

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Duet India Hotels (Banglore) Private Limited

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements of Duet India Hotels (Banglore) Private Limited ("Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement for Changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS Financial Statements"). These Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared as part of the Company's conversion to Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements have been prepared in all material respects with the Basis of Preparation set out in Note 1.2 of the Special purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements, which describes how Ind AS have been applied under Ind AS 101, including assumptions management has made about the standards and interpretations expected to be effective, and the policies expected to be adopted when management prepares its first complete set of Ind AS financial statements as at March 31, 2023.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Preliminary 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Special Purpose Preliminary 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 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 Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements.

### Emphasis of Matter Paragraph

#### Basis of Accounting and restriction of use

Attention is invited to Note 1.2 to the accompanying Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS Financial statements which describes the basis of accounting and presentation and further states that why there is a possibility that the preliminary/provisional financial statements may require adjustment before constituting the final Ind AS financial statements. Moreover, we draw attention to the fact that, under Ind AS only a complete set of financial statements with comparative financial information and explanatory notes can provide a fair presentation of the entity's financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with Ind AS. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Our report on the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS Financial Statements has been issued solely in connection with the Company's conversion of the basis of preparation of financial statements to Ind AS and is intended for the information and use of the management of the Company and the proposed acquirer of the Company in preparation of their proforma financial statements as



mentioned in Note 1.2 to the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements. It should not be used for any other purpose or provided to other parties.

#### **Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that these Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements are prepared in accordance with Note 1.2 of the financial statements. The management is also responsible for 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 the 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 Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements and ensuring those are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special purpose Preliminary 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.

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

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose Preliminary 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 Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS 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 Special Purpose Preliminary 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, 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.

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.

#### **Other Matters**

The Company had prepared a separate set of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 in accordance with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 on which we issued an unmodified opinion in our separate auditor's report to the members of the Company dated September 30, 2022.

For Lodha & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 301051E



(Gaurav Lodha)  
Partner

Membership No.: 507462

UDIN: 23507462BQVDGB3645

Place: New Delhi

Date: 24-03-2023



**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**  
**Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022**  
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>I. Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Right-of-use assets	3	2.66	3.61
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	-	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2.66</b>	<b>3.61</b>
<b>II. Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	5	2.69	0.51
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6(a)	17.06	16.71
(ii) Loans	6(b)	9.57	26.33
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6(c)	4.97	3.50
(iv) Other financial assets	6(d)	0.39	0.40
(c) Other current assets	7	3.22	0.18
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>37.90</b>	<b>47.63</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>40.56</b>	<b>51.24</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>I. Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	8	23.67	23.67
(b) Other equity	9	(18.36)	(6.62)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>5.31</b>	<b>17.05</b>
<b>II. Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	10	1.75	2.61
(b) Non-current provisions	10(a)	1.53	1.39
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>3.29</b>	<b>4.00</b>
<b>III. Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	10	1.26	1.22
(ii) Trade payables	11(a)		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.37	0.67
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		15.86	15.74
(iii) Other financial liabilities	11(b)	1.89	1.96
(b) Other current liabilities			
(i) Other liabilities	12	1.04	1.09
(c) Short-term provisions	13	0.13	0.10
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	14	9.41	9.41
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>31.96</b>	<b>30.19</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>40.56</b>	<b>51.24</b>

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the special purpose preliminary Ind AS financial statements  
As per our report of even date.

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

*Lodha*

Gaurav Lodha  
Partner  
Membership no. 507462

Place : New Delhi

Date: 24 MAR 2023



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

*Simranjeet Singh*

Simranjeet Singh  
Director  
DIN: 08083337

Place: Gurugram

Date: 24 MAR 2023



*Tarun Kumar Mishra*

Tarun Kumar Mishra  
Director  
DIN: 09054019

Place: Gurugram

Date: 24 MAR 2023

**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**  
**Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022**  
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<b>I. INCOME</b>		
(a) Revenue from operations	15	87.91
(b) Other income	16	0.83
		<u>88.74</u>
<b>II. EXPENSES</b>		
(a) Cost of material consumed	17	41.92
(b) Employee benefits expenses	18	27.14
(c) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	19	0.95
(d) Finance costs	20	0.81
(e) Other expenses	21	20.51
		<u>91.33</u>
<b>III. Profit/(Loss) before taxes</b>		
		(2.59)
<b>IV. Tax expense</b>		
	4	
- Current Income tax		-
- Deferred tax expenses/(income)		(0.03)
<b>Total tax expense</b>		<u>(0.03)</u>
<b>V. Profit/(Loss) after tax (III)-(IV)</b>		
		<u>(2.56)</u>
<b>VI. Other comprehensive Income</b>		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
(i) Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		0.11
(ii) Income tax effect of re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		(0.03)
<b>Total other comprehensive income/(loss) (VI)</b>		<u>0.08</u>
<b>VII. Total comprehensive income for the year (V+VI)</b>		
		<u>(2.48)</u>
Attributable to equity shareholders:		
		(2.48)
<b>Earning Per share (Equity shares, par value of Rs. 10/-each (Previous year Rs. 10/-each))</b>		
(a) Basic (in Rs.)	22	(1.08)
(b) Diluted (In Rs.)		(1.08)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2  
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the special purpose preliminary Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date.

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



Gaurav Lodha  
Partner  
Membership no. 507462

Place : New Delhi  
Date:

24 MAR 2023



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

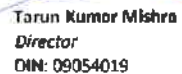


Simranjeet Singh  
Director  
DIN: 08083337

Place: Gurugram  
Date:

24 MAR 2023





Tarun Kumar Mishra  
Director  
DIN: 09054019

Place: Gurugram  
Date:

24 MAR 2023

Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited  
 Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS Statement of changes in equity for the period ended March 31, 2022  
 (All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless stated otherwise)

Equity share capital

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

Other equity

	Equity Component of intercompany borrowings*	Reserve & Surplus				Total
		Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Parent Company †	Securities premium	Other comprehensive income - Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / asset	Retained earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2021 (as per Ind AS)	18.90	(297.55)	249.85	-	22.18	(6.62)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2.56)	(2.56)
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08
Additional contribution during the year	-	(9.26)	-	-	-	(9.26)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	18.90	(306.81)	249.85	0.08	19.62	(18.36)

\* Read with point no. 5 of the note 23.6 of the accompanying financial statements.

† Read with point no. 4 of the note 23.6 of the accompanying financial statements.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the special purpose preliminary Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

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

*Lodha*

Gaurav Lodha  
 Partner  
 Membership no. 507462

Place: New Delhi  
 Date: 24 MAR 2023



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

*Simranjeet Singh*

Simranjeet Singh  
 Director  
 DIN: 08083337

Place: Gurugram  
 Date: 24 MAR 2023



*Tarun Kumar Mishra*  
 Director  
 DIN: 08054019

Place: Gurugram  
 Date: 24 MAR 2023

24 MAR 2023

**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**  
**Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended March 31, 2022**  
 (All amounts in Rs Millions, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(2.59)
<b>Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows:</b>	
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	0.95
Interest on lease liability	0.40
Liabilities no longer required written back	(0.83)
<b>Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities</b>	<b>(2.07)</b>
<b>Changes in assets and liabilities:</b>	
Decrease/ (Increase) in other non-current assets	-
Decrease/ (Increase) in inventories	(2.18)
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade receivables	(0.35)
Decrease/ (Increase) in other financial assets	0.01
Decrease/ (Increase) in other current assets	(3.04)
(Decrease)/ Increase in Trade Payables	2.65
(Decrease)/ Increase in other financial liabilities	(0.07)
Payment of lease rent	(1.21)
(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	0.28
(Decrease)/ Increase in other current liabilities	(0.05)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>(6.03)</b>
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	-
<b>Net cash from/(used in) operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(6.03)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and capital work-in-progress (including capital advances)	-
Intercompany loans given	7.50
<b>Net cash from/(used in) investing activities (B)</b>	<b>7.50</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	-
<b>Net cash from/(used in) financing activities (C)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>1.47</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3.50
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the period/year end</b>	<b>4.97</b>

Components of cash and cash equivalents	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Cheques/ drafts on hand	0.07
Balances with banks:	
On current accounts	4.90
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as per note 6(c)</b>	<b>4.97</b>

As per our report of even date.

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

Gaurav Lodha  
 Partner  
 Membership no. 507462

Place: New Delhi  
 Date:

24 MAR 2023



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

Simranjeet Singh

Simranjeet Singh  
 Director  
 DIN: 08083337

Place: Gurugram  
 Date:

24 MAR 2023

Tarun Kumar Mishra  
 Director  
 DIN: 09054019

Place: Gurugram  
 Date:

24 MAR 2023



## **1.1 Corporate information**

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

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2023.

## **1.2 Basis of preparation**

The Shareholders of the Company at their meeting held on March 17, 2023 have approved the sale of their shareholding in the Company to SAMHI Hotels Limited ("SAMHI" or "Acquirer") and the Company and its shareholders are in the process of finalizing the terms of sale with SAMHI. The stake sale is conditional to raising funds through initial public issue of equity shares of SAMHI Hotels Limited ("Proposed IPO") and SAMHI is in the process of obtaining required regulatory approvals for the Proposed IPO.

These Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS Financial Statements will be used by the Acquirer and their Statutory auditors for the purpose of preparation of Proforma Financial Statements to be included in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus to be filed by the acquirer in connection with the Proposed IPO, as aforesaid pursuant to the requirement of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 as amended from time to time.

The Special Purpose Preliminary Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement principles prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules 2016 issued thereunder, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India ("IndAS"). However, all the disclosures as required under IndAS have not been furnished in these Special Purpose preliminary Ind AS Financial Statements.

### **A. Statement of Compliance**

These Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' ("Ind AS 34") read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended from time to time and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III of the of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements up to year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies Accounting Standards) Rule, 2021 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Indian GAAP' or Previous GAAP).

The company has followed the provisions of Ind AS 101, 'First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards', in preparing its opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as of the date of transition, i.e. 1 April 2021. Certain of the company's Ind AS accounting policies used in the opening balance sheet differed from its Indian GAAP policies applied as at 31 March 2021, and accordingly adjustments were made to restate the opening Balance Sheet as per Ind AS. Therefore, as required by Ind AS 101, those adjustments were recognized directly through retained earnings as at 1 April 2021.





The management will prepare and issue first complete IndAS Financial Statements as at and for the year ending March 31, 2023. Until the first complete IndAS Financial Statements are issued, the balances in the Special Purpose Preliminary Financial Statements can change if (a) there are any new IndAS standards issued through March 31, 2023, (b) there are any amendments/modifications made to existing IndAS standards or interpretations thereof through March 31, 2023 effecting the IndAS balances in the Special Purpose Preliminary Financial Statements, (c) if the management makes any changes in the elections and/or exemptions and (d) here are any changes in significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions. Only a complete set of IndAS Financial Statements together with comparative financial information can provide a fair presentation of the Company's state of affairs (Balance Sheet), profit and loss (Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)), cash flows and the changes in equity.

Refer Note 23 for the effect of transition to Ind AS on the reported financial position and financial performance of the company.

**B. Functional and presentation currency**

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

**C. Basis of Measurement**

These Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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

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

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

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

**i) Provisions and contingencies**

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



**ii) Leases**

*Critical judgements in determining the lease period:*

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

*Critical judgements in determining the discount rate:*

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

**iii) Employee benefit obligations**

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

**iv) Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

The fair values of financial instruments recorded in the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS balance sheet in respect of which quoted prices in active markets are not available, are measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Also, refer note 28 for further disclosures.

**v) Recognition of Distribution of behalf of Ultimate Parent Company and Equity Component of Intercompany Borrowings**

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

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



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

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current

classification. An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

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

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

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

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

#### **Operating cycle**

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

#### **F. Measurement of fair values**

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The finance team has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Company's Chief financial officer.

They regularly review significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values then the finance team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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



**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022**  
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety at the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

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

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in Note 29.

**2. Summary of significant accounting policies**

**1) Financial instruments**

*i. Recognition and initial measurement*

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

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

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

*ii. Classification and subsequent measurement*

*Financial assets*

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

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

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

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



**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

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

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

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

*Financial assets: Business model assessment*

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

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

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

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

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

*Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses*

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.



Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss
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*Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses*

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

*iii. Derecognition*

*Financial assets*

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

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

*Financial liabilities*

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

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

*iv. Offsetting*

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

*v. Modification of financial assets and liabilities*

*Financial assets:*

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



**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022**  
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

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

*Financial Liabilities:*

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

**2) Impairment**

**A. Impairment of financial instruments**

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

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

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

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

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

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

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

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

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

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable



**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022**  
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

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

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is 90 days or more past due.

*Measurement of expected credit losses*

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

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

*Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet*

*Write-off*

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

**B. Impairment of Non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each reporting date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's (or cash generating unit's) net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset (or cash generating unit).

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

**3) Provisions**

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





**4) Contingent liabilities**

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

**5) Borrowing Cost**

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

**6) Employee benefits**

**(a) Short-term employee benefits**

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

**(b) Post-employment benefits**

**Defined contribution plan – Provident fund**

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

**Defined benefit plan – Gratuity**

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

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



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

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

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Re measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the profit or loss.

**7) Revenue recognition**

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

*Sale of food and beverages and other allied services*

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

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

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

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

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

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

**9) Income Taxes**

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

**Current tax**

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any.



**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**

Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022  
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') for the year is charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss current Tax.

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

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is 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 the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets and Company intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or such tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

**10) Earnings per share**

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

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



## 11) Leases

### *Company as a Lessee*

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

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company 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.

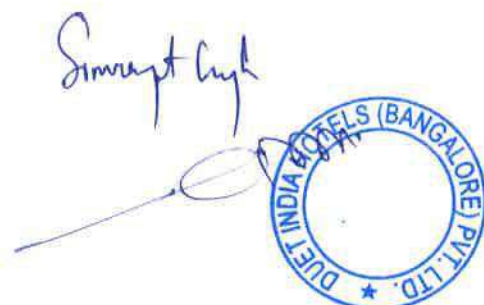
Lease contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates payments in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices and applies the lease accounting model only to lease components.

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

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

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

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



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

**12) Cash and cash equivalents**

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



**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

**3 Right-of-use assets**

	<b>Leasehold Building</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Gross carrying value</b>		
As at April 01, 2021	3.61	3.61
Additions	-	-
Disposals/adjustment	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>3.61</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
As at April 01, 2021	-	-
Charge for the year	0.95	0.95
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.95</b>
<b>Net book value</b>		
As at March 31, 2022	2.66	2.66
As at April 01, 2021	3.61	3.61



*Srinivas Singh*



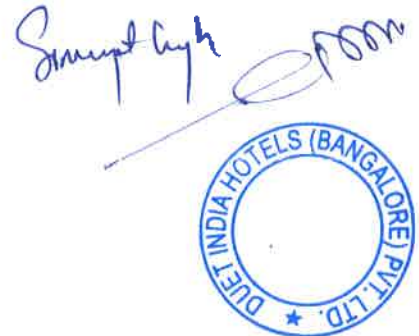
4 Deferred Tax and Income Tax

	As at March 31, 2022
(I) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	
Current tax:	
Current tax on profits for the period	-
Total current tax expense	-
Deferred tax:	
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.03)
Total deferred tax charge	(0.03)
Total tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.03)
(II) Tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax charge (credit):	
Net (gain)/loss on re-measurements of defined benefit plans	(0.03)
Tax credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income	(0.03)
(III) Reconciliation of effective tax rate	
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(2.59)
At Company's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2022: 25.168%)	-
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:	
Expenses not allowed under Income Tax Act, 1961	-
Difference in Depreciation as per Companies act and Income tax act	-
Interest on Lease liability net of lease payments	-
Tax impact of carried forward losses utilised during the year	-
Net Credit Entitlement	-
Total adjustments	-
Income tax expense	-

(III) Deferred tax assets/ (liability)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Deferred tax assets		
Carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	1.87	1.48
Provision for employee benefits	0.42	0.38
ROU Assets	0.67	0.91
Net Credit Entitlement	-	-
Total deferred tax assets (A)	2.96	2.77
Deferred tax liabilities		
Lease liabilities	0.76	0.96
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	0.76	0.96
Net deferred tax asset / (liability) (A-B)	-	-

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



**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022**  
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	Statement of Profit and loss	Other comprehensive income
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits	0.01	(0.03)
Carry forward losses	-	-
ROU Assets	(0.24)	-
Lease liability	0.20	-
Deferred tax expense/ (income)	(0.03)	(0.03)

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

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

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

**5 Inventories**

	As at	
	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
Food and beverages	2.03	0.45
Stores and operating supplies	0.66	0.06
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>0.51</b>





**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022**  
**(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)**

**6(a) Trade receivables (Current)**

	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
<b>Unsecured</b>		
<b>Considered good</b>	17.06	16.71
<b>Credit impaired</b>	-	-
	<b>17.06</b>	<b>16.71</b>
<b>Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts</b>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.06</b>	<b>16.71</b>

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

**Trade receivables Aging Schedule**  
**As at March 31, 2022**

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

**As at April 01, 2021**

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



*Sriprakash*



**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022**  
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

**6(b) Loans (Current)**

	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
<b>To related parties</b>		
Intercompany loans to related parties (unsecured)* (refer note 26)	9.57	26.33
	<u>9.57</u>	<u>26.33</u>

\* The Company has given intercompany loans to related parties at an interest rate of 14% p.a (previous year 14%). Interest on intercompany loan received has been waived off as per mutual consent and accordingly no interest is accrued on these loan transactions during the period. Current portion of loans represent repayment made by related parties subsequent to period/year end.

**6(c) Cash and cash equivalent**

	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
<b>Balance with banks</b>		
-In current accounts	4.90	3.38
Cheques/drafts on hand	0.07	0.12
<b>Total cash and cash equivalent</b>	<u>4.97</u>	<u>3.50</u>

**6(d) Other current financial assets**

	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Advance to staff	0.39	0.40
<b>Total current financial assets</b>	<u>0.39</u>	<u>0.40</u>

**Breakup of current financial assets measured at amortised cost**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Trade receivables (Current) (Note 6(a))	17.06	16.71
Cash and cash equivalent (Note 6(c))	4.97	3.50
Other current financial assets (Note 6(d))	0.39	0.40
<b>Total current financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>	<u>22.42</u>	<u>20.61</u>

**7 Other current assets**

	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
<b>Others, considered good unless stated otherwise</b>		
Balance with customs, excise and other authorities	1.11	0.10
Prepaid expenses	0.15	0.01
Advances to suppliers	1.96	0.07
<b>Total other current assets</b>	<u>3.22</u>	<u>0.18</u>



**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022**  
 (Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

**B Share capital**

	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
<b>Authorised</b>		
4,990,000 (As at April 01, 2021:- 4,990,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	49.90	49.90
	<u>49.90</u>	<u>49.90</u>
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid up</b>		
2,367,068 (As at April 01, 2021:- 2,367,068) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each.	23.67	23.67
	<u>23.67</u>	<u>23.67</u>

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

	As at March 31, 2022		As at April 1, 2021	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
<b>Equity shares</b>				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	23,67,068	23.67	23,67,068	23.67
Add: shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	<u>23,67,068</u>	<u>23.67</u>	<u>23,67,068</u>	<u>23.67</u>

**b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:**

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

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

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

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

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

**Details of shares held by promoters**

Promoter Name	As at April 1, 2021	Change during the period	As at March 31, 2022	% of Total Shares	% change during the period
ACIC Mauritius 1, the holding Company	17,98,972	-	17,98,972	76%	-
ACIC Mauritius 2	5,68,096	-	5,68,096	24%	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>23,67,068</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,67,068</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>-</u>

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



**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022**  
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	April 1, 2021
<b>9 Other equity</b>		
Securities premium	249.85	249.85
Retained earnings	19.52	22.18
Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Parent Company	(306.81)	(297.55)
Equity component of intercompany borrowings	18.90	18.90
Other comprehensive income - Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / asset	0.08	-
	<b>(18.36)</b>	<b>(6.62)</b>
<b>a) Securities premium</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	249.85	249.85
Add : Additions made during the year	-	-
Balance at the year end	<b>249.85</b>	<b>249.85</b>
Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.		
<b>b) Retained earnings</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	22.18	22.18
Profit/(loss) for the year	(2.56)	-
Transfer from other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance at the year end	<b>19.62</b>	<b>22.18</b>
Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated profits/(losses) of the Group		
<b>c) Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Parent Company</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(297.55)	(297.55)
Add : Additions made during the year	(9.26)	-
Balance at the year end	<b>(306.81)</b>	<b>(297.55)</b>
Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Holding Company represents difference between fair value and carrying value of loans given to fellow subsidiaries. (Read with point no. 4 of the note no 23.6 of the accompanying financial statements)		
<b>d) Equity Component of intercompany borrowings</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	18.90	18.90
Additional contribution during the year	-	-
Balance at the year end	<b>18.90</b>	<b>18.90</b>
Equity component of intercompany borrowings represents difference between fair value and carrying value of borrowings from fellow subsidiaries. (Read with point no. 5 of the note no 23.6 of the accompanying financial statements)		
<b>e) Other comprehensive income - Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / asset</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability (net of tax)	0.08	-
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-
Balance at the year end	<b>0.08</b>	<b>-</b>
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability comprises actuarial gains and losses.		
<b>10 Lease liabilities</b>		
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	April 1, 2021
Measured at amortised cost		
Lease liability	3.02	3.83
Less: Current portion of lease liability	(1.26)	(1.22)
	<b>1.76</b>	<b>2.61</b>
<b>10(a) Non current provisions</b>		
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	April 1, 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
- Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 24)	0.53	0.31
- Provision for compensated absences	1.01	1.08
	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.39</b>



**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022**  
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

**11(a) Trade payables**

	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
- Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises (refer note 31)	1.37	0.67
- Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises (refer note 26 for dues toward related party)	16.86	15.74
	<b>18.23</b>	<b>16.41</b>

**Trade payables Ageing schedule**  
As at March 31, 2022

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

As at April 01, 2021

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



*Srinivas*




**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022**  
 (Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

**11(b) Other financial liabilities**

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

**12 Other current liabilities**

	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Statutory dues payable	1.04	1.09
<b>Total other current liabilities</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.09</b>

**13 Current provisions**

	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
- Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 24) *	0.00	0.00
- Provision for compensated absences	0.13	0.10
<b>Total current provisions</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.10</b>

\* Current portion of Gratuity provision as at March 31, 2022 : Rs. 842 and as at April 1, 2021 : Rs. 499

**14 Current tax liabilities (net)**

	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Provision for tax (net of advance tax and TDS)	9.41	9.41
<b>Total current provisions</b>	<b>9.41</b>	<b>9.41</b>




Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022  
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

<b>15 Revenue from operations</b>		<b>For the year ended March 31, 2022</b>
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Food and beverages		87.91
<b>Total</b>		<b>87.91</b>
<b>16 Other Income</b>		<b>For the year ended March 31, 2022</b>
Liabilities no longer required written back		0.83
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.83</b>
<b>17 Cost of materials consumed</b>		<b>For the year ended March 31, 2022</b>
Opening inventory		
Food and beverages		-
Add: Purchases		
Food and beverages		41.92
<b>Total</b>		<b>41.92</b>
Less: Closing inventory		
Food and beverages		-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>
Cost of materials consumed		
Food and beverages		41.92
<b>Total</b>		<b>41.92</b>
<b>18 Employee benefit expenses</b>		<b>For the year ended March 31, 2022</b>
Salaries, wages and bonus		25.18
Gratuity		0.37
Contribution to provident fund and other funds		1.34
Staff welfare expenses		0.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>27.14</b>
<b>19 Depreciation and amortisation expenses</b>		<b>For the year ended March 31, 2022</b>
Amortisation of Right of use assets		0.95
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.95</b>
<b>20 Finance costs</b>		<b>For the year ended March 31, 2022</b>
Interest on Lease liability		0.40
Bank charges		0.41
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.81</b>



21. Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Consumption of stores and operating supplies	1.20
Rates and taxes	0.32
Contractual manpower	3.71
Brand, license and marketing fees	7.62
Rent	0.01
Power, fuel and water	3.32
Printing and stationery	0.48
Legal and professional	0.41
Payment to auditors*	0.16
Repairs and maintenance	
- building	0.06
- others	0.86
Leave & License Fees	1.24
Miscellaneous expenses	1.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.51</b>
*Payment to auditors:	
Statutory audit	0.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.16</b>

22. Earnings per share

Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders (In Rs. Million) (A)	(2.56)
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing basic and Diluted earnings per share (In Nos.) (B)	23,67,068
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (A/B)	(1.08)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (A/B)	(1.08)





**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

**23 Key accounting changes**

**Impact of First time adoption of Ind AS**

**23.1 First-time adoption of Ind-AS**

- a. The Special Purpose Preliminary Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement principles prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules 2016 Issued thereunder, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India ("IndAS"). However, all the disclosures as required under IndAS have not been furnished in these Special Purpose preliminary Ind AS Financial Statements.
- b. The Company's management ('the management') had issued Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 on September 30, 2022 and November 30, 2021 respectively that were prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('Indian GAAP').
- c. The transition to IndAS was carried out from the accounting principles generally accepted in India ('Indian GAAP') which is considered as "Previous GAAP" as defined in IndAS 101, "First Time Adoption". An explanation of how the transition to IndAS has impacted the Company's equity and profits/loss is provided in the Special Purpose Preliminary Reconciliation of Equity as at April 1, 2021 and Special Purpose Reconciliation of profit/loss for the year ended March 31, 2022. The preparation of these Special Purpose Preliminary Financial Statements resulted in changes to the accounting policies as compared to most recent annual financial statements prepared under Indian GAAP. The accounting policies have been applied consistently to all period presented in these Special Purpose Preliminary Financial Statements. They have also been applied in preparing the IndAS opening Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2021 (date of transition) for the purpose of transition to IndAS required by IndAS 101. The impact arising from the adoption of IndAS on the date of transition has been adjusted in Other Equity.
- d. The items in the Special Purpose Preliminary Financial Statements have been classified considering the principles under IndAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". The Management of the Company has prepared the Special Purpose Preliminary Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2021 and as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and loss, Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022 and Reconciliation of Equity as at April 1, 2021, Reconciliation of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022, Notes to First-time adoption, Notes to Reconciliation and Significant Accounting Policies.
- e. The management will prepare and issue first complete IndAS Financial Statements as at and for the year ending March 31, 2023. Until the first complete IndAS Financial Statements are issued, the balances in the Special Purpose Preliminary Financial Statements can change if (a) there are any new IndAS standards issued through March 31, 2023, (b) there are any amendments/modifications made to existing IndAS standards or interpretations thereof through March 31, 2023 effecting the IndAS balances in the Special Purpose Preliminary Financial Statements, (c) if the management makes any changes in the elections and/or exemptions and (d) here are any changes in significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions. Only a complete set of IndAS Financial Statements together with comparative financial information can provide a fair presentation of the Company's state of affairs (Balance Sheet), profit and loss (Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)), cash flows and the changes in equity. While preparing the Special Purpose Preliminary Financial Statements under IndAS for the year ended March 31, 2022, the relevant comparative financial information under IndAS for the year ended March 31, 2021 has not been presented.
- f. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2021 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022.



*Smayal Singh*



**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

**23.2 Exemptions and exceptions applied**

**A. Exemptions**

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

**(i) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities**

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

**(ii) Classification of debt instruments**

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

**B. Exceptions**

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

**(i) Recognition of financial assets and liabilities**

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

**(ii) Classification and measurement of financial assets**

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

**(iii) Impairment of financial assets**

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

**(iv) Estimates**

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

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

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



Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022  
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

23.3 First time Ind AS adoption reconciliations - Effect of Ind AS adoption on the balance sheet as at April 01, 2021

	Notes	As at March 31, 2022			As at April 01, 2021		
		As per Indian GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	As per Ind AS	As per Indian GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	As per Ind AS
<b>ASSETS</b>							
I. Non-current assets							
(a) Right-of-use assets	2	-	2.66	2.66	-	3.61	3.61
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		-	2.66	2.66	-	3.61	3.61
II. Current assets							
(a) Inventories		2.69	-	2.69	0.51	-	0.51
(b) Financial assets							
(i) Trade receivables		17.06	-	17.06	16.71	-	16.71
(ii) Loans		316.98	(306.81)	9.57	323.88	(297.55)	26.33
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		4.97	-	4.97	3.50	-	3.50
(iv) Other financial assets		0.39	-	0.39	0.40	-	0.40
(c) Other current assets		3.22	-	3.22	0.18	-	0.18
<b>Total current assets</b>		344.71	(306.81)	37.90	345.18	(297.55)	47.63
		344.71	(304.15)	40.56	345.18	(293.94)	51.24
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>							
I. Equity							
(a) Equity share capital		23.67	-	23.67	23.67	-	23.67
(b) Other equity	1,2,4,5	269.91	(288.27)	(18.35)	272.25	(278.87)	(6.62)
<b>Total equity</b>		293.58	(288.27)	5.31	295.92	(278.87)	17.05
II. Non-current liabilities							
(a) Financial liabilities							
(i) Lease liabilities	2	-	1.76	1.76	-	2.61	2.61
(b) Non-current provisions		1.53	-	1.53	1.39	-	1.39
<b>Total Non-current liabilities</b>		1.53	1.76	3.29	1.39	2.61	4.00
III. Current liabilities							
(a) Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings	5	18.90	(18.90)	-	18.90	(18.90)	-
(ii) Lease liability	2	-	1.26	1.26	-	1.22	1.22
(iii) Trade payables							
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.37	-	1.37	0.67	-	0.67
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		16.86	-	16.86	15.74	-	15.74
(iv) Other financial liabilities		1.89	-	1.89	1.96	-	1.96
(b) Other current liabilities							
(i) Other liabilities		1.04	-	1.04	1.09	-	1.09
(c) Short-term provisions		0.13	-	0.13	0.10	-	0.10
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		9.41	-	9.41	9.41	-	9.41
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		49.60	(17.64)	31.96	47.87	(17.68)	30.19
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		344.71	(304.15)	40.56	345.18	(293.94)	51.24



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

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

23.5 Other Equity Reconciliation

Particulars	As on April 1, 2021
Other Equity as per IGAAP	272.25
<b>Add / (Less):-</b>	
Equity Component of intercompany borrowings	18.90
OCI - Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-
Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Parent Company	(297.55)
Others	(0.22)
<b>Other Equity as per Ind AS</b>	<b>(5.62)</b>



### 23.6 Note on key reconciliation Ind AS adjustments

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

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

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

4. Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments requires all financial instruments to be initially recognized at their fair value. The Company, as at March 31, 2022, had given inter corporate loans to its fellow subsidiary companies amounting to Rs. 306.81 (April 1, 2021 Rs. 297.55). In earlier years the Company had been waiving interest recoverable on such loans in light of the cash flow constraints of these Group companies. Considering the substance of the agreement and based on the expert opinion of an independent party, these loans have been accounted for as interest free loans and accordingly have been recognized and measured at fair values determined using present value technique with inputs that include future cash flows and discount rates that reflect assumptions that market participants would apply in pricing such loans.

Further, for the principal amount being recoverable, the management has treated the same as Loan. The difference between the transaction price and the fair value of such loans given to fellow subsidiaries has been recognized as a distribution on behalf of ultimate parent company amounting to Rs. 297.55 as at the transition date and Rs. 306.81 as at March 31, 2022 with a debit to Other Equity.

5. Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments requires all financial instruments to be initially recognized at their fair value. The Company has availed inter corporate borrowings from its fellow subsidiary company. Over the past years the fellow subsidiary company has been waiving interest on such borrowings payable by the Company. Considering the substance of the agreement and based on the expert opinion of an independent party, these borrowings have been regarded as interest free borrowings by the management and accordingly have recognised the same as equity component of inter company borrowings. Accordingly, the Company has recognized equity component of borrowings as at March 31, 2022 amounting to Rs. 18.90 (April 1, 2021 Rs. 18.90) with a credit to Other Equity.

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



24. Gratuity and other post employment benefit plans

(a) Defined benefit plan  
 (i) Gratuity

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

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

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

	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.25%
Increase in compensation cost	10.00%
Retirement Age (years)	58

Withdrawal rates: Age related and past experience

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

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

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:	As at March 31, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	0.31
Interest cost	0.02
Current service cost	0.29
Benefits paid	-
Actuarial loss/ (gain)	(0.11)
Closing defined benefit obligation	0.51



Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022  
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Balance sheet</b>	
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(0.51)
<b>Plan liability</b>	<b>(0.51)</b>
	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Expenses recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss</b>	
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.02
Current service cost	0.29
<b>Net benefit expense</b>	<b>0.31</b>
	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Actuarial (gains) / losses recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from change in demographic assumption	-
Actuarial loss arising from change in financial assumption	(0.02)
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from experience adjustment	(0.09)
<b>Total expense/ (income) recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(0.11)</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 5.92 years.

The Company expects to pay INR 0.65 in contribution to its defined benefit plans in 2022-23.



**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022**  
**(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)**

**(b) Defined contribution plan**

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

	As at March 31, 2022
Employers' contribution to employees' provident fund	1.34
Employers' contribution to employees' state insurance	-
	<b>1.34</b>

**(c) Code on Social Security, 2020**

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

**25 Commitments and contingencies**

**a. Capital and other commitments**

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

**b. Contingent liabilities**

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

**26 Related party transactions**

**(i) Names of related parties and related party relationship**

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

**Ultimate holding company**

Asiya Capital Investments Company, Kuwait

**Holding Company**

ACIC Mauritius 1

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

**Fellow subsidiaries**

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

**Enterprise having significant influence**

ACIC Mauritius 2

**c) Transactions with related parties (As certified by the management)**

	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Parent Company</b>	
-Duet India Hotels ( Ahmedabad ) Pvt Ltd	7.86
-Duet India Hotels ( Pune) Pvt Ltd	4.20
-Duet India Hotels (Jaipur) Private Limited	(2.00)
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	(0.80)
<b>Reimbursement of expenses</b>	
<b>Fellow Subsidiary company</b>	
-Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	6.47
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	20.99





**Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Preliminary Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022**  
**(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)**

<b>Interest Receivable assigned during the year</b>	
Fellow Subsidiary company	
-Duet India Hotels (Ahmedabad) Private Limited	7.86
-Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	5.60
<b>Licence Fees (excluding GST)</b>	
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	1.20
-Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	0.90
<b>Food and Beverage Sales (excluding GST)</b>	
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	19.26
<b>Intercompany Interest paid</b>	
-Duet JKM India Hotels (Indore) Private Limited	0.37
<b>Intercompany deposit received back</b>	
-Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	3.70
<b>As at</b>	
<b>March 31, 2022</b>	
<b>d) Balances outstanding at the end of the year</b>	
<b>Distribution by Ultimate Parent Company</b>	
-Duet India hotels ( Hyderabad ) Pvt Ltd	46.00
-Duet India Hotels ( Chennai ) Pvt Ltd	15.80
-Duet India Hotels ( Ahmedabad ) Pvt Ltd	9.50
-Duet India Hotels ( Jaipur ) Pvt Ltd	13.11
-Duet India Hotels ( Bangalore ) Pvt Ltd	222.40
<b>Equity component of intercompany borrowings</b>	
-Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited	18.90
<b>Financial Assets</b>	
<b>Loans</b>	
-Duet India Hotels (Ahmedabad) Private Limited	1.76
-Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited	2.03
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	3.13
-Duet India Hotels (Jaipur) Private Limited	2.25
-Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	0.40
<b>Other current liabilities</b>	
<b>Interest payables on intercompany deposit</b>	
-Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited	0.93
<b>Trade Payables</b>	
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited (net)	8.05
-Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	2.69



**27 Operating segments**

The management of the Company reviews the specific performance of its respective hotel properties. However, since all the restaurants have similarity in terms of products and services, customer classes, method of providing services and the regulatory environment, the individual restaurants qualify for aggregation. Thus, the management has considered aggregating all the restaurants as one reportable operating segment. Accordingly, the figures appearing in these financial statements relate to the Company's single operating segment.

**A. Information about products and services**

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

**B. Information about geographical areas**

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

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

**C. Information about major customers (from external customers)**

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

**28 Fair values**

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

	Note	Carrying value		Fair value	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>					
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
(i) Trade receivables	6(a)	17.06	16.71	17.06	16.71
(ii) Loans	7(b)	9.57	26.33	9.57	26.33
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6(c)	4.97	3.50	4.97	3.50
(iv) Other financial assets	6(d) &	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.40
<b>Total</b>		<b>31.99</b>	<b>46.94</b>	<b>31.99</b>	<b>46.94</b>
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>					
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
(i) Trade payables	11(a)	18.25	16.41	18.25	16.41
(ii) Lease liability	11	3.02	3.83	3.02	3.83
(iii) Other financial liabilities	11(b)	1.89	1.96	1.89	1.96
		<b>23.14</b>	<b>22.20</b>	<b>23.14</b>	<b>22.20</b>

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

**29 Fair value hierarchy**

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair value of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- (i) the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments; and
- (ii) the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

Details of significant unobservable inputs for measurement of fair values:

Non-current (security deposits) - Risk adjusted discount rate

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

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

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

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

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

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



**30 Financial risk management objectives and policies**

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

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

**1. Market risk**

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

**a. Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As at March 31, 2022 the Company has borrowings from related party. However, interest on the same had been waived off. Hence there is no interest rate risk.

**2. Credit risk**

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

**Trade receivables**

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

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 5(a). The Company does not hold collateral as security.

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

**Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach**

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

**3. Liquidity risk**

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

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

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

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	On demand Amount	< 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
				Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>							
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	18.23	18.23	-	1.37	16.86	-	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowing from related parties	0.93	0.93	-	0.93	-	-	-
Employee payables	0.96	0.96	-	0.96	-	-	-
Lease liability	3.02	3.02	-	0.32	0.35	1.75	-
	23.14	23.14	-	3.58	17.81	1.75	-
<b>As at April 1, 2021</b>							
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	16.41	16.41	-	0.67	15.74	-	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowing from related parties	1.31	1.31	-	1.31	-	-	-
Employee payables	0.65	0.65	-	0.65	-	-	-
Lease liability	3.83	3.83	-	0.32	0.95	2.57	-
	22.20	22.20	-	2.95	16.69	2.57	-



31. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSME Act, 2006

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
-Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	1.32	0.67
-Interest due on above	-	-
b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSME Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSME Act 2006.	-	-
d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSME Act, 2006	-	-

32. Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure

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

33. Capital management

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

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

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
Borrowings (including interest accrued)	0.93	1.31
Less: Cash and cash equivalents including other bank balances	(4.92)	(3.50)
<b>Net debt (A)</b>	<b>(4.04)</b>	<b>(2.19)</b>
Equity (including other equity)	5.31	17.05
<b>Capital and net debt (B)</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>14.86</b>
<b>Gearing ratio ((A)/(B))</b>	<b>-31.0%</b>	<b>-15%</b>

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

(B) Particular of Loans Given

Type of Borrower	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% of total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loans outstanding	% of total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Loan to fellow subsidiary companies	316.38	100%	323.88	100%
	<b>316.38</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>323.88</b>	<b>100%</b>

All the loans are provided for on the instruction of centralised treasury team for the purpose of general business.

(C) Leases

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2022	1 April 2021
The company has applied Ind AS 116 details of which are as under:		
The Movement in Carrying value of Right of Use Assets During the year Ended 31 March 2022 is as follows:		
Balance Recognised at the Beginning	3.61	3.61
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	-
Depreciation	(0.55)	-
<b>Balance at the End</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>3.61</b>

The Movement in Lease Liabilities During the year Ended

31 March 2022 is as follows:

Balance Recognised at the Beginning	3.83	3.83
Additions	-	-
Finance Cost Accrued During the Period	0.40	-
Deletions	-	-
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(1.21)	-
<b>Balance at the End</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>3.83</b>



The Details of the Contractual Maturities of Lease Liabilities as at 31 March 2022 on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

up to One Year	1.26	1.23
One to Five Years	2.27	3.53
More than Five Years	-	-
	3.53	4.76

28. Ratio analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2022
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.19
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	NA
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	-
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	(0.22)
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	26.20
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	5.21
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	3.60
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	14.80
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	(0.03)
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before Interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	(0.44)
Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	-



36 Impact of COVID-19

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

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

37 Other Statutory Information

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

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

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

(iv) The Company 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).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As per our report of even date attached

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

Gaurav Lodha  
Partner  
Membership no. 507462

Place : New Delhi  
Date :

24 MAR 2023



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

Simranjeet Singh  
Director  
DIN: 08083337

Place: Gurugram  
Date :

24 MAR 2023



Tarun Kumar Mishra  
Director  
DIN: 09054019

Place: Gurugram  
Date :

24 MAR 2023