820**	**19,871,392**	**442**	**1,600,536**		**25,224,190**
Loss before fixed charges	**2,220,067**	**3,212,539**	**(442)**	**(1,599,883)**		**3,832,282**
Fixed Charges						
Real estate and other taxes	783,957	-	-	-		783,957
Insurance	359,791	561,493	-	-		921,284
Rent and license fees	37,845	4,893,841	-	35,020		4,966,707
Depreciation	1,362,787	4,192,411	-	1,481		5,556,678
Interest and finance costs	-	708,250	-	419,569		1,127,819
Total fixed charges	**2,544,380**	**10,355,995**	**-**	**456,070**		**13,356,445**
Loss before other income	**(324,313)**	**(7,143,456)**	**(442)**	**(2,055,952)**		**(9,524,164)**
Other income						
Sales and marketing, and management fees	-	-	-	1,082,990		1,082,990
Total other income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,082,990**		**1,082,990**
Loss before tax	**(324,313)**	**(7,143,457)**	**(442)**	**(972,962)**		**(8,441,174)**
Income tax expense	800	44,725	-	-		45,525
Net loss	**(325,113)**	**(7,188,181)**	**(442)**	**(972,962)**		**(8,486,699)**

Supplementary Information (Contd.)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	For the year ended March 31, 2024					
	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	IHMS (USA) LLC	United Overseas Holdings, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities						
Net loss	(1,901,715)	(14,253,290)	-	(582,046)	-	(16,737,051)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization	1,315,356	4,305,042	-	790	-	5,621,188
Amortization of debt initiation cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in certain other accounts			-	-		
Accounts receivable	4,609	(150,967)	-	-	-	(146,358)
Inventories	34,343	87,099	-	-	-	121,442
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	(32,401)	157,560	-	1,100	-	126,259
Operating Lease ROU Asset	-	894,765	-	-	-	894,765
Accounts payable	(38,677)	51,575	-	-	-	12,898
Taxes payable, other than income	(32,056)	(478,348)	-	-	-	(510,404)
Accrued expenses	38,294	(158,971)	-	(51,089)	-	(171,766)
Operating lease liability	-	(898,665)	-	-	-	(898,665)
Advance deposits and other credit balances	366	2,084,525	-	(4,999)	-	2,079,892
Due to related parties, net	1,838,469	11,637,509	-	(13,369,624)	-	106,354
Net cash used in operating activities	**1,226,588**	**3,277,834**	**-**	**(14,005,868)**	**-**	**(9,501,446)**
Cash flows from investing activities				-		
Property, equipment, and construction in progress	(779,977)	(2,204,247)	-	-	-	(2,984,224)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(779,977)**	**(2,204,247)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,984,224)**
Cash flows from financing activities						
Additional paid-in capital	-	-	-	18,500,000	-	18,500,000
Withdrawals on line of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of line of credit	-	-	-	(4,000,000)	-	(4,000,000)
Proceeds from long term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan repaid to 795 Corp	-	(421,573)	-	-	-	(421,573)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**-**	**(421,573)**	**-**	**14,500,000**	**-**	**14,078,427**
Net change in cash	446,611	652,016	-	494,132	-	1,592,757
Cash at the beginning of year	235,472	112,543	-	28,018	-	376,033
Cash at the end of year	**682,083**	**764,559**	**-**	**522,150**	**-**	**1,968,790**
Supplemental cash flow information						
Income tax paid	(800)	29,100	-	-	-	28,300
Interest paid	-	579,114	-	-	-	579,114

Supplementary Information (Contd.)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	For the year ended March 31, 2023					
	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	IHMS (USA) LLC	United Overseas Holdings, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities						
Net loss	(325,113)	(7,188,181)	(442)	(972,962)	-	(8,486,699)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization	1,362,787	4,192,411	-	1,481	-	5,556,678
Amortization of debt initiation cost	-	-	-	41,779	-	41,779
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	-	-	377,840	-	377,790
Changes in certain other accounts						
Accounts receivable	(15,502)	(334,046)	-	-	-	(349,548)
Inventories	7,571	(17,728)	-	-	-	(10,157)
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	(85,231)	1,570,852	-	9,642	-	1,495,264
Operating Lease ROU Asset	-	848,975		-	-	848,975
Accounts payable	53,586	2,019,882	-	-	-	2,073,468
Taxes payable, other than income	36,337	457,709	-	-	-	494,046
Accrued expenses	36,679	(1,620,621)	-	(17,889)	-	(1,601,832)
Advance deposits and other credit balances	(456,563)	(1,235,756)	-	(14,144)	-	(1,706,463)
Operating lease liability	-	(763,157)	-	-	-	(763,157)
Due to related parties, net	(661,170)	4,464,486	(4,421)	(3,797,031)	-	1,864
Net cash used in operating activities	**(46,619)**	**2,394,829**	**(4,863)**	**(4,371,335)**	**-**	**(2,027,988)**
Cash flows from investing activities						
Property, equipment, and construction in progress	(125,285)	(3,800,091)	-	(1,333)	-	(3,926,708)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(125,285)**	**(3,800,091)**	**-**	**(1,333)**	**-**	**(3,926,708)**
Cash flows from financing activities						
Additional paid-in capital	-	-	-	24,000,000	-	24,000,000
Withdrawals on line of credit	-	-	-	7,100,000	-	7,100,000
Repayment of line of credit	-	-	-	(7,100,000)	-	(7,100,000)
Proceeds from long term debt	-	-	-	(20,000,000)	-	(20,000,000)
Loan repaid to 795 Corp	-	(403,530)	-	-	-	(403,530)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**-**	**(403,530)**	**-**	**4,000,000**	**-**	**3,596,470**
Net change in cash	(171,904)	(1,808,792)	(4,863)	(372,668)	-	(2,358,226)
Cash at the beginning of year	407,376	1,921,335	4,863	400,685	-	2,734,259
Cash at the end of year	**235,472**	**112,543**	**(0)**	**28,018**	**-**	**376,033**
Supplemental cash flow information						
Income tax paid	2,100	9,700	-	-	-	11,800
Interest paid	-	804,518	-	-	-	804,518

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited (the company) set out on pages 8 to 20, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited as at March 31, 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of annual financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Part A and B). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of annual financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa, and

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 annual financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual 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 annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors 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.

Morar Incorporated
Partner
Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditors

April 12, 2024
Cape Town

Statement of Financial Position

as at March 31, 2024

	Note(s)	2024	R 2023
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Loans to group companies	2	163,468,610	163,468,610
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	3,860	2,209
Total Assets		**163,472,470**	**163,470,819**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	4	173,479,916	173,479,916
Accumulated loss		(10,062,626)	(10,049,277)
		163,417,290	**163,430,639**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	55,180	40,180
Total Equity and Liabilities		**163,472,470**	**163,470,819**

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended March 31, 2024

	Note(s)	2024	R 2023
Bank charges		(13,349)	(12,583)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(13,349)**	**(12,583)**

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2024

			R
	Share Capital	Accumulated Loss	Total Equity
Balance at April 01, 2022	**173,479,916**	**(10,036,694)**	**163,443,222**
Total comprehensive Loss for the year	**-**	**(12,583)**	**(12,583)**
Balance at April 01, 2023	**173,479,916**	**(10,049,277)**	**163,430,639**
Total comprehensive Loss for the year	**-**	**(13,349)**	**(13,349)**
Balance at March 31, 2024	**173,479,916**	**(10,062,626)**	**163,417,290**
Note(s)	4		

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended March 31, 2024

	Note(s)	2024	R 2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	8	1,651	2,418
Total cash movement for the year		**1,651**	**2,418**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,209	(209)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3	**3,860**	**2,209**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Basis of Preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these annual financial statements and the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa as amended.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the material accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Rands, which is the company's functional currency.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Significant Judgements and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of annual financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the financial statements.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Impairment of Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company’s past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions and inputs used, refer to the individual notes addressing financial assets.

1.3 Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial instruments held by the company are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The specific accounting policies for the classification, recognition and measurement of each type of financial instrument held by the company are presented below:

Loans to Group Company

Classification

Loans to group companies are with entities within the group. There is no expected loss relating to the loans to group companies.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Loans from Group Companies

Recognition and Measurement

Loans from group companies are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the loan. The loans are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

Interest expense, calculated on the effective interest method, is included in profit or loss in finance charges. Loans from group companies expose the company details of risk exposure and to liquidity and interest rate risk.

Trade and other Payables

Classification

Trade and other payables (note 5), excluding VAT and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Recognition and Measurement

They are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions, and are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

If trade and other payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest method results in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs (note).

Trade and other payables expose the company to liquidity risk and possibly to interest rate risk. Refer to note 11 for details of risk exposure and management thereof.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at carrying amount which is deemed to be fair value.

Derecognition

Financial Assets

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Financial Liabilities

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

1.4 Tax

Current tax Assets and Liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax Assets and Liabilities

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

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilised.

When management assess the extent to which is it probable that taxable profit will be available against which potential deferred tax assets can be utilised, they take into consideration that the utilisation of assessed losses are limited to the greater of 80% of the taxable income or R1 million in the year of assessment.

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

Tax Expenses

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income, or
- a business combination.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, directly in equity.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

1.5 Share Capital and Equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received from the issue of shares in excess of par value is classified as 'share premium' in equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability in the company in which they are declared.

1.6 Finance Income and Expenses

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and or loss. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance expense comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and impairment losses recognised on financial assets.

2. Loans to Group Companies

		R
	2024	**2023**
Good Hope Palace Hotels Proprietary Limited The loan is unsecured, interest free and will not be called for repayment in the foreseeable future.	163,468,610	163,468,610
Split between non-current and current portions		
Non-current assets	163,468,610	163,468,610

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

		R
	2024	**2023**
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Bank balances	3,860	2,209

4. Share Capital

		R
	2024	**2023**
Authorised		
250,000,000 Ordinary shares of R1 each	250,000,000	250,000,000
Issued		
Ordinary 173,479,916 shares of no par value	173,479,916	173,479,916

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

5. Trade and other Payables

	2024	R 2023
Financial instruments:		
Trade payables	55,180	40,180
No interest has been charged on trade payables.		

6. Operating Profit (Loss)

	2024	R 2023
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging (crediting) the following, amongst others:		
Other		
Bank charges	13,349	12,582

7. Taxation

Major Components of the Tax Expense

The income tax rate of 28% in 2023 was reduced to 27% in 2024.

No provision has been made for 2024 tax as the company has no taxable income. The company does not intend to recover any assessed loss in future as the entity is an investment holding company. The estimated tax loss available for set off against future taxable income is R 713 708 (2023: R 700 359).

No deferred tax asset has been recognised on estimated accumulated tax losses as the company has been incurring losses in previous years and the likelihood of recovering the assessed loss is remote.

8. Cash Generated from Operations

	2024	R 2023
Loss before taxation	(13,349)	(12,583)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	-	2
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	15,000	14,999
	1,651	**2,418**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

9. Related Parties

Relationships	
Holding company	IHOCO BV
Ultimate holding company	The Indian Hotels Company Limited
Fellow subsidiary	Tata Africa Holdings (SA) Proprietary Limited Good Hope Palace Hotels Proprietary Limited
Related parties	IHCL IHOCO BV United Overseas Hotels Inc IHMS LLC IHMS SF LLC IHMS USA LLC IHMS Hotels (SA) Good Hope Palace Hotels Taj Intl Hotels (UK) Oriental Hotels Ltd (India) OHL Intl (HK) Ltd Piem Hotels Ltd Piem Intl (HK) Ltd BAHC 5 (held for sale) St James Court Hotel (UK) Lanka Island Resorts (SL) Hirdaramanis/ Others TAL Lanka Hotels (SL) TAL Hotels And Resorts Ltd CG Hospitality Holdings Inc TAL Land Holdings (Thailand) Ltd Local Thai Shareholders TAL Maldives Resorts Taj Safaris Ltd
Directors	Puneet Chhatwal Mark James Wernich Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger Mehrnavaz Averi

Related Party Balances	2024	2023
Amounts owing by related parties		
Good Hope Palace Proprietary Limited	163,468,610	163,468,610

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

10. Directors' Emoluments

No emoluments were paid to the directors or any individuals holding a prescribed office during the year. These directors are remunerated at the parent level and non of their remuneration can be apportioned for this entity.

11. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Categories of Financial Instruments

Categories of Financial Assets

2024	Note(s)	Amortised Cost	Total	Fair Value
Loans to group companies	2	163,468,610	163,468,610	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3	3,860	3,860	-
		163,472,470	**163,472,470**	**-**

2023	Note(s)	Amortised Cost	Total	Fair Value
Loans to group companies	2	163,468,610	163,468,610	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3	2,209	2,209	-
		163,470,819	**163,470,819**	**-**

Categories of Financial Liabilities

2024	Note(s)	Amortised Cost	Total	Fair Value
Trade and other payables	5	55,180	55,180	-

2023	Note(s)	Amortised Cost	Total	Fair Value
Trade and other payables	5	**40,180**	**40,180**	**-**

Financial Risk Management

Overview

The company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk).

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.

Credit risk exposure arising on cash and cash equivalents is managed by the group through dealing with well established financial institutions with high credit ratings.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is presented in the table below:

	2024	2023
Loan to Group Company	163,468,610	163,468,610

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Liquidity Risk

The company is exposed to liquidity risk, which is the risk that the company will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations as they become due.

The company manages its liquidity risk by effectively managing its working capital, capital expenditure and cash flows. The financing requirements are met through a mixture of cash generated from operations and long and short term borrowings. Committed borrowing facilities are available for meeting liquidity requirements and deposits are held at central banking institutions.

The maturity profile of contractual cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities, and financial assets held to mitigate the risk, are presented in the following table. The cash flows are undiscounted contractual amounts.

Interest Rate Risk

Significant exposure to interest rate risk arises from the overdraft facility.

The company analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions, alternative financing and hedging. Based on these scenarios, the company calculates the impact on profit and loss of a defined interest rate shift. For each simulation, the same interest rate shift is used for all currencies.

A sensitivity analysis was not performed as the exposure at the banks was considered immaterial.

12. Going Concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The company incurred a loss for the year ended March 31, 2024 of R13 349 (2023: R12 582) and as at that date, the company's total current liabilities exceeded its total current assets by R51 140 (2023: R37 790).

The non-current assets of the company exceeds its non-current liabilities by R163 468 610 (2023: R163 468 610). Good Hope Palace Hotels Proprietary Limited which owes R163 468 610 made a profit in the current year.

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors is satisfied is that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors is not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors is also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

13. Events After the Reporting Period

No other material events or circumstances which require adjustment to, or disclosure in, these financial statements have occurred subsequent to year end and up to the date of signature of the financial statements.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Good Hope Palace Hotels (Pty) Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Good Hope Palace Hotels (Pty) Ltd (the company) set out on pages 9 to 27, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Good Hope Palace Hotels (Pty) Ltd as at March 31, 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards 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 Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Part A and B). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards 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 Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Part A and B). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Good Hope Palace Hotels (Pty) Ltd financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 the directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated December 04, 2015, we report that Morar Incorporated has been the auditor of Good Hope Palace Hotels (Pty) Ltd for 3 years.

Morar Incorporated
Shalika Maharaj
Director
Charted Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditors

Place: Cape Town
Date: April 12, 2024

Statement of Financial Position

as at March 31, 2024

Figures in R

	Note(s)	2024	2023
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	278,854,286	278,001,748
Right of use assets	3	9,963,513	2,582,906
Intangible assets	4	278,212	122,464
Deferred tax	5	1,966,450	2,124,831
		291,062,461	**282,831,949**
Current Assets			
Inventories	6	8,752,838	7,724,706
Trade and other receivables	7	9,695,984	8,540,600
Cash and cash equivalents	8	36,733,590	14,767,259
		55,182,412	**31,032,565**
Total Assets		**346,244,873**	**313,864,514**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	9	707,969,706	707,969,706
Accumulated loss		(747,836,869)	(758,755,728)
		(39,867,163)	**(50,786,022)**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loans from group companies	10	351,143,103	341,753,357
Lease liabilities	11	6,148,929	-
		357,292,032	**341,753,357**
Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	11	3,968,144	2,961,902
Trade and other payables	12	17,424,532	15,250,116
Current tax payable	13	1,115,788	-
Provisions		6,311,540	4,685,161
		28,820,004	**22,897,179**
Total Liabilities		**386,112,036**	**364,650,536**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**346,244,873**	**313,864,514**

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Figures in R

	Note(s)	2024	2023
Revenue	14	182,600,836	132,306,736
Cost of sales	15	(33,394,825)	(26,918,218)
Gross profit		**149,206,011**	**105,388,518**
Other operating income	16	109,729	270,889
Other operating losses		(128,570,510)	(98,239,682)
Impairment loss on trade receivables		-	(11,726)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) unrealised		(9,389,746)	(52,100,986)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) realised		(128,011)	5,773,690
Operating (loss)/profit	17	**11,227,473**	**(38,919,297)**
Investment income		1,278,228	29,512
Finance costs	18	(312,672)	(5,141,964)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		**12,193,029**	**(44,031,749)**
Taxation	19	(1,274,170)	84,720
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**10,918,859**	**(43,947,029)**

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Figures in R

	Share Capital	Accumulated Loss	Total Equity
Balance at April 01, 2022	**317,060,114**	**(714,808,699)**	**(397,748,585)**
Loss for the year	-	(43,947,029)	(43,947,029)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive Loss for the year	**-**	**(43,947,029)**	**(43,947,029)**
Issue of shares	390,909,592	-	390,909,592
Total contributions by or distributions to owners of company recognised directly in equity	**390,909,592**	**-**	**390,909,592**
Balance at April 01, 2023	**707,969,706**	**(758,755,728)**	**(50,786,022)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**10,918,859**	**10,918,859**
Balance at March 31, 2024	**707,969,706**	**(747,836,869)**	**(39,867,163)**
Note(s)	9		

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Figures in R

	Note(s)	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	20	34,288,437	13,911,914
Interest income		1,278,228	29,512
Finance costs		-	(4,300,485)
Net cash from operating activities		**35,566,665**	**9,640,941**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase and reclassification of property, plant and equipment	2	(9,502,196)	(10,593,677)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2	164,300	-
Net cash from investing activities		**(9,337,896)**	**(10,593,677)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds on issue of share capital	9	-	390,909,592
Movement in other long term liabilities		**-**	**2,448,917**
Repayments of borrowings		-	(369,588,000)
Cash repayments on lease liabilities		(4,262,438)	(3,531,633)
Net cash from financing activities		**(4,262,438)**	**20,238,876**
Total cash movement for the year		**21,966,331**	**19,286,140**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		14,767,259	(4,518,881)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	**36,733,590**	**14,767,259**

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Accounting Policies

1. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Basis of Preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these annual financial statements and the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa as amended.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Significant Judgements and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of annual financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the financial statements.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Impairment of Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions and inputs used, refer to the individual notes addressing financial assets.

Impairment Testing

The company reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When such indicators exist, management determine the recoverable amount by performing value in use and fair value calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. When it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for an individual asset, management assesses the recoverable amount for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

Management assess the appropriateness of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives of motor vehicles, furniture and computer equipment are determined based on company replacement policies for the various assets. Individual assets within these classes, which have a significant carrying amount are assessed separately to consider whether replacement will be necessary outside of normal replacement parameters.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

1.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Upon initial recognition assets are recognised at cost subsequent to initial recognition the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset installation and other costs, which comprise materials and direct labour costs necessarily incurred in order to acquire property, plant and equipment and capitalised borrowing costs, are also included in cost.

When parts of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains or losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment, comprising the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss.

The assets' residual values, if not insignificant, and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis over their expected useful live to their estimated residual value.

Subsequent Costs

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property, plant and equipment is capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation Method	Average Useful Life
Buildings	Straight line	65 years
Plant and machinery	Straight line	20 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6 years
Office furniture and equipment	Straight line	6 years
Hotel operating equipment	Straight line	3 years
IT equipment	Straight line	4 years
Artwork	Straight line	20 years
Audio and video	Straight line	6 years

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Assets which the company holds for rentals to others and subsequently routinely sells as part of the ordinary course of activities, are transferred to inventories when the rentals end and the assets are available for sale. These assets are not accounted for as non current assets held for sale. Proceeds from sales of these assets are recognised as revenue. All cash flows on these assets are included in cash flows from operating activities in the cash flow statement.

1.4 Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed every period end.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Depreciation Method	Average Useful Life
Computer software, other	Straight line	3 years

1.5 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments held by the company are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Note 24 Financial instruments and risk management presents the financial instruments held by the company based on their specific classifications.

The specific accounting policies for the classification, recognition and measurement of each type of financial instrument held by the company are presented below:

Trade and Other Receivables

Classification

Trade and other receivables, excluding, when applicable, VAT and prepayments, are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost (note 7).

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

They have been classified in this manner because their contractual terms give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and the company's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on trade and other receivables.

Recognition and Measurement

Trade and other receivables are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the receivables. They are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the receivable initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Impairment

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables, excluding VAT and prepayments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date.

The company measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (lifetime ECL), which represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the receivable.

Measurement and Recognition of Expected Credit Losses

The company makes use of a provision matrix as a practical expedient to the determination of expected credit losses on trade and other receivables. The provision matrix is based on historic credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current and forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including the time value of money, where appropriate.

The customer base is widespread and does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The loss allowance is calculated on a collective basis for all trade and other receivables in totality. Details of the provision matrix is presented in note 7.

An impairment gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of trade and other receivables, through use of a loss allowance account. The impairment loss is included in other operating expenses in profit or loss as a movement in credit loss allowance (note 17).

Write off Policy

The company writes off a receivable when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Receivables written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the company recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Credit Risk

Details of credit risk are included in the trade and other receivables note (note 7) and the financial instruments and risk management note (note 24).

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Borrowings and Loans from Related Parties

Classification

Loans from group companies (note 10) are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Recognition and Measurement

Borrowings and loans from related parties are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the loan. The loans are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

Interest expense, calculated on the effective interest method, is included in profit or loss in finance costs (note 18.)

Borrowings expose the company to liquidity risk and interest rate risk. Refer to note 24 for details of risk exposure and management thereof.

Trade and Other Payables

Classification

Trade and other payables (note 12), excluding VAT and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Recognition and Measurement

They are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions, and are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

If trade and other payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest method results in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs (note 18).

Trade and other payables expose the company to liquidity risk and possibly to interest rate risk. Refer to note 24 for details of risk exposure and management thereof.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at carrying amount which is deemed to be fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Derecognition

Financial Assets

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial Liabilities

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Tax

Current Tax Assets and Liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities/(assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit/(tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. A deferred tax asset is not recognised when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit/(tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Tax Expenses

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income, or
- a business combination.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, directly in equity.

1.7 Leases

The company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract.

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

In order to assess whether a contract is, or contains a lease, management determine whether the asset under consideration is "identified", which means that the asset is either explicitly or implicitly specified in the contract and that the supplier does not have a substantial right of substitution throughout the period of use. Once management has concluded that the contract deals with an identified asset, the right to control the use thereof is considered. To this end, control over the use of an identified asset only exists when the company has the right to substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset as well as the right to direct the use of the asset.

In circumstances where the determination of whether the contract is or contains a lease requires significant judgement, the relevant disclosures are provided in the significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty section of these accounting policies.

Company as Lessee

A lease liability and corresponding right of use asset are recognised at the lease commencement date, for all lease agreements for which the company is a lessee, except for short term leases of 12 months or less, or leases of low value assets. For these leases, the company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense (note 17) on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The various lease and non lease components of contracts containing leases are accounted for separately, with consideration being allocated to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand alone prices of the lease components and the aggregate stand alone price of the non lease components (where non lease components exist).

However as an exception to the preceding paragraph, the company has elected not to separate the non lease components for leases of land and buildings.

Details of leasing arrangements where the company is a lessee are presented in note 11 Leases (company as lessee).

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

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 by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

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

- fixed lease payments, including in substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability (or right of use asset). The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period incurred and are included in operating expenses.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item on the Statement of Financial Position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made. Interest charged on the lease liability is included in finance costs (note 18).

The company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset) when:

- there has been a change to the lease term, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- there has been a change in the assessment of whether the company will exercise a purchase, termination or extension option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- there has been a change to the lease payments due to a change in an index or a rate, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used);
- there has been a change in expected payment under a residual value guarantee, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate;
- a lease contract has been modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised payments using a revised discount rate.

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 recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right of use asset has been reduced to zero.

Right of use Assets

Right of use assets are presented as a separate line item on the Statement of Financial Position.

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

- the initial amount of the corresponding lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

- any initial direct costs incurred;
- any estimated costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, when the company incurs an obligation to do so, unless these costs are incurred to produce inventories; and
- less any lease incentives received.

Right of use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right of use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. However, if a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right of use asset reflects that the company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right of use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. Depreciation starts at the commencement date of a lease.

For right of use assets which are depreciated over their useful lives, the useful lives are determined consistently with items of the same class of property, plant and equipment. Refer to the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment for details of useful lives.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate. Each part of a right of use asset with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset. Refer to note 3.

1.8 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on the first in first out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Inventories includes a "right to returned goods asset" which represents the company right to recover products from customers where customers exercise their right of return under the company returns policy. The company uses its accumulated historical experience to estimate the number of returns on a portfolio level using the expected value method. A corresponding adjustment is recognised against cost of sales.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

1.9 Share Capital and Equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received from the issue of shares in excess of par value is classified as 'share premium' in equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability in the company in which they are declared.

1.10 Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits

The cost of short term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

1.11 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are Recognised when:

- the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

1.12 Revenue

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue is income arising in the course of an entity's ordinary activities.

A contract with a customer is recognised when all of the following criteria are met:

- the contract has been approved and all parties to the contract are committed to performing their respective obligations;
- each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred are identifiable;
- payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred are identifiable;
- the contract has commercial substance; and
- it is probable that the consideration in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred will be collected.

At the inception of a contract, the goods or services promised in the contract are assessed and a performance obligation is identified for each promise to transfer to the customer either:

- a good or service that is distinct; or
- a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognised on a contract by contract basis.

The performance obligation of the entity is the delivery of goods to the customer. The entity's revenue is derived from selling goods. Revenue recognition is deferred to the point when control transfers to the customer.

There is no variable consideration and is therefore not part of the contract.

Rendering of Services

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring services to a customer. Revenue is recognised on a contract by contract basis.

The performance obligation of the entity is the delivery of services to the customer. The entity's revenue is derived from providing accommodation and other services. Revenue recognition occurs when the performance obligation to the customer is satisfied.

1.13 Finance Income and Finance Costs

The Company's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income;
- interest expense, and
- the foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities.

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, the financial assets that have become credit impaired subsequent to the 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.

1.14 Translation of Foreign Currencies

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the company at the exchange rates at the dates 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 differences are generally recognised in profit or loss and presented with finance costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

2. Property, Plant and Equipment

Figures in R

	2024			2023		
	Cost or Revaluation	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value	Cost or Revaluation	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value
Land	24,738,306	-	24,738,306	24,738,306	-	24,738,306
Buildings	298,422,835	(84,295,337)	214,127,498	298,422,835	(80,392,460)	218,030,375
Plant and machinery	82,429,431	(61,194,740)	21,234,691	81,139,838	(58,098,197)	23,041,641
Furniture and fixtures	44,979,349	(33,969,484)	11,009,865	41,698,008	(33,419,781)	8,278,227
Office furniture and equipment	1,099,149	(1,003,588)	95,561	1,005,878	(1,002,131)	3,747
Hotel operating equipment	12,466,459	(9,922,614)	2,543,845	11,500,925	(9,789,491)	1,711,434
IT equipment	5,302,228	(3,254,004)	2,048,224	4,101,068	(3,504,076)	596,992
Artwork	3,268,159	(2,264,026)	1,004,133	3,208,898	(2,103,381)	1,105,517
Audio and video	6,062,795	(5,660,900)	401,895	5,909,886	(5,547,454)	362,432
Capital work in progress	1,650,268	-	1,650,268	133,077	-	133,077
Total	**480,418,979**	**(201,564,693)**	**278,854,286**	**471,858,719**	**(193,856,971)**	**278,001,748**

Reconciliation of Property, Plant and Equipment – 2024

Figures in R

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Land	24,738,306	-	-	-	-	24,738,306
Buildings	218,030,375	-	-	-	(3,902,877)	214,127,498
Plant and machinery	23,041,641	1,458,128	-	-	(3,265,078)	21,234,691
Furniture and fixtures	8,278,227	4,780,119	(20,436)	-	(2,028,045)	11,009,865
Office furniture and equipment	3,747	121,904	-	-	(30,090)	95,561
Hotel and operating equipment	1,711,434	1,181,363	-	-	(348,952)	2,543,845
IT equipment	596,992	1,949,547	(40,830)	-	(457,485)	2,048,224
Artwork	1,105,517	59,262	-	-	(160,646)	1,004,133
Audio and video	362,432	152,910	-	-	(113,447)	401,895
Capital work in progress	133,077	1,650,268	-	(133,077)	-	1,650,268
	278,001,748	**11,353,501**	**(61,266)**	**(133,077)**	**(10,306,620)**	**278,854,286**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Reconciliation of Property, Plant and Equipment – 2023

Figures in R

	Opening Balance	Additions	Additions through Business Combinations	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Land	24,738,306	-	-	-	-	24,738,306
Buildings	203,388,714	2,265,602	16,059,954	-	(3,683,895)	218,030,375
Plant and machinery	26,201,310	82,719	-	-	(3,242,388)	23,041,641
Furniture and fixtures	3,963,173	6,393,376	-	(754,201)	(1,324,121)	8,278,227
Office furniture and equipment	4,889	-	-	-	(1,142)	3,747
Hotel operating equipment	630,306	1,284,461	-	(2,221)	(201,112)	1,711,434
IT equipment	298,556	540,154	-	(1,399)	(240,319)	596,992
Artwork	1,265,962	-	-	-	(160,445)	1,105,517
Audio and video	305,545	133,275	-	(5,930)	(70,458)	362,432
Capital work in progress	-	133,077	-	-	-	133,077
	260,796,761	**10,832,664**	**16,059,954**	**(763,751)**	**(8,923,880)**	**278,001,748**

The land relates to Interest of section 150 (previously section 100) in Erf 169470 registered in the township of Cape Town with Title Deed Number ST8233/2013 forming part of a sectional title scheme known long term as “Taj Cape Town” with Sectional Plan Number D235/2012.

Registers with details of land and buildings are available for inspection by shareholders or their duly authorised representatives at the registered office of the company.

3. Right of use Assets

Figures in R

	2024			2023		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value
Leasehold building	10,549,601	(586,088)	9,963,513	13,123,286	(10,540,380)	2,582,906

Reconciliation of Right of use Assets – 2024

Figures in R

	Opening Balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Leasehold building	2,582,906	10,549,599	(3,168,992)	9,963,513

Reconciliation of Right of use Assets – 2023

Figures in R

	Opening Balance	Depreciation	Total
Leasehold building	5,682,406	(3,099,500)	2,582,906

The company has one lease, as detailed below:

The lease is a portion of a floor in the adjacent building. The initial lease expired in January 2024 and was renewed for a further 36 months as of February 01, 2024.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

4. Intangible Assets

Figures in R

	2024			2023		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Amortisation	Carrying Value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Amortisation	Carrying Value
Computer software	3,495,507	(3,217,295)	278,212	3,229,877	(3,107,413)	122,464

Reconciliation of Intangible Assets – 2024

Figures in R

	Opening Balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	122,464	326,403	(170,655)	278,212

Reconciliation of Intangible Assets – 2023

Figures in R

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	128,437	169,416	(175,389)	122,464

5. Deferred Tax

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Deferred tax liability		
Prepaid expenses	(173,785)	(179,852)
Lease	(42,924)	(140,036)
Intangible assets	(4,013)	(22,739)
Total deferred tax liability	**(220,722)**	**(342,627)**
Deferred tax asset		
Provisions	1,704,143	1,264,994
Bad debt provision	-	526,981
Income received in advance	483,029	675,483
Deferred tax balance from temporary differences other than unused tax losses	2,187,172	2,467,458
Total deferred tax asset	**2,187,172**	**2,467,458**

The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liability relate to income tax in the same jurisdiction, and the law allows net settlement. Therefore, they have been offset in the statement of financial position as follows:

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Deferred tax liability	(220,722)	(342,627)
Deferred tax asset	2,187,172	2,467,458
Total net deferred tax asset	**1,966,450**	**2,124,831**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Reconciliation of deferred tax asset / (liability)		
At beginning of year	2,124,831	2,040,112
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on Income received in advance	(192,454)	(736,357)
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on prepaid expense	6,067	(151,931)
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference movement on right of use assets	(1,853,284)	(836,865)
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on lease	1,931,899	871,931
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on provisions	457,876	1,246,557
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on doubtful debt provision	(526,981)	(205,732)
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on interest paid	18,495	(102,884)
	1,966,450	**2,124,831**

6. Inventories

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Food and beverage	1,744,407	2,780,606
Other supplies	5,876,023	3,738,113
Health Center supplies	1,132,408	1,205,987
	8,752,838	**7,724,706**

7. Trade and Other Receivables

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Financial instruments:		
Trade receivables	3,964,432	6,288,579
Loss allowance	-	(2,602,374)
Trade receivables at amortised cost	3,964,432	3,686,205
Other receivables	5,032,904	2,997,735
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	55,000	40,000
Non-financial instruments:		
VAT	-	1,150,542
Prepayments	643,648	666,118
Total trade and other receivables	**9,695,984**	**8,540,600**
Financial instrument and non-financial instrument components of trade and other receivables		
Financial instruments at amortised cost	9,052,336	7,874,482
Non-financial instruments	643,648	666,118
	9,695,984	**8,540,600**

Exposure to credit risk

Trade receivables inherently expose the company to credit risk, being the risk that the company will incur financial loss if customers fail to make payments as they fall due.

A loss allowance is recognised for all trade receivables, in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, and is monitored at the end of each reporting period. In addition to the loss allowance, trade receivables are written off

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, for example, when a debtor has been placed under liquidation. Trade receivables which have been written off are not subject to enforcement activities.

The company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables by applying the simplified approach which is prescribed by IFRS 9. In accordance with this approach, the loss allowance on trade receivables is determined as the lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables. These lifetime expected credit losses are estimated using a provision matrix, which is presented below. The provision matrix has been developed by making use of past default experience of debtors but also incorporates forward looking information and general economic conditions of the industry as at the reporting date.

The company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The provision for credit losses is therefore based on past due status without disaggregating into further risk profiles. The loss allowance provision is determined as follows:

Figures in R

	2024	2024	2023	2023
Expected credit loss rate:	**Estimated Gross Carrying Amount at Default**	**Loss allowance (Lifetime Expected Credit Loss)**	**Estimated Gross Carrying Amount at Default**	**Loss Allowance (Lifetime Expected Credit Loss)**
Less than 30 days past due: 32% (2023: 28%)	1,280,797	-	1,747,216	-
31 - 60 days past due: 27% (2023: 12%)	1,051,994	-	752,258	-
61 - 90 days past due: 41% (2023: 60%)	1,631,641	-	3,789,105	(2,602,374)
Total	**3,964,432**	**-**	**6,288,579**	**(2,602,374)**

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Cash on hand	94,063	21,114
Bank balances	36,527,159	14,653,841
Cash float	52,300	47,300
Petty cash	60,068	45,004
	36,733,590	**14,767,259**

9. Share Capital

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Authorised		
1 000 000 000 Ordinary shares of no par value	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Reconciliation of number of shares issued:		
Reported as at April 01, 2023	707,969,706	317,060,114
Issue of shares – ordinary shares	-	390,909,592
	707,969,706	**707,969,706**
Issued		
Ordinary shares of no par value	707,969,706	707,969,706

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

10. Loans from Group Companies

Figures in R

	2024	2023
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited The loan is unsecured, interest free and the shareholder has undertaken to provide ongoing financial support.	(163,468,610)	(163,468,610)
Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited The loan is unsecured, interest free and denominated in US$ 8 778 047 and ZAR22 122 910. The maturity of the loan is April 01, 2026.	(187,674,493)	(178,284,747)
	(351,143,103)	**(341,753,357)**
Roll forward of loan from group companies: IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited		
Opening balance	(163,468,610)	(163,468,610)
Roll forward of loans from group companies: Taj International (H.K.) Limited		
Opening balance	(178,284,747)	(150,546,245)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(9,389,746)	(27,738,502)
	(187,674,493)	**(178,284,747)**

11. Lease Liabilities

Refer to note 3 for a description of the lease held and the associated right-of use asset.

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is as follows:

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Within one year	3,968,144	2,961,902
One to two years	1,988,395	-
Two to three years	4,160,534	-
	10,117,073	**2,961,902**
Non-current liabilities	6,148,929	-
Current liabilities	3,968,144	2,961,902
	10,117,073	**2,961,902**
Roll forward of lease liabilities		
Opening balance	2,961,902	6,112,484
Repayments	(3,089,228)	(3,531,634)
New lease	10,549,601	-
Repayments	(617,753)	-
Interest	312,551	381,052
	10,117,073	**2,961,902**

It is company policy to lease certain buildings.

The average lease term is 3 years and the average effective borrowing rate is 11.75% (2023: 9.25%).

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

12. Trade and Other Payables

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Financial instruments:		
Trade payables	7,371,910	9,056,810
Accrued expense	6,708,042	3,659,658
Due to IHCL	95,587	31,859
Vat	1,459,995	-
Non-financial instruments:		
Amounts received in advance	1,788,998	2,501,789
	17,424,532	**15,250,116**
Financial instrument and non-financial instrument components of trade and other payables		
At amortised cost	15,635,543	12,748,327
Non-financial instruments	1,788,998	2,501,789
	17,424,532	**15,250,116**

Trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost and their carrying amount approximates their fair value. The average credit period is 30 days. No interest is charged on trade payables for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice. The company has financial risk management in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

13. Current Tax Payable (Receivable)

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Normal tax	(1,115,788)	-
Net current tax receivable (payable)		
Current liabilities	(1,115,788)	-

14. Revenue

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Rendering of services over time	145,753,063	103,437,982
Sale of goods at a point in time	35,094,900	28,868,754
Miscellaneous other revenue	1,752,873	-
	182,600,836	**132,306,736**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers
The company disaggregates revenue from customers as follows:

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Revenue split		
Room income	135,139,147	94,005,823
Banqueting room hire	1,565,074	1,294,949
Banqueting equipment hire	444,813	915,688
Health club	5,662,947	4,397,919
Guest dry cleaning / Laundry	914,923	704,716
Transport	2,001,847	972,489
Other income	24,312	1,146,398
Food and beverage income	35,094,900	28,868,754
Miscellaneous other revenue	1,752,873	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers in South Africa	**182,600,836**	**132,306,736**

15. Cost of Sales

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Sale of food	14,970,494	13,628,498
Sale of beverages	4,598,850	2,214,896
Other	13,825,481	11,074,824
	33,394,825	**26,918,218**

16. Other Operating Income

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Commissions received on forex	15,756	31,902
Profit on disposal of fixed asset	93,973	238,987
	109,729	**270,889**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

17. Operating Profit (Loss)

Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging (crediting) the following, amongst others:

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Auditor's remuneration - external		
Audit fees	200,000	172,800
Employee costs		
Salaries, wages, bonuses and other benefits	50,578,170	38,841,602
Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation of right of use assets	3,169,002	3,099,500
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10,306,620	8,923,880
Amortisation of intangible assets	170,655	175,389
Total depreciation and amortisation	**13,646,277**	**12,198,769**
Other		
Other operating costs	17,408,719	13,850,307
Repairs and maintenance	5,474,072	4,259,870
Advertising and publicity	5,186,595	3,396,028
Travel agent commission	12,200,726	7,097,015
Credit card commission	3,176,013	2,118,263
Insurance	1,069,090	695,094
Municipal taxes	2,851,550	2,290,647
Professional fees	2,729,251	2,079,407
Power and fuel	12,296,510	9,636,288
Printing and stationery	1,124,330	896,039
TV channel subscription	629,207	689,811
	64,146,063	**47,008,769**

18. Finance Costs

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Lease liabilities	312,551	381,051
Interest expense	121	-
Interest on third party borrowings	-	4,760,913
Total finance costs	**312,672**	**5,141,964**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

19. Taxation

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Major components of the tax income		
Current		
Local income tax - current period	1,115,788	-
Deferred		
Income received in advance	(483,029)	(675,483)
Intangible assets	4,013	22,739
Prepaid expenses	173,785	179,852
Lease	42,924	140,036
Provisions	(1,704,143)	(1,264,994)
Bad debt provision	-	(526,981)
	(1,966,450)	**(2,124,831)**
	(850,662)	**(2,124,831)**
Reconciliation of the tax expense		
Reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense.		
Accounting profit	12,193,029	(44,031,749)
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 27% (2023: 27%)	3,292,118	(11,888,572)
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income		
Charitable donations income	7,395	2,389
Deferred tax effect income	(2,256,818)	22,874
Fines income	-	4,790
Exchange loss	2,569,794	-
Effect of tax loss brought forward	(4,463,151)	9,733,688
	(850,662)	**(2,124,831)**

The estimated tax loss available for set off against future taxable income is R917 304 800 (2023: R 934,998,366).

20. Cash Generated from Operations

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Profit before taxation	12,193,028	(44,031,749)
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	13,646,277	12,198,769
Gains on sale of assets and liabilities	(93,972)	(238,987)
Losses/(gains) on exchange differences	9,517,757	46,327,296
Provision for bad debt	-	11,726
Adjust for items which are presented separately:		
Interest income	(1,278,228)	(29,512)
Finance costs	312,672	5,141,964
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(1,028,132)	(1,927,293)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(1,155,384)	(1,934,825)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	2,174,419	(1,605,475)
	34,288,437	**13,911,914**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

21. Tax Refunded

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Current tax recognised in profit or loss	(1,115,788)	-
Balance at end of the year	1,115,788	-

22. Related Parties

Relationships	
Holding company	IHOCO B.V.
Ultimate holding company	The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)
Fellow subsidiaries	Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited
Related parties	IHCL IHOCO BV United Overseas Hotels Inc IHMS LLC IHMS SF LLC IHMS USA LLC IHMS Hotels (SA) Good Hope Palace Hotels Taj Intl Hotels (UK) Oriental Hotels Ltd (India) OHL Intl (HK) Ltd Piem Hotels Ltd Piem Intl (HK) Ltd BAH₹ 5 (held for sale) St James Court Hotel (UK) Lanka Island Resorts (SL) Hirdaramanis/ Others TAL Lanka Hotels (SL) TAL Hotesls & Resorts CG Hospitality Holdings Inc TAL Land Holdings (Thailand) Ltd Local Thai Shareholders TAL Maldives Resorts Taj Safaris Ltd
Directors	Puneet Chhatwal Mark James Wernich Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger Mehrnavaz Averi

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Related Party Balances

Figures in R

	2024	2023
Amounts owing to related parties		
Taj international Hotels (H.K.) Limited	187,674,493	178,284,747
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	163,468,610	163,468,610
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	95,587	31,859
Amounts receivable from related parties		
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	55,000	40,000
Equity		
IHOCO B.V.	-	390,909,592
Transactions with IHCL during the year	864,758	447,591

23. Directors' Emoluments

Executive

2024

Figures in R

	Emoluments	Bonus	Professional Fees	Total
Services as director				
Nagarajan Chandrasekhar*	-	-	-	-
Puneet Chhatwal*	-	-	-	-
Mark James Wernich	2,689,735	999,475	-	3,689,210
Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger	-	-	1,627,263	1,627,263
Mehrnavaz Averi*	-	-	-	-
	2,689,735	**999,475**	**1,627,263**	**5,316,473**

2023

Figures in R

	Emoluments	Bonus	Professional Fees	Total
Services as director				
Nagarajan Chandrasekhar*	-	-	-	-
Puneet Chhatwal*	-	-	-	-
Mark James Wernich	2,429,310	355,766	-	2,785,076
Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger	-	-	1,234,969	1,234,969
	2,429,310	**355,766**	**1,234,969**	**4,020,045**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Director South African

2024

Figures in R

	Emoluments	Bonus	Total
Services as director			
Mark James Wernich	2,689,735	999,475	3,689,210
	2,689,735	**999,475**	**3,689,210**

2023

Figures in R

	Emoluments	Bonus	Total
Services as director			
Mark James Wernich	2,429,310	355,766	2,785,076
	2,429,310	**355,766**	**2,785,076**

* Directors did not receive any remuneration from Good Hope Palace Hotels (Pty) Ltd for being a director, they are being paid a nil directors remuneration for services performed for this entity. These directors are remunerated at the parent level and none of their remuneration can be apportioned for this entity.

24. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Categories of Financial Instruments

Categories of Financial Assets

2024

Figures in R

	Note(s)	Amortised Cost	Total	Fair Value
Trade and other receivables	7	9,052,336	9,052,336	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8	36,733,590	36,733,590	-
		45,785,926	**45,785,926**	**-**

2023

	Note(s)	Amortised Cost	Total	Fair Value
Trade and other receivables	7	7,874,482	7,874,482	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8	14,767,259	14,767,259	-
		22,641,741	**22,641,741**	**-**

Categories of Financial Liabilities

2024

Figures in R

	Note(s)	Amortised Cost	Total	Fair Value
Trade and other payables	12	15,635,543	15,635,543	-
Loans from group companies	10	351,143,103	351,143,103	-
Finance lease obligations		10,117,081	10,117,081	-
		376,895,727	376,895,727	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

2023

Figures in R

	Note(s)	Amortised Cost	Total	Fair Value
Trade and other payables	12	12,748,327	12,748,327	-
Loans from group companies	10	341,753,357	341,753,357 -	-
Finance lease obligations		2,961,901	2,961,901	
		357,463,585	**357,463,585**	**-**

Pre Tax Gains or Losses on Financial Instruments

Gains or Losses on Financial Assets

2024

Figures in R

	Note(s)	Amortised Cost	Total
Recognised in profit or loss:			
Interest income		1,278,228	1,278,228

2023

	Note(s)	Amortised Cost	Total
Recognised in profit or loss:			
Interest income		29,512	29,512

Gains or Losses on Financial Liabilities

2024

Figures in R

	Note(s)	Amortised Cost	Leases	Total
Recognised in Profit or Loss:				
Finance costs	18	(121)	(312,551)	(312,672)
Gains/(losses) on foreign exchange		(9,517,757)	-	(9,517,757)
Net gains/(losses)		**(9,517,878)**	**(312,551)**	**(9,830,429)**

2023

Figures in R

	Note(s)	Amortised Cost	Leases	Total
Recognised in Profit or Loss:				
Finance costs	18	(4,760,913)	(381,051)	(5,141,964)
Gains/(losses) on foreign exchange		46,327,296	-	46,327,296
Net gains/(losses)		**41,566,383**	**(381,051)**	**41,185,332**

Capital Risk Management

The company’s objective when managing capital (which includes share capital, borrowings, working capital and cash and cash equivalents) is to maintain a flexible capital structure that reduces the cost of capital to an acceptable level of risk and to safeguard the company’s ability to continue as a going concern while taking advantage of strategic opportunities in order to maximise stakeholder returns sustainably.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The company manages capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to the shareholder, return capital to the shareholder, repurchase shares currently issued, issue new shares, issue new debt, issue new debt to replace existing debt with different characteristics and/or sell assets to reduce debt.

The capital structure and gearing ratio of the company at the reporting date was as follows:

Figures in R

		2024	2023
Loans from group companies	10	351,143,103	341,753,357
Lease liabilities		10,117,073	2,961,901
Trade and other payables	12	17,424,532	15,250,117
Total borrowings		**378,684,708**	**359,965,375**
Cash and cash equivalents	8	(36,733,590)	(14,767,259)
Net borrowings		**341,951,118**	**345,198,116**
Equity		(39,867,266)	(50,786,022)
Gearing ratio		(858)%	(680)%

Financial Risk Management

Overview

The company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk).

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

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.

Credit risk exposure arising on cash and cash equivalents is managed by the group through dealing with well-established financial institutions with high credit ratings.

Credit loss allowances for expected credit losses are recognised for all debt instruments, but excluding those measured at fair value through profit or loss. Credit loss allowances are also recognised for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

In order to calculate credit loss allowances, management determine whether the loss allowances should be calculated on a 12 month or on a lifetime expected credit loss basis. This determination depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, then the loss allowance is calculated based on lifetime expected credit losses. If not, then the loss allowance is based on 12 month expected credit losses. This determination is made at the end of each financial period. Thus the basis of the loss allowance for a specific financial asset could change year on year.

Management apply the principle that if a financial asset's credit risk is low at year end, then, by implication, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. In all such cases, the loss allowance is based on 12

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

month expected credit losses. Credit risk is assessed as low if there is a low risk of default (where default is defined as occurring when amounts are 90 days past due). When determining the risk of default, management consider information such as payment history to date, industry in which the customer is employed, period for which the customer has been employed, external credit references etc. In any event, if amounts are 30 days past due, then the credit risk is assumed to have increased significantly since initial recognition. Credit risk is not assessed to be low simply because of the value of collateral associated with a financial instrument. If the instrument would not have a low credit risk in the absence of collateral, then the credit risk is not considered low when taking the collateral into account. Trade receivable and contract assets which do not contain a significant financing component are the exceptions and are discussed below.

Where necessary, the assessment for a significant increase in credit risk is made on a collective basis. Management typically adopt this approach when information relevant to the determination of credit risk is not available on an individual instrument level. Often, the only information available on individual instruments which could indicate an increase in credit risk, is "past due" information. It is typical that more forward-looking information is generally more readily available on a collective basis. Therefore, making the determination on a collective basis, helps to ensure that credit loss allowances are determined on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses before they reach the point of being past due. Forward looking, macro-economic information is applied on a collective basis when it is readily available without undue cost or effort. When loss allowances are determined on a collective basis, management determines the loss allowances by grouping financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics.

For trade receivables and contract assets which do not contain a significant financing component, the loss allowance is determined as the lifetime expected credit losses of the instruments. For all other trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables, IFRS 9 permits the determination of the credit loss allowance by either determining whether there was a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or by always making use of lifetime expected credit losses. Management have chosen as an accounting policy, to make use of lifetime expected credit losses. Management does therefore not make the annual assessment of whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition for trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is presented in the table below:

Figures in R

		2024			2023		
		Gross Carrying Amount	Credit Loss Allowance	Amortised Cost / Fair Value	Gross Carrying Amount	Credit Loss Allowance	Amortised Cost / Fair Value
Trade and other receivables	7	9,695,984	-	9,695,984	11,142,975	(2,602,375)	8,540,600
Cash and cash equivalents	8	36,733,590	-	36,733,590	14,767,259	-	14,767,259
		46,429,574	-	46,429,574	25,910,234	(2,602,375)	23,307,859

Liquidity Risk

The company is exposed to liquidity risk, which is the risk that the company will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations as they become due.

The company manages its liquidity risk by effectively managing its working capital, capital expenditure and cash flows. The financing requirements are met through a mixture of cash generated from operations and long and short term borrowings. Committed borrowing facilities are available for meeting liquidity requirements and deposits are held at central banking institutions.

The maturity profile of contractual cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities, and financial assets held to mitigate the risk, are presented in the following table. The cash flows are undiscounted contractual amounts.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

2024

Figures in R

		Less than 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	Total
Non-current liabilities					
Loans from group companies	10	-	-	351,143,103	351,143,103
Lease liabilities		-	6,148,929	-	6,148,929
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables		17,424,532	-	-	17,424,532
Lease liabilities		3,968,144	-	-	3,968,144
		21,392,676	**6,148,929**	**351,143,103**	**378,684,708**

2023

Figures in R

		Less than 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	Total
Non-current liabilities				
Loans from group companies	10	-	341,753,357	341,753,357
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	12	12,748,327	-	12,748,327
Lease liabilities		2,961,902	-	2,961,902
		15,710,229	**341,753,357**	**357,463,586**

Foreign Currency Risk

Management has set up a policy that requires group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The group companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the company treasury. To manage their foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognise assets and liabilities, entities in the company use forward contracts, transacted with company treasury. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

Exposure in Rand

The net carrying amounts, in Rand, of the various exposures, are denominated in the following currencies. The amounts have been presented in Rand by converting the foreign currency amounts at the closing rate at the reporting date:

Figures in R

	2024	2023
US Dollar exposure:		
Non-current liabilities:		
Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited Long term loan: $8 778 047 (2023: 8 778 047)	163,447,235	156,161,836
Exchange rates		
Rand per unit of foreign currency:		
US Dollar	18.620	17.790

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Foreign Currency Sensitivity Analysis

The following information presents the sensitivity of the company to an increase or decrease in the respective currencies it is exposed to. The sensitivity rate is the rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated amounts and adjusts their translation at the reporting date. No changes were made to the methods and assumptions used in the preparation of the sensitivity analysis compared to the previous reporting period.

	2024	2024	2023	2023
Increase or decrease in rate	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Impact on profit or loss:				
US Dollar 10% (2023: 10%)	9,517,757	(9,517,757)	27,738,501	(27,738,501)

Interest Rate Risk

The company has no interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

25. Going Concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The company made a profit (before tax) of R12 193 028 (2023: loss of R44 031 749).

As at March 31, 2024, the Company's total liabilities exceeded its total assets by R39 867 163 (2023: R50 786 022). The Company's current assets exceed current liabilities by R32 673 948 (2023: R4 516 865).

The holding company will provide adequate funds from time to time as may be required to fully meet GHPH's debt service and operational requirements to enable GHPH to operate with full functionality and also as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from date of financial statements for the financial year 2024 26 or such extended period as may be required.

The forecasts prepared for the year ended March 31, 2025 indicates profitability.

Accordingly, the financial statements are prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities will occur in the ordinary course of business.

26. Events After the Reporting Period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

27. New Standards and Interpretations

27.1 Standards and Interpretations Effective and Adopted in the Current Year

In the current year, the company has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective Date: Years Beginning on or After	Expected Impact:
• International tax reform - Pillar two model rules - amendments to IAS 12	January 01, 2023	The impact of the amendment is not material.
• Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current - Amendment to IAS 1	January 01, 2023	The impact of the amendment is not material.

Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

The amendment applies to circumstances where supplier finance arrangements exist. These are arrangements whereby finance providers pay the suppliers of the entity, thus providing the entity with extended payment terms or the suppliers with early payment terms. The entity then pays the finance providers based on their specific terms and conditions. The amendment requires the disclosure of information about supplier finance arrangements that enable users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows as well as on the entity's exposure to liquidity risk.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after January 01, 2024.

The company has early adopted the amendment for the first time in the 2024 annual financial statements.

The impact of the amendment is not material.

Non Current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendment applies to the classification of liabilities with loan covenants as current or non current. If an entity has the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period, but subject to conditions, then the timing of the required conditions impacts whether the entity has a right to defer settlement. If the conditions must be complied with at or before the reporting date, then they affect whether the rights to defer settlement exists at reporting date. However, if the entity is only required to comply with the conditions after the reporting period, then the conditions do not affect whether the right to defer settlement exists at reporting date. If an entity classifies a liability as non current when the conditions are only required to be met after the reporting period, then additional disclosures are required to enable the users of financial statements to understand the risk that the liabilities could become repayable within twelve months after the reporting period.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after January 01, 2024.

The company has early adopted the amendment for the first time in the 2024 annual financial statements.

The impact of the amendment is not material.

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendment requires that a seller lessee in a sale and leaseback transaction, shall determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' in a way that the seller lessee would not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller lessee.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after January 01, 2024.

The company has early adopted the amendment for the first time in the 2024 annual financial statements.

The impact of the amendment is not material.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period from May 26, 2023 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2023, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act 1967 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the period from May 26, 2023 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards 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 Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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 SSAs 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 SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 the directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

ROHAN • MAH & PARTNERS LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants

Singapore
April 3, 2024
(RK/MA./SR/RM/ccy)

Statement of Financial Position

as at December 31, 2023

	Note	(S$) December 31, 2023
Assets Less Liabilities		
Non-Current asset*		
Property, plant and equipment	3	2,222,569
Current Assets		
Inventories	4	92,364
Other receivables	5	212,735
Cash and cash equivalents	6	72,508
		377,607
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	7	212,372
Lease liabilities	8	227,929
		440,301
Net Current Liabilities		**(62,694)**
Non-Current Liabilities		
Lease liabilities	8	449,618
Net Assets		**1,710,257**
Capital and Reserves Attributable to		
Equity Holders of the Company		
Share capital	10	2,000,000
Accumulated loss		(289,743)
Total Equity		**1,710,257**

Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the period from May 26, 2023 (Date of incorporation) to December 31, 2023

(S$)

	Note	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Continuing operations		
Revenue	11	16,112
Cost of sales	13	(19,231)
Gross loss		**(3,119)**
Other income	12	1,330
Administration expenses	16	(208,021)
Finance cost	15	(14,563)
Other operating expenses	14	(65,370)
Loss before taxation		**(289,743)**
Taxation	18	-
Loss from continuing operations		(289,743)
Loss for the period		**(289,743)**
Total comprehensive loss		**(289,743)**
Loss attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company		**(289,743)**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company		**(289,743)**

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the period from May 26, 2023 (Date of incorporation) to December 31, 2023

(S$)

	Share Capital	Accumulated Loss	Total
As at May 26, 2023 (Date of incorporation)	-	-	-
Issuance of share capital	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(289,743)	(289,743)
As at December 31, 2023	**2,000,000**	**(289,743)**	**1,710,257**

Statement of Cash Flows

for the period from May 26, 2023 (Date of incorporation) to December 31, 2023

	(S$) **May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023**
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Loss before taxation	(289,743)
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation for property, plant and equipment	65,370
Interest expenses	14,563
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(209,810)**
Working capital changes, excluding changes related to cash	
Inventories	(92,364)
Other receivables	(212,735)
Trade and other payables	163,787
Cash used in operations	**(141,312)**
Net cash used in operating activities	**(351,122)**
Cash Flows from Investing Activity	
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,287,939)
Net cash used in investing activity	**(2,287,939)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	
Issuance of shares	2,000,000
Payable to ultimate holding company – non-trade	48,585
Payment of finance lease liabilities	662,984
Net cash flow generated from financing activities	2,711,569
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**72,508**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (Note 6)	**72,508**

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended December 31, 2023

Note 1: Corporate Information

Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Singapore with its registered address at 7, Temasek Boulevard, #37-01A Suntec Tower One Singapore 038987. The principal place of the business is at 26 Beach Road, #B1-23/24/25, South Beach Avenue, Singapore 189768. The Company operates the restaurant chain of Bombay Brasserie.

The principal activities of the Company in the course of the financial period are to carry on the business of food and beverages sales (restaurant). There have been no significant changes in the nature of these principal activities during the financial period.

During the period, the Company issued 2,000,000 shares at S$1.00 per share to its immediate holding company IHOCO B.V. incorporated in Netherlands. The ultimate holding of the company is The Indian Hotels Company Limited. incorporated in India. Related companies in these financial statements refer to members of the holding corporation's group of company.

The financial statements of the Company for the financial period from May 26, 2023 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on April 3, 2024.

Note 2: Material Accounting Policy Information

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards "FRS". The financial statements, expressed in Singapore Dollar (SGD or S$), which is also the functional currency of the Company, are prepared based on the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. There are no critical accounting estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the financial statements, and areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity except as disclosed in Note 23.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to early adopt these standards.

Description	Effective for Annual Periods Beginning on or After
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1, 2024
Amendments to FRS 116 Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	January 1, 2024
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	January 1, 2024
Amendments to FRS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements	January 1, 2024
Amendments to FRS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2025
Amendments to FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements and FRS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

The directors expect that the adoption of the other standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended December 31, 2023

2.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciation amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Furniture and fittings	3
Office equipment	3
Renovation	3
Leasehold	3

The residual value, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.3 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates use to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Financial Instrument

2.4.1 Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended December 31, 2023

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

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent Measurement

Investments in Debt Instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and thorough the amortisation process.

Investments in Equity Instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in the other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirely, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4.2 Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended December 31, 2023

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12- month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.7 Leases

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

2.7.1 As Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and lease of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets

Right-of-Use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlaying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended December 31, 2023

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.3

The Company's right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment (Note 3).

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognise lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in- substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlaying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in Note 8.

Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short- term leases of office rental (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is possible that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.9 Share Capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended December 31, 2023

2.10 Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

(i) Has control or joint control over the Company;

(ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or

(iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) The entity and the Company are members of the same company (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or and associate or joint venture of a member of a company of which the other entity is a member);

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);

(vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); or

(viii) The entity, or any member of a company of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting Company or to the parent of the reporting Company.

2.11 Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended December 31, 2023

2.12.1 Food and Beverage

Revenue from food and beverage sale which is recognised once the food and beverage are sold, and services have been provided to the customer.

2.13 Employee Benefits

2.13.1 Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

2.13.2 Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.14 Taxes

2.14.1 Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting period.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

2.14.2 Deferred Tax

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

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

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

2.14.3 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

(a) where the GST incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable, and

(b) receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended December 31, 2023

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment

(S$)

December 31, 2023	Furniture and Fittings	Office Equipment	Computer	Leasehold	Others	Total
Cost						
At beginning of period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	677,269	7,299	15,304	897,119	690,948	2,287,939
At the end of period	**677,269**	**7,299**	**15,304**	**897,119**	**690,948**	**2,287,939**
Accumulated Depreciation						
At beginning of period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	19,351	209	437	25,632	19,741	65,370
At end of period	**19,351**	**209**	**437**	**25,632**	**19,741**	**65,370**
Carrying Amount						
At end of period	**657,918**	**7,090**	**14,867**	**871,487**	**671,207**	**2,222,569**

Note 4: Inventories

(S$)

	December 31, 2023
Finished goods	92,364
Less: Allowance for obsolescence	
At beginning of period	-
Allowance written off during the year	-
At end of the year	-
	92,364

Inventories consist mainly of kitchen supplies for the restaurant and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in "Cost of sales" amounts to S$19,231.

Note 5: Other Receivables

(S$)

	December 31, 2023
Deposits	75,920
Credit card receivables	2,485
GST receivables	131,141
Prepayments	3,189
	212,735

Note 6: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(S$)

	December 31, 2023
Cash at bank and in hand	**72,508**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended December 31, 2023

Note 7: Trade and Other Payables

	(S$) December 31, 2023
Amounts due to ultimate holding company – non-trade	48,585
Amount due to third parties - trade	48,207
Accruals	43,764
Other payables*	71,816
	212,372

Trade payables are normally settled on 60 days term while other payables have an average term of 30 days.

Other payables mainly consist of 5% of retention cost for Alric Projects Pte Ltd.

Note 8: Lease Liabilities

	(S$) December 31, 2023
Current	227,929
Non-current	449,618
	677,547

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

(S$)

			Non-cash changes		
	01.01.23	Cash Flows	Accretion of Interest	Others	December 31, 2023
Liabilities					
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
- Current	-	-	14,563	213,366	227,929
- Non-current	-	-	-	449,618	449,618
	-	**-**	**14,563**	**662,984**	**677,547**

Note 9: Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for premises and equipment. The Company's obligations under these leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

Carrying Amount of Right-of-Use Asset Classified Within Property, Plant and Equipment

(S$)

	Restaurant Premises	Total
Acquired at August 1, 2023	897,119	897,119
Depreciation	(25,632)	(25,632)
At December 31, 2023	**871,487**	**871,487**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended December 31, 2023

Lease Liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are disclosed in Note 8 and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 21.

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	(S$) May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	25,632
Finance lease interest (Note 15)	14,563
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**40,195**

Note 10: Share Capital

	2023	
	No. of Shares	**S$**
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid:		
At beginning of the period	-	-
Allotment of shares*	2,000,000	2,000,000
At end of the period	**2,000,000**	**2,000,000**

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction and have no par value.

* On May 26, Aug 4 and October 19, 2023, allotment of S$200,000, S$750,000 and S$1,050,000 comprising a total of 2,000,000 ordinary shares at a subscription price of S$1.00 per share has been allotted to immediate holding company IHOCO B.V. to increase the paid-up capital.

Note 11: Revenue

	(S$) May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Beverage sales – alcoholic	746
Beverage sales – non-alcoholic	1,147
Food sales	14,219
	16,112

Note 12: Other Income

	(S$) May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Cash sales	9
Foreign exchange gain - unrealised	52
Service charges collected	1,269
	1,330

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended December 31, 2023

Note 13: Cost of Sales

	(S$) May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Beverages purchases	2,031
Food purchases	17,200
	19,231

Note 14: Operating Expenses

	(S$) May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Depreciation	**65,370**

Note 15: Finance Cost

	(S$) May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Finance lease interest	**14,563**

Note 16: Administration Expenses

Administration expenses include:

	(S$) May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Staff costs (Note 17)	**38,554**

Note 17: Staff Costs

	(S$) May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Defined contribution pension costs	6,091
Salaries, bonus, and allowances	32,463
	38,554

Staff costs includes key management personnel remuneration (Note 19).

Note 18: Taxation

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	(S$) May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Current period taxation	-
	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended December 31, 2023

A reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of accounting profit and loss multiplied by the applicable tax rate are as follows:

	(S$) **May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023**
Loss before taxation	(289,743)
Income tax using the Singapore tax rate of 17%	**(49,256)**
Adjustments:	
Tax exemption	-
Non-deductible expenses	-
Non-taxable income	-
Others	49,256
Tax expense	**-**

Note 19: Significant Related Parties Transactions

Significant related parties transactions on terms agreed between the Company and its holding company are as follows:

	(S$) **May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023**
Ultimate holding company	
Opening of restaurant expenses charged by	**48,585**

Balances with related parties at the reporting date are set out in Note 7.

Key management personnel compensation for the financial year is as follows:

	(S$) **December 31, 2023**
Director of the Company:	
Directors' fees	3,014
Reimbursements	261
Remuneration	4,000
	7,275

Note 20: Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk and foreign currency risk).

The directors review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks which are executed by the management team. It is and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purpose shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above- mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended December 31, 2023

20.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Company has developed and maintained the Company's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Company considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty.

The Company categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 120 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Definition of Category	Basis for Recognising Expected Credit Loss (ECL)
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended December 31, 2023

The table below details the credit quality of the Company's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories:

(S$)

December 31, 2023	Note	12-Month or Lifetime ECL	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance	Net Carrying Amount
2023					
Other receivables	5	12-month ECL	75,920	-	75,920

20.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arise primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of standby credit facilities. The Company finances its working capital requirements through a combination of funds generated from operations. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

Analysis of Financial Instruments by Remaining Contractual Maturities

(S$)

December 31, 2023	Within 1 Year	Within 2 to 5 Years	Total
Financial Assets			
Other receivables	75,920	-	75,920
Cash and cash equivalents	72,508	-	72,508
Total undiscounted financial assets	**148,428**	**-**	**148,428**
Financial Liabilities		-	
Trade and other payables	212,372	-	212,372
Lease liabilities	677,547	-	677,547
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**889,919**	**-**	**889,919**
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	**(741,491)**		**(741,491)**

The table above summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

20.3 Market Risk

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

20.2.1 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their cash and cash equivalents and loan to penultimate holding company.

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as it does not have any financial instruments bearing variable interest rate as at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
for the year ended December 31, 2023

20.2.2 Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from change in foreign exchange rates that may have an adverse effect on the Company in the current reporting period and in the future years. The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal as all transactions are dealt with in local currency.

Note 21: Financial Instruments by Category

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets at amortised cost and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	(S$) December 31, 2023
Financial Assets	
Loans and receivables:	
Other receivables	75,920
Cash and cash equivalents	72,508
	148,428
Financial Liabilities	
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	
Trade and other payables	212,372
Lease liabilities	677,547
	889,919

Note 22: Fair Values

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Other Receivables and Other Payables

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

Note 23: Significant Accounting Judgements And Estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

23.1 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Allowance for Inventories

The Company reviews the carrying value of its inventories to ensure that they are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In assessing the net realisable value and making appropriate allowances or writing off of these inventories, management identifies inventories that are slow moving or obsolete, considers their physical conditions, market conditions and market price for similar items.

The carrying amount of inventories is disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Estimated Useful Life for Property, Plant and Equipment

Estimated useful life for property, plant and equipment is based on the Company's assessment of the expected usage of the asset and expect wear and tear of the asset. The depreciation is charged against the fixed assets to show utilisation of the assets. The estimation of depreciation and useful life requires use of judgement and estimates. Where the expected outcome is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact carrying value of property, plant and equipment and depreciation expenses in the period in which such estimates has been changed.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended December 31, 2023

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of property, plant, and equipment to be 3 years. The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2023 is S$2,222,569. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual lives of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

Determination of Functional Currency

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgment is used by the Company to determine the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Consideration factors include the currency that mainly influences sales prices of goods and services and the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services.

Note 24: Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for its shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including trade and other payables as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as total equity, as shown in the statement of financial position, plus net debts.

No specific gearing ratio has been determined by management with the overall objective to keep the ratio as low as possible.

The gearing ratios at December 31 were as follows:

	(S$) **December 31, 2023**
Total trade and other payables and lease liabilities	889,919
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(72,508)
Net debts	**817,411**
Total equity	1,710,257
Total capital	**2,527,668**
Gearing ratio	**0.32**

The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements for the financial year ended December 31, 2023.

Note 25: Event Occuring after the Financial Year

On January 8, 2024, the Company issued additional 550,000 shares fully paid at S$1.00 per share and allotted to its immediate holding company IHOCO B.V. in pursuant to regulation 108 of the company's constitution.

Note 26: COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The financial statements cover the period since incorporation on May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023. These being the first set of accounts, there are no comparative figures.

Independent Auditors' Report

To IH Hospitality GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

Audit Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of IH Hospitality GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2023 and the income statement for the financial year from September 14, 2023 to December 31, 2023.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the accompanying annual financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of German commercial law applicable to business corporations and give a true and fair view of the net assets and financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023 and of its results of operations for the financial year from September 14, 2023 to December 31, 2023 in accordance with German principles of proper accounting and the exemption for micro-corporations pursuant to Section 264 (1) sentence 5 HGB.

Pursuant to Section 322 (3) sentence 1 HGB, we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the annual financial statements.

Basis for the Audit Opinion

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statements in accordance with § 317 HGB and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the requirements of German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the annual financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Annual Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of German commercial law applicable to business corporations, and that the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Company in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles and the utilisation of the exemption for micro-corporations pursuant to Section 264 (1) sentence 5 HGB. In addition, management is responsible for such internal control as they, in accordance with German Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, have determined necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e. accounting fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation) or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the legal representatives are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Furthermore, they are responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting unless factual or legal circumstances dictate otherwise.

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

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

Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with § 317 HGB and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. 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.

During the audit, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism. In addition

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual 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 the risk of not detecting a material misstatement 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 of the annual financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the legal representatives and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the legal representatives.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. We draw our conclusions on the basis of 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 be able to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Company in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles and the utilisation of the exemption for micro-corporations pursuant to Section 264 (1) sentence 5 HGB.

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.

Neuss, March 28, 2024

KBHT Steuer- und Wirtschaftsberatung GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Krohn Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Chartered Accountant)
Digital signature

Thelen Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Chartered Accountant)
Digital signature

Balance Sheet

as at December 31, 2023

Assets		December 31, 2023 Euro	Opening balance September 14, 2023 Euro	Liabilities		December 31, 2023 Euro	Opening balance September 14, 2023 Euro
A.	**Current assets**			**A.**	**Equity**		
I.	Cash at banks	24.766,67	25.000,00	I.	Share capital	25.000,00	25.000,00
				II.	Profit/loss	- 6.233,33	-
					Net equity	**18.766,67**	**25.000,00**
				B.	Accruals		
				1.	Other accruals	6.000,00	-
		24.766,67	**25.000,00**			**24.766,67**	**25.000,00**

IH Hospitality GmbH has its registered office in Frankfurt am Main and is registered with the Frankfurt am Main Local Court under the number HRB 132839

Managing Directors: Mr. Puneet Chhatwal, Mumbai/India, businessman
Ms. Mehrnavaz Avari, London/United Kingdom, businesswoman (since January 18, 2024)
Mr. Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger, Wachtberg, businessman (since January 18, 2024)

Profit and Loss Statement

for the fiscal year from September 14, 2023 to December 31, 2023

		September 14, 2023-December 31, 2023 Euro
1.	Other expenses	6.233,33
2.	Net result after tax	- 6.233,33
3.	Profit/loss	- 6.233,33

Frankfurt am Main, den March 28, 2024

Puneet Chhatwal **Mehrnavaz Avari** **Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger**

Note

Note

Note

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY LIMITED

MANDLIK HOUSE, MANDLIK ROAD, MUMBAI - 400001

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