



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of GMR Hospitality Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

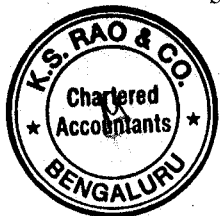
1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of M/s. **GMR Hospitality Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (Hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the company as at March 31, 2023, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion:

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon:

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



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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

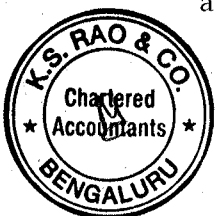
When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

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

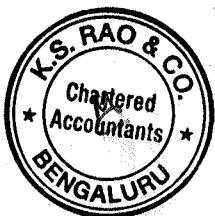
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements:

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an



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

9. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- (i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - (ii) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Provisions with respect to expressing an opinion under section 143(3)(i) of the Act is not applicable to the Company for the year.
 - (iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - (iv) 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.
 - (v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
10. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.



11. 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.
12. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has not paid any remuneration.

14. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in "Appendix - A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
- e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as directors in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.

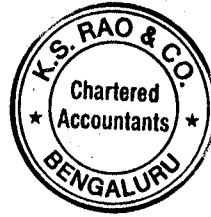


- f) Clause (i) of section 143(3) is not applicable pursuant to notification G.S.R 583(E) dated June 13, 2017 read with notification S.O.2218(E) dated July 13, 2017;
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. There are no pending litigation as on the Balance- Sheet date.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023.
 - iv.
 - i. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - ii. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - iii. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
 - v. During the year, the Company has not declared any dividend.
 - vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of



account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

For K.S. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 003109S



H.S. Gupta

Sudarshana Gupta M S

Partner

Membership No. 223060

UDIN No: 23223060BGXIQR8182

Place: New Delhi

Date: 24 May 2023

Appendix - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Appendix referred to in Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023, we report that:

- (i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets
 - (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE').
(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of PPE and right-to-use assets so to cover all the assets once every three years and to deal with material discrepancies identified on such verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company doesn't own any immovable property as on the balance sheet date.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder..
- (ii) (a) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

(b) As per the information and explanations provided to us, The Company has not availed loan towards working capital requirements in excess of five Crores on the basis of security of current assets and movable assets. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships, and granted unsecured loans to other parties and Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no loans, investments, guarantee and security which meets the requirements of section 185 and 186 of the Act and Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted



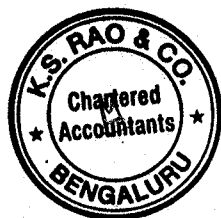
deposits and does not have any unclaimed deposits within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable.

- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company.
- (vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and according to the records as produced and examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, and there are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from date they become payable.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues in respect of income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, excise duty, cess which have not been deposited on account of dispute.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not availed any loan facility, hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;
- (c) During the year, the Company has not availed any term loan facility, accordingly, disclosure under clause 3(ix) (c) is not applicable.
- (d) During the year, the Company has not raised any funds on short term basis, hence, disclosure under clause 3(ix)(d) is not applicable.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) During the year, the Company has not raised moneys by way of rights issue to the existing shareholders and hence reporting on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment. Shares allotted by the Company on private placement are in accordance with Section 42 of the Companies



Act, 2013.

- (xi) (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the period.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) According to the information and explanations provided to us, during the year the company has not received any whistle blower complaints.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the books of account, provisions with respect to Internal Audit are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) is not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, the company is not conducting any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by RBI. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information explanation provided to us, the group has one CIC as a part of its group.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses during the financial year amounting to Rs. 107.03 Lakhs.



- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For K.S. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 003109S

M.S. Gupta

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership No. 223060
UDIN No: 23223060BGXIQR8182

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 May, 2023



GMR Hospitality Limited (CIN U55101HR2022PLC105440)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

	Note No.	For the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
Income		
Revenue from operations	18	450.85
Other income	19	12.94
Total income		463.79
EXPENSES		
Cost of materials consumed	20	133.57
Purchases of stock-in-trade	21	2.74
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	22	(1.90)
Employee benefits expense	23	175.33
Finance costs	24	0.03
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	7.50
Concession fees		101.08
Other expenses	26	159.97
Total expenses		578.32
(Loss) before tax		(114.53)
Pre-operations costs incurred		
Salaries, wages and bonus		2.02
Legal & professional expenses		0.55
Rate & taxes		9.29
Travelling & conveyance expenses		14.04
Total		25.89
(Loss) before tax		(114.53)
Tax expense		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		(28.81)
Total tax		(28.81)
(Loss) for the period		(85.72)
Other comprehensive income		
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans		-
Income tax effect		-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		(85.72)
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of Rs. 10 each]		
Basic, computed on the basis of (loss) for the period attributable to equity holders of the Company	28	(1.78)
Diluted, computed on the basis of (loss) for the period attributable to equity holders of the Company	28	(1.78)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2b	

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

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

As per our report of even date
For K.S. Rao & Co.
Firm Registration Number : 003109S
Chartered Accountants

M.S. Rao
Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no.: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24' 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hospitality Limited

Gadi Radha Krishna Babu
Director
DIN: 02390866
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24' 2023

Rajesh Kumar Arora
Director
DIN: 03174536
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24' 2023



GMR Hospitality Limited (CIN U55101HR2022PLC105440)
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

	Note No.	31 March 2023
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3	333.17
Capital work-in-progress	4	142.64
Intangible assets	3a	6.98
Financial assets	5	10.00
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	28.81
Other non-current assets	7	146.59
Income tax assets (net)	6	1.18
Total non-current assets		669.37
Current assets		
Inventories	8	20.24
Financial assets		
i. Investments		-
i. Trade receivables	9	4.47
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	10	447.87
iii. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10a	-
iv. Other financial assets	5	23.21
Other current assets	7	12.84
Total current assets		508.63
Total assets		1,178.00
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	11	810.00
Other equity	12	(85.72)
Total equity		724.28
LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
i. Borrowings	13	-
ii. Other financial liabilities	14	-
Provisions	15	4.93
Other non-current liabilities	16	-
Total non-current liabilities		4.93
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
i. Borrowings	13	-
ii. Trade payables		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	17	26.56
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	214.69
iii. Other financial liabilities	14	171.08
Provisions	15	0.12
Other current liabilities	16	36.34
Total current liabilities		448.79
Total liabilities		453.72
Total equity and liabilities		1,178.00
Summary of significant accounting policies	2b	

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

This is the balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

As per our report of even date
For K.S. Rao & Co.
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 003109S
Chartered Accountants

Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no.: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24' 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hospitality Limited

Gadi Radha Krishna Babu
Director
DIN: 02390866
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24' 2023

Rajesh Kumar Arora
Director
DIN: 03174536
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24' 2023



GMR Hospitality Limited (CIN U55101HR2022PLC105440)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
 (All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital:

Authorised :

1,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount
Opening at the beginning of the period	-	-
Issued during the period	8,100,000	81,000,000
Closing at the end of the period	8,100,000	81,000,000

b. Other equity

	Reserve and surplus	Total
At 1 April 2022	-	-
(Loss) for the period	(85.72)	(85.72)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	(85.72)	(85.72)
At 31 March 2023	(85.72)	(85.72)

* Other comprehensive income represents remeasurement of the defined benefit plans (net of tax).

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

As per our report of even date

For K.S. Rao & Co.

Firm Registration Number : 003109S

Chartered Accountants

M.S.S. Gupta

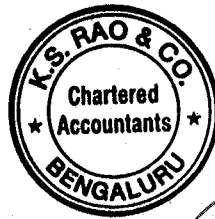
Sudarshana Gupta M S

Partner

Membership no.: 223060

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 24' 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 GMR Hospitality Limited

Gadi Radha Krishna Babu

Director

DIN: 02390866

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 24' 2023

Rajesh Kumar Arora

Director

DIN: 03174536

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 24' 2023

GMR Hospitality Limited (CIN U55101HR2022PLC105440)
Statement of unaudited statement of cash flows for the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023

	(In Rs. Lakhs)
	For the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023 (Unaudited)
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
(Loss) before tax	(114.53)
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7.50
Interest income from bank deposits	(12.00)
Operating (loss) before working capital changes	(119.03)
Movements in working capital :	
(Increase) in trade receivables	(4.47)
(Increase) in inventories	(20.24)
(Increase) in other financial assets and other assets	(46.05)
Increase in trade payables, other financial liabilities and other liabilities	285.93
Cash in operations	96.14
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(1.18)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	94.96
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress and capital	(468.91)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-
Movement in bank deposits (with maturity more than three months)	-
Purchase of current investments	-
Proceeds from sale of current investments	-
Interest received	11.82
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(457.09)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from term loans	-
Repayment of borrowings (including current maturities)	-
Interest paid	-
Other finance costs	-
Interim dividend paid on equity shares (including tax on dividend)	-
Proceeds from issue of shares	810.00
Net cash flow generated from financing activities (C)	810.00
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	447.87
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	447.87
Components of cash and cash equivalents	For the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
Cash on hand	3.00
Balance with banks:	
- On current accounts	44.87
- Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	400.00
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	447.87

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Information.

For K.S. Rao & Co.
Firm Registration Number : 003109S
Chartered Accountants

M.S.E. Cev
Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership no.: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24' 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hospitality Limited

Gadi Radha Krishna Babu
Gadi Radha Krishna Babu
Director
DIN: 02390866
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24' 2023



Rajesh Kumar Arora
Rajesh Kumar Arora
Director
DIN: 03174536
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24' 2023

1. Corporate information

GMR Hospitality Limited ('the Company') is a public limited company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 25 July 2022 under the Companies Act, 2013. GMR Airports Limited ('GAL') a subsidiary of GMR Airport Infrastructure Limited ('GIL'), holds majority shareholding in the Company. The company is primarily engaged in the business of managing and developing foods and beverage outlets at the locations at the GMR Goa International Airport Limited ('Airport'), Mopa, Goa. The Company's registered office is at BCCL Times Internet Building, 2nd Floor, Plot No. 391, Udyog Vihar Phase III, Gurugram, Haryana - 122016.

The audited Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company vide their Board Meeting dated 24 May 2023.

2.a. Basis of preparation and presentation

- (i) The Financial statements of the Company has been prepared as per the recognition and measurement principles of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.
- (ii) The Financial statements has been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities that have been measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period (as explained in accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
- (iii) The functional and presentation currency of the company is Indian Rupees ("Rs.") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates, and all values are rounded to nearest lakhs except otherwise indicated.

2.b Summary of significant accounting policies

i. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- a. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- b. Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- a. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- b. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d. There is no unconditional right or defer the settlement of the liability for atleast twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.



The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

ii. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below.

Sale of goods (Food, beverages, liquor, and others)

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the customer, which coincides with the point of delivery of the goods to the customer from restaurant delivery outlets, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods;
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

iii. Other income

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis and is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

iv. Foreign currencies

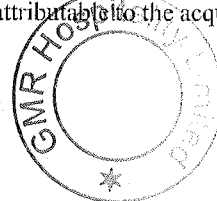
Monetary and non-monetary transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the date of the transactions or at an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction:

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities remaining unsettled on reporting date are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on reporting date. Gains/(losses) arising on account of realisation/settlement of foreign exchange transactions and on translation of monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign exchange gains / (losses) arising on translation of foreign currency monetary loans are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on net basis.

v. Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds including interest expense calculated using the effective interest method. Borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition



or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing cost includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

vi. Employee benefits

i) Short term employee benefits

Employee benefit liabilities such as salaries, wages and bonus, etc. that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the year in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting year and are measured at an undiscounted amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

ii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) defined contribution plans such as provident fund; and

(b) defined benefit plans such as gratuity.

Defined contribution plan

The Company pays contribution provident fund to the regulatory authorities as per local regulations and the Company has no further obligations once the payments have been made. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense when they are due. The Company's contributions to the schemes are expensed in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

Defined benefit Plans

Defined benefit plans of the Company comprise gratuity.

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The gratuity plan of the Company is unfunded.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting year on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation. This cost and other costs are included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in "other equity" in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from settlement or curtailments are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

vii. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.



Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period 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 relating to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates enacted at the reporting date.

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

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 liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. 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 realized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the probability of deferred tax asset.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or 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 deferred tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets levied by the same tax authorities.

viii. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated in the balance sheet at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct services, any other costs (net of Cenvat) directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for their intended use.

Subsequent expenditures related to an item of PPE are added to its carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriately only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

An item of PPE and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Leasehold improvements are being amortised over the period of 10 years or their useful life, whichever is shorter.

Depreciation on other property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, which is as follows:



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statement for the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023

Asset class	Years
Equipment	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	8 years
Computers-Server & networks	6 years
Computers- End user Devices	3 years
Smallware	3 years
Vehicles	8 years

The useful lives have been determined based on internal evaluation done by the management's expert which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting year.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/sold during the year.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of PPE are reviewed by management at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

Capital work-in-progress

Cost of PPE not ready for use as at the reporting date are presented as capital work-in-progress.

ix. Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired are recognised only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of assets can be measured reliably. The intangible assets are recorded at cost of acquisition including incidental costs related to acquisition and installation and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

Gain or losses arising from de recognition of other intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the other intangible asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Subsequent costs is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure on other intangible assets is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, as incurred.

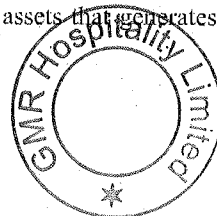
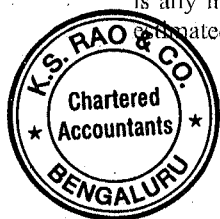
Amortisation methods and estimated useful life

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives of 6 years (finite) for softwares and 5-10 years (finite) for Franchise rights fee using the straight-line method. Amortisation is calculated on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/ disposed during the year.

Amortisation method and estimated useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

x. Impairment – Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication of impairment exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statement for the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023

inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating units (CGUs).

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

xi. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials and packing materials and stock-in-trade which comprises of groceries and food and beverages which are of perishable and non-perishable in nature and are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of first-in-first-out basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Provision is made for items which are expired/not likely to be consumed and other anticipated losses wherever considered necessary.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis at each reporting date.

xii. Provisions and contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

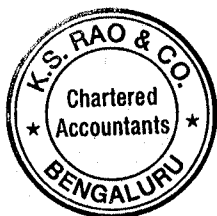
Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the entity. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet.

xiii. Earnings per share ('EPS')

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its equity shares.



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statement for the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

xiv. 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.

xv. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Recognition and initial measurement

All financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Classification

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the Company classifies financial assets in following categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset being 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting 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 (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset being 'debt instrument' is measured at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

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

A financial asset being equity instrument is measured at FVTPL.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

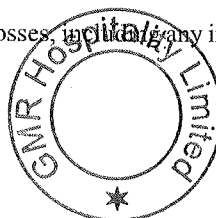
Subsequent measurement

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, if any. Interest income and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest income, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Derecognition

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 it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through Profit or Loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those financial assets are measured at lifetime ECL. The changes (incremental or reversal) in loss allowance computed using ECL model, are recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities

Recognition and initial measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through Profit or Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the liability.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities other than classified as FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

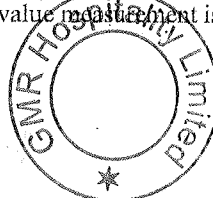
The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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 assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

xvi. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statement for the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023

transaction to sell an asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in these Ind AS Financial Information on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting year.

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

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investments in mutual funds, at fair value at each reporting date. Also, fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost is disclosed in Note 9.

xvii. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is considered to be the Board of Directors who makes strategic decisions and is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

xviii. Leases

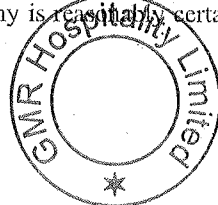
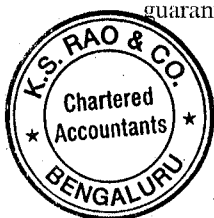
The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific assets and the management conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease.

(i) Where the Company is the lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right- of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company may adopt the incremental borrowing rate for the entire

portfolio of leases as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and



GMR Hospitality Limited

(CIN U55101HR2022PLC105440)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statement for the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023

payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease

liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

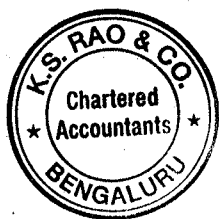
The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company has not elected the practical expedient for short term leases, which permits an adopter to not apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases with a remaining maturity of one year or less, and applied the Ind AS 116 to all leases, including short term leases.

(ii) Where the Company is the Lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Leases where the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals under operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.



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3. Property, plant and equipment

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Smallware	Total	Capital Work In progress
Cost or valuation								
At 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	205.69	116.79	0.67	7.96	-	9.47	340.58	142.64
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalised/ Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	205.69	116.79	0.67	7.96	-	9.47	340.58	142.64
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	(4.45)	(2.02)	-	(0.18)	-	(0.76)	(7.41)	-
Disposal / Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	(4.45)	(2.02)	-	(0.18)	-	(0.76)	(7.41)	-
Net book value as at 31 March 2023	201.24	114.77	0.67	7.78	-	8.71	333.17	142.64

3a. Intangible assets

Particulars	Franchisee Rights	Software	Total
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2022	-	-	-
Additions	5.02	2.04	7.06
At 31 March 2023	5.02	2.04	7.06
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 April 2022	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	(0.08)	(0.08)
At 31 March 2023	-	(0.08)	(0.08)
Net book value as at 31 March 2023	5.02	1.96	6.98

4. Capital Work In Progress (CWIP) ageing schedule ^{#5}

For Capital work in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given:

CWIP ageing schedule

31 March 2023

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project in progress	142.64	-	-	-	142.64
Project temporary suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	142.64	-	-	-	142.64

[#]The Company has no CWIP, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.^{#5}No project is temporarily suspended.

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5. Other financial assets

Particulars	Non-current 31 Mar 2023	Current 31 Mar 2023
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Non-current bank balances	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on bank deposits	-	0.18
Credit card collection receivable	-	1.68
Security deposit		
-Related party	-	19.00
-Other than related party	10.00	2.35
Total other financial assets	10.00	23.21

6. Income tax

Amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises:

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
Income tax expense:	
-Current tax	-
-Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-
Deferred tax expense	
Attributable to-	
-Deferred tax expense (credit)	(28.81)
Total income tax expense / (credit)	(28.81)

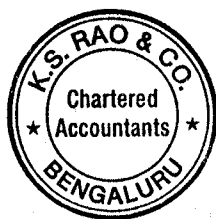
Tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
Deferred tax related to items recognized in OCI during the year	
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-
Income tax charged to OCI	-

Reconciliation of taxes to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before taxes is summarized below:

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
(loss) before tax	(114.53)
Tax using the Company's domestic applicable tax rate - 25.167%#	(28.82)
Tax effect of:	
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	0.01
Others	
Income tax expense for the year	(28.81)

The Company elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. Accordingly, the Company recognized Provision for Income Tax and measured its Deferred Tax Assets basis the rate prescribed in the said section and impact of the same was recognised in the year ended March 31, 2023.



Income tax assets (net):

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
Tax assets	
Income Tax paid	1.18
	<u>1.18</u>
Current tax liabilities	
Provision for Income tax	-
	<u>-</u>
Total income tax assets (net)	<u>1.18</u>

Deferred tax assets (net)

a. The tax effect of deferred tax assets and liabilities comprises of :

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(3.72)
Trade receivables	-
Employee related provisions and liabilities	1.27
Others	-
Losses as per books carryforward	31.26
Deferred tax assets (net)	<u>28.81</u>

b. Movement in deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) balances

Particulars	01 April 2022	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss credit/(charge)	Recognised in OCI	31 March 2023
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	(3.72)		(3.72)
Trade receivables	-	-		-
Employee related provisions and liabilities	-	1.27	-	1.27
Others	-	-		-
Losses as per books carryforward	-	31.26		31.26
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	<u>28.81</u>	-	<u>28.81</u>



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7. Other assets

Particulars	Non-current 31 Mar 2023	Current 31 Mar 2023
Capital advances		
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances to others	146.41	-
(A)	<u>146.41</u>	<u>-</u>
Advances other than capital advances		
Unsecured, considered goods		
Advances to suppliers	-	11.88
Prepayments	-	-
Employee Imprest	-	-
Advances to staff	-	-
(B)	<u>-</u>	<u>11.88</u>
Others		
Prepaid expenses	0.18	0.96
(C)	<u>0.18</u>	<u>0.96</u>
Less: Provision for doubtful balances		
(D)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other assets	<u><u>146.59</u></u>	<u><u>12.84</u></u>
(A+B+C+D)		

8. Inventories

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
(At cost or net realizable value whichever is lower)	
Raw materials and packing materials	18.34
Stock-in-trade	1.90
	<u>20.24</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year ended was Rs. 134.41 lakhs

9. Trade receivables

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise (Refer Note 3)	4.47
Considered doubtful	-
	<u>4.47</u>
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables (expected credit loss)	<u>4.47</u>

The carrying amount of trade receivables approximates their fair value, is included in Note 31.

The Company's exposure to credit risk, and allowances related to trade receivables is disclosed in Note 32.

No trade receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.

Note:**Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule**

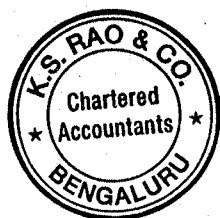
Particulars	Unbilled*	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
At 31 March 2023								
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	4.47	-	-	-	-	-	4.47
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for credit impaired trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	4.47	-	-	-	-	-	4.47

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
Balances with banks:	
- on current account	44.87
Cash on hand	3.00
Bank deposit with original maturity within 0 -3 months	400.00
	<u>447.87</u>

10a. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
Bank deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months	-
	<u>-</u>



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GMR Hospitality Limited (CIN U55101HR2022PLC105440)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

11. Equity share capital

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
a. Authorised	
Equity Shares	
1,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,000.00
Term Loan from a bank (Refer Note 1)	1,000.00
b. Issued, subscribed and paid up	
81,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	810.00
	810.00

c. Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
Equity shares issued, subscribed and paid up	
Shares at the beginning of the year	
- Issued during the year	8,100,000.00
Shares at the end of the year	8,100,000.00

d. Terms / rights attached to each classes of shares

The Company has only one class of equity share. The par value of the share is Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of the equity share is entitled to one vote per share and is entitled to dividend, declared if any. The paid up equity shares of the Company rank pari-passu in all respects, including dividend. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The interim dividend is declared by the Board of Directors. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

e. Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	Class of share	31 Mar 2023	
		Number of shares	%
GMR Airport Limited	Equity shares	5,670,000.00	70.00%
Travel Food Services Private Limited	Equity shares	2,430,000.00	30.00%

f. Details of shares held by Promoters:

As at 31 March 2023

Promoter name*	No. of shares at the beginning of the year (In lacs)	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year (In lacs)	% of total shares
GMR Airport Limited	-	56.70	56.70	70.00%
Travel Food Services Private Limited	-	24.30	24.30	30.00%
	-	81.00	81.00	100%

* Promoter here means promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013



GMR Hospitality Limited (CIN U55101HR2022PLC105440)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

12. Other equity

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
Reserves and surplus	(85.72)
	<u>(85.72)</u>

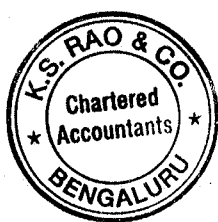
(i) Retained earnings

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	-
Add: for the year	(85.72)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>(85.72)</u>

(ii) Other comprehensive income- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	-
Add: Actuarial (losses) / gain on defined benefit plan for the year (net of tax) (Refer Note 30)	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>-</u>

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GMR Hospitality Limited (CIN U55101HR2022PLC105440)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

13. Financial liabilities: Borrowings

Particulars	Non-current 31 Mar 2023	Current 31 Mar 2023
Non-current borrowings		
Term Loan from a bank (Refer Note 1)	-	-
Current borrowings		
Term Loan from a bank	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-

Note:

1) The Company has been sanctioned Project Term loan limit of Rs. 2000 lakhs by HDFC Bank for the purpose of setting up best F&B outlets in MOPA airport, secured by (i) Exclusive charge on all current and future current assets of the company, (ii) Exclusive charge on all current and future movable fixed assets of the company and (iii) Exclusive pledge on shares held by GMR Airports Limited (19.6%) and Travel Food Services Private Limited (8.4%).

2) The Company has been sanctioned overdraft limit of Rs. 300 lakhs by HDFC Bank, secured by a same charge mentioned in above Note No. 1.

14. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Non-current 31 Mar 2023	Current 31 Mar 2023
Other financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Security deposit others	-	-
Interest accrued and not due on borrowings	-	-
Employees payable	-	3.29
Payable for property, plant and equipment	-	167.79
Total other financial liabilities	-	171.08

Note

Capital creditors Ageing schedule

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
At 31 March 2023							
(i) MSME (Note (A))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	167.79	-	-	-	167.79
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note (A) :

MSME vendors does not include the medium enterprise related vendors.

15. Provisions

Particulars	Non-current 31 Mar 2023	Current 31 Mar 2023
Provision for employee benefit		
Gratuity payable (Refer Note 30)	4.93	0.12
Compensated absences	-	-
	4.93	0.12

16. Other liabilities

Particulars	Non-current 31 Mar 2023	Current 31 Mar 2023
Statutory dues payable	-	36.34
Advance from customer	-	-
Total other liabilities	-	36.34

17. Trade payables

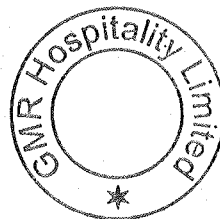
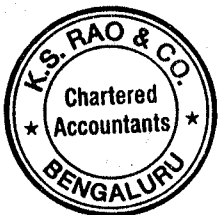
Particulars	31 Mar 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	26.56
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	214.69
-Payable for purchases	78.76
-Payable for expenses	162.49
	241.25

Trade payables ageing schedule other than capital creditors

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
At 31 March 2023							
(i) MSME (Note (A))	-	-	26.56	-	-	-	26.56
(ii) Others	144.07	-	75.57	-	-	-	219.64
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note (A) :

MSME vendors does not include the medium enterprise related vendors.



GMR Hospitality Limited (CIN U55101HR2022PLC105440)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts are in Rs, lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

18. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
Sale of foods and beverages	450.85
Other operating income	-
- Sales Incentives	-
- Cash Incentive	-
	<u>450.85</u>

Disclosure in terms of Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customer

Contract Balances

Particulars	31 March 2023
Receivables:	
-Non Current (Gross)	-
-Current (Gross)	4.47
-Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	-

Contract Assets

Advance from Customers

19. Other Income

Particulars	For the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
Interest income on:	
- Bank deposits	12.00
- Other financial assets	-
Interest on income tax refund	-
Profit on sale of current investments	-
Unrealised gain on investments	-
Net gain on foreign exchange fluctuations	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-
Provision no longer required written back	-
Provision for doubtful debts written back	-
Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back (net)	-
Provision of decommission cost written back	-
Miscellaneous income	0.94
	<u>12.94</u>

20. Cost of material consumed

Particulars	For the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
Opening stock of raw material and packing materials	-
Add: Purchases	151.91
Less: Closing stock of raw material and packing materials	18.34
	<u>133.57</u>

21. Purchase of stock-in-trade*

Particulars	For the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
Food and beverages	2.74
	<u>2.74</u>

22. Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade *

Particulars	For the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
Opening inventory of stock-in-trade	-
Closing inventory of stock-in-trade	1.90
	<u>(1.90)</u>

* The Company is in the business of food and beverages and accordingly, deals in numerous items such as groceries, eatables, consumables, beverages etc. Keeping in view the nature of industry and vast number of items, it is not practical for the Company to give item wise break up of different types of products.



23. Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	For the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
Salaries and other allowances	136.37
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 30)	11.74
Gratuity (Refer Note 30)	5.05
Staff welfare expenses	22.17
	<u>175.33</u>

24. Finance costs

Particulars	For the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
Interest on term loan	-
Interest on statutory dues	-
Interest others	-
Other charges	0.03
	<u>0.03</u>

25. Depreciation and amortisation expense

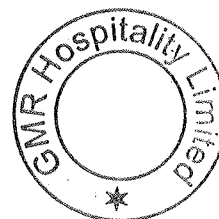
Particulars	For the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
Depreciation of tangible assets(Refer Note 12)	7.42
Amortisation of intangible assets(Refer Note 12a)	0.08
	<u>7.50</u>

26. Other expenses

Particulars	For the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
Marketing fund charge	5.32
Royalty	5.11
Business Promotion	0.13
Management fees	7.98
IT maintenance charges	6.82
Legal and professional	5.88
Payment to auditors (including Goods and Services Tax)*	0.59
Airport service charges	4.65
Electricity and water charges	12.83
Gas charges	1.87
House keeping	4.42
Staff Accommodation and local conveyance	51.83
Travelling expenses	26.50
Consumables	7.54
License fees	0.32
Rates and taxes	9.41
Repairs and maintenance:	
- computer	0.10
- building	-
- equipment	1.28
- others	0.11
Communication	0.01
Printing and stationery	1.74
Advertisement Expenses	0.86
Collection charges	2.76
Miscellaneous expenses	1.91
	<u>159.97</u>

Remuneration to Auditor*

	For the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
As auditor	
Statutory audit of Company	0.30
Limited Reviews	0.29
	<u>0.59</u>



27. Earnings per share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the (loss) attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the period from 25th July 2022 to 31st March 2023
(loss) attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted earnings: (A)	(85.72)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (B)	8,100,000
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (C)	8,100,000
Basic earnings per share (Rs.) (A/B)	(1.78)
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.) (A/C)	(1.78)
Nominal value per share (Rs.)	10.00

28. Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

There is a Nil contingent liabilities.

29. Capital commitments

Particulars	31 Mar 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	472.80

30. Other commitments

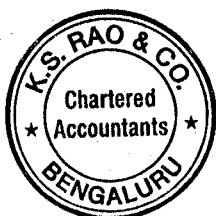
As per the license agreement executed between GMR Airports Limited (GAL) and GMR Hospitality Limited dated 29th December' 2022 , GMR Hospitality Limited shall pay the interest free refundable security deposit amount of Rs. 500 lacs and company is liable to pay concession fee @19% of revenue during the tenure of the agreement.

31. Early Termination of contract with GAL

The Government of Goa ("GoG") and GMR Goa International Airport Limited ("GGIAL") have entered into a Concession Agreement ("Concession agreement") on November 08, 2016 pursuant to which GGIAL has been awarded an exclusive concession by the Government of Goa for development of greenfield airport at MOPA in the State of Goa ("Airport") being developed by GGIAL on a designed , build , finance , operate, maintain and transfer basis through public private partnership mode.

GGIAL in order to grant a master license for the design, development, operation and management of Non-Aero Facilities and Services at the Airport issued a Request For Proposal ("RFP") dated September 09, 2021 to the interested parties and after evaluation of the bids in response to RFP, GGIAL declared GAL as the successful bidder and signed a Master Services Licence Agreement, dated 15th September' 2021 with GAL ("Master Services License Agreement") for providing all the design, development, operation and management of Non-Aero Facilities and Services at the Airport.

As we understand, the master concession agreement is subject clearance from Government of Goa which was not given and the Government has directed GGIAL to cancel the existing master concession agreement and freshly bid the contract. However as per the terms of agreement executed between the company and GAL on early termination of the contract , GAL is liable to purchase capital expenditure incurred by the company at fair value determined as per the terms of the agreement.



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32. Employee benefit obligations

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

Defined contribution plan

The Company pays provident fund contributions to the appropriate government authorities at rate specified as per regulations.

An amount of Rs. 9.49 lakhs has been recognised as an expense in respect of the Company's contribution to Provident Fund deposited with the relevant authorities and has been shown under Employee benefits expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Defined benefit plan - gratuity unfunded

The Company operates gratuity plan wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to 15 days of total basic salary last drawn for each completed year of service. Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees of the Company on retirement, separation, death or permanent disablement, in terms of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The following table sets out the status of the defined benefit plan as required under Ind-AS 19 - Employee Benefits:

(i) Changes in present value of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	31 March 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the period	-
Current service cost	5.05
Interest expense	-
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	5.05
Actuarial loss / (gain) on obligation arising from change in experience adjustment	-
Actuarial (Gain) / loss on obligation arising from change in financial assumptions	-
Actuarial (Gain) / loss on obligation arising from change in demographic adjustment	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) recognised in OCI	-
Benefit paid	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the period	5.05

(ii) Amount recognised in the Balance sheet:

Particulars	31 March 2023
Defined benefit obligation	5.05
Benefit liability	5.05

Particulars	31 March 2023
Current	0.12
Non-current	4.93



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32. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

(iii) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	31 March 2023
Economic assumptions	
Discount rate %	7.39
Salary growth rate %	5.50
Demographic assumptions:	
Retirement age (years)	60
Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2012-14)
Withdrawal rate:	
upto 30 years	5%
From 31 to 44 years	3%
Above 44 years	2%

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Particulars	31 March 2023
Discount rate	
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 0.50% increase in discount rate	(0.38)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 0.50% decrease in discount rate	0.43
Salary escalation rate	
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 0.50% increase in discount rate	0.43
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 0.50% decrease in discount rate	(0.39)

The sensitivity analysis are based on a change in above assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. The changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year) has been applied, as has been applied when calculating the provision for defined benefit plan recognised in the Balance Sheet.

The method and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous years.

Risk exposure

The defined benefit plan is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Change in discount rates: A decrease in discount yield will increase plan liabilities.

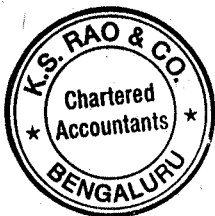
Mortality table: The gratuity plan obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in plan liabilities.

(v) Defined benefit liability

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 18.56 years. The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 March 2023	0.12	0.09	0.31	4.53	5.05

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33. Fair value measurements and financial instruments**a. Financial instruments- by category and fair value hierarchy**

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Note no.	Carrying value				Fair value measuring using		
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-	447.87	447.87	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables		-	-	4.47	4.47	-	-	-
Other financial asset		-	-	33.21	33.21	-	-	-
Investment in mutual funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets		-	-	485.55	485.55	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings (including current maturities)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables		-	-	241.25	241.25	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-	171.08	171.08	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities		-	-	412.33	412.33	-	-	-

b. Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial statements that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to 3, as described below :-

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1):

This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities. This category consist of investment in quoted equity shares, and mutual fund investment.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2):

This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and financial liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and financial liabilities, measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair value are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The Company's borrowings have been contracted at floating rates of interest, which resets at short intervals. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) approximates fair value.

Short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value. The carrying value of bank deposits (due for more than twelve months from their reporting date) and interest accrued but not due on such bank deposits, approximates the fair values as on the reporting date.

Fair value of mutual funds is determined based on the net asset value of the funds.

There has been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the period ended 31 March 2023.

Valuation processes

The finance department of the Company performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes. This team reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer. Discussions on valuation and results are held between the Chief Financial Officer and team at least once every quarter. The Board of Directors periodically reviews the process on macro level.



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34. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ;
- Market Risk - Interest rate

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors of the Company has formed a risk management policy to frame, implement and monitor the risk management plan for the Company. The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing the risk management policies and ensuring its effectiveness.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company to set appropriate risks limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes and the Company's activities.

As per the policy, Board monitors compliance with Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company.

(i) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the balance sheet

Particulars	31 March 2023
Trade receivables	4.47
Cash and cash equivalents	447.87
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-
Investments	-
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	33.21

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Since the Company's major sales are in cash at the food outlets, thus the Company's exposure to credit sale is very low i.e. credit sales consist of very low portion of total sales. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. The Company does monitor the economic environment in which it operates. The Company manages its Credit risk through continuously monitoring of credit worthiness of its customers.

On adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account available internal credit risk factors such as the Company's historical experience of customers. Based on the business environment in which the Company operates, management considers that the trade receivables (other than receivables from government parties and related parties), are in default (credit impaired) only if the payments are more than 90 days past due however the Company based upon past trends determine an impairment allowance for loss on receivables outstanding for more than 180 days past due to the extent where the Company is certain that the amount is not recoverable.

Trade receivables include dues primarily from airlines and a party which are fragmented and are not concentrated to individual customers. Trade receivables are relating to revenue generated from sale to airlines of Rs. 4.47 lakhs. Trade receivables are generally realised within the credit period.

As on 31 March 2023, the company do not have any trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk or credit impaired.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables (net) is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2023
Unbilled	-
Not due	4.47
1-90 days past due	-
91 to 180 days past due *	-
More than 180 days past due #	-
	4.47

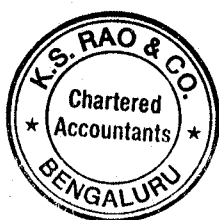
* The Company believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 90 days are still collectible in full, as it is receivable from government parties and related parties.

The Company based upon past trends determine an impairment allowance for loss on receivables outstanding for more than 180 days past due after considering the subsequent payment.

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances for the year ended 31 March 2022 was insignificant and hence the same has not been recognised.

Movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables :

Particulars	31-Mar-23
Balance at the beginning of the period	-
Amount provided during the period	-
Balance at the end of the period	-



34. Financial risk management (continued)**(ii) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets. The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company believes that its liquidity position, including total cash and bank balances (including bank deposits) of Rs. 447.87 lakhs anticipated future internally generated funds from operations, and its fully available, revolving undrawn credit facility (funded) of Rs. 300 lakhs will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business. However, if liquidity needs were to arise, the Company believes it has access to financing arrangements, value of unencumbered assets, which should enable it to meet its ongoing capital, operating, and other liquidity requirements. The Company will continue to consider various borrowing to maximize liquidity and supplement cash requirements as necessary.

The Company's liquidity management process as monitored by management, includes the following:

- Day to day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.
- Maintaining diversified credit lines.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and includes interest accrued but not due on borrowings.

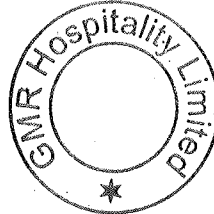
Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		0-1 years	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
31 March 2023					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	241.25	241.25	-	-	241.25
Security deposit received	-	-	-	-	-
Current maturities of borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued and not due on borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
	241.25	241.25	-	-	241.25

(iii) Market Risk - Interest rate

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



35. Related party disclosures

a. List of related parties and nature of relationship:

(i) Holding Company

GMR Airports Limited

(ii) Entity exercising joint control

Travel Food Services Private Limited

Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited

(iii) Fellow Subsidiary

GMR Goa International Airport Limited

(iii) Key Managerial Personnel [KMP]

Varun Sunil Kapur

Rajesh Arora

Gadi Radha Krishna Babu

b. Transactions with related parties during the year:

Party Name (Nature of Relationship)	Nature of transaction	31 March 2023
Travel Food Services Private Limited (Entity exercising joint control)	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure paid by related party	211.61
	Reimbursement of other expenses paid by related party	12.63
	Trade payables	7.36
	Infusion of Equity share capital	243.00
	Payable against others	26.91
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (Entity exercising joint control)	Trade Payable	1.57
	Reimbursement of other expenses paid by related party	4.46
GMR Goa International Airports Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	Airport Service Charges	4.65
	Electricity & Water charges	12.83
	Gas charges	1.87
GMR Airports Limited (Holding Company)	Reimbursement of Incorporation expenses	2.36
	Infusion of Equity share capital	567.00
	Concession Fees	101.08

d. Outstanding balances

Related party (Nature of Relationship)	Nature of transaction	31 March 2023
Travel Food Services Private Limited (Entity exercising joint control)	Reimbursement of other expenses paid by related party	12.55
	Trade Payables	0.12
	Payable against others	34.15
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (Entity exercising joint control)	Trade Payables	1.57
	Reimbursement of other expenses paid by related party	4.46
GMR Goa International Airports Limited (Entity exercising joint control)	Trade Payables	10.29
GMR Airports Limited (Holding Company)	Payable against Incorporation expenses	2.36
	Trade Payables	40.19

Footnote:

All the transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and are within ordinary course of business.

36. Additional regulatory disclosures

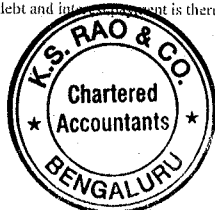
a) The following are analytical ratio for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Note	31 March 2023
(i) Current ratio -	(i)	1.13
(ii) Debt equity ratio -	(ii)	-
(iii) Debt Service Coverage Ratio -	(iii)	-
(iv) Return on equity ratio (%) -	(iv)	-11.83%
(v) Inventory Turnover ratio -	(v)	22.28
(vi) Trade receivables turnover ratio -	(vi)	100.86
(vii) Trade payables turnover ratio -	(vii)	0.64
(viii) Net capital turnover ratio -	(viii)	7.53
(ix) Net profit ratio (%) -	(ix)	-19.01%
(x) Return on capital employed ratio (%) -	(x)	-11.95%
(xi) Return on investment ratio (%) -	(xi)	3.00%

Reasons for variance

Since there is no comparative figure available, we are unable to comment on it.

Since there is no debt and interest payment is there due to no disbursement taken during the year from HDFC Bank, we are not able to comment on the ratio.



Notes :

(i) Current ratio = Current Assets / current liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2023
Inventories	20.24
Investments	-
Trade receivables	4.47
Cash and cash equivalents	447.87
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-
Other financial assets	23.21
Other current assets	12.84
Current Assets	508.63
Particulars	
Borrowings	-
Trade payables	241.25
Other financial liabilities	171.08
Provisions	0.12
Other current liabilities	36.34
Current Liabilities	448.79

(ii) Debt Equity ratio = Total Debt/ Shareholder Equity

Since there is no debt and interest payment is there due to no disbursement taken during the year from HDFC Bank, we are not able to comment open this ratio.

(iii) Debt Service Coverage ratio = Earnings available for debt service/ Debt service

Since there is no debt and interest payment is there due to no disbursement taken during the year from HDFC Bank, we are not able to comment open this ratio.

(iv) Return on Equity ratio = Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend (if any)/ Shareholder's Equity

(v) Inventory Turnover ratio = Revenue from operations/Average Inventory

(vi) Trade Receivables Turnover ratio = Revenue from operations/Average Accounts Receivables

(vii) Trade Payables Turnover ratio = Net credit purchases/Average Accounts Payable

(viii) Net Capital Turnover ratio = Revenue from operations/Working Capital

Particulars	31 March 2023
Inventories	20.24
Investments	-
Trade receivables	4.47
Cash and cash equivalents	447.87
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-
Other financial assets	23.21
Other current assets	12.84
Current Assets (a)	508.63
Borrowings	-
Trade payables	241.25
Other financial liabilities	171.08
Provisions	0.12
Other current liabilities	36.34
Current Liabilities (b)	448.79
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-
Current Liabilities(excluding current maturities)(b)	448.79
Working Capital c = a-b	59.84

(ix) Net Profit Ratio = Net Profit/ Net Sales

(x) Return on Capital Employed ratio = Earning before interest and after taxes/Capital Employed [Refer Note (C) below]

Note (C)

Particulars	31 March 2023
Share capital	810.00
Other equity	(85.72)
Less: Intangible assets and Goodwill	(6.98)
Tangible Net Worth	717.30
Total Debt	-
Deferred Tax Liability	-
Capital Employed	717.30

(xi) Return on Investment ratio = (Realised and Unrealised gain on Investment+Dividend + Interest)/ Average value of Investment

Trade payables	31 March 2023
Interest Income	12.00
Investment	400.00

Since there is no debt and interest payment is there due to no disbursement taken during the year from HDFC Bank, we are not able to comment open this ratio.

b) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

c) The Company does not having any charges or satisfaction, which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies, beyond the statutory period prescribed under the Companies Act 2013 and the rules made thereunder.

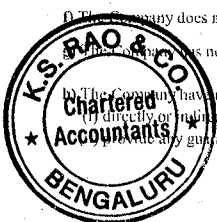
d) The Company has not entered into any transaction which has not been recorded in books of account, that has been surrender or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provision under the Income Tax Act 1961).

e) The Company has not been traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year.

f) The Company does not have any Benami property and further, no proceedings has been initiated or are pending against the Company, in this regard.

g) The Company has not entered into any transactions with struck off companies, as defined under the Companies Act 2013 and rules made thereunder.

h) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries), or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;



GMR Hospitality Limited (CIN U55101HR2022PLC105440)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

i) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:

- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

j) The Company has used borrowings from Banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

37. There are the Financials statements prepared by the Company for the first year ineorporation. Hence , disclosure of previous year figures are not applicable for the year.

As per our report of even date

As per our report of even date

For K.S. Rao & Co.

ICAI Firm Registration No. : 003109S

Chartered Accountants

Chartered Accountants

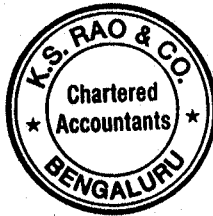
Sudarshana Gupta M S

Partner

Membership no.: 223060

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 24' 2023



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hospitality Limited**

Gadi Radha Krishna Babu

Director

DIN: 02890866

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 24' 2023



Rajesh Kumar Arora

Director

DIN: 03174536

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 24' 2023