

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India 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 audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Other Information

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 Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

The Director's report is not made available to us as at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.



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Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity 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 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our



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auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:



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- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 32 to the Ind AS financial statements;
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004


per **Yogender Seth**
Partner

Membership Number: 094524
UDIN: 23094524BGYICS7539



Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023

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Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 of “Report on other legal and regulatory requirements”

Re: Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited (“the Company”)

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

(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) during the year ended March 31, 2023. The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) The Company’s business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. During the year, the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) & (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases of withholding tax and many cases of goods and service tax. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	13,97,980	A.Y. 2015-16	CIT(A), Kolkata

Note: During the year/previous years, the Company has deposited Rs 2,80,000 under protest in connection with a dispute with income tax authorities.

- viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (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 loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) No fraud/ material fraud by the Company or no fraud / material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. (a) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 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. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- xiv. (a) The Company has implemented internal audit system on a voluntary basis which is commensurate with the size of the Company and nature of its business though it is not required to have an internal audit system under Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013.



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- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 40 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. (a) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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(b) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004



per Yogender Seth

Partner

Membership No.: 094524

UDIN: 23094524BGYICS7539



Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: August 29, 2023

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Annexure 2: To the Independent Auditor's report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements of Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements of Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023, in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Ind AS Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to Ind AS financial



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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weakness has been identified in the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements as at March 31, 2023:

The Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting was not operating effectively due to non-retention of documents supporting certain controls to demonstrate contemporaneous performance of such controls.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control with reference to Ind AS financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Explanatory paragraph

We also have audited, in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, the Ind AS financial statements of Yatra TG Stays Private Limited, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the related Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. This material weakness was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the March 31, 2023 Ind AS financial statements of Yatra TG Stays Private Limited and this report does not



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affect our report dated August 29, 2023, which expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Yogender Seth

Partner

Membership Number: 094524

UDIN: 23094524BGYICS7539



Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: August 29, 2023

Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	-	-
Right-of-use assets	38	-	-
Other non-current assets	6	1,361	1,361
Total non-current assets		1,361	1,361
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	432,259	303,372
Cash and cash equivalents	8	6,764	3,105
Other bank balances	9	4,287	5,701
Other financial assets	10	2	16
Other current assets	11	14,116	15,133
Total current assets		457,428	327,327
Total Assets		458,789	328,688
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	799	799
Other equity			
Share premium		39,301	39,301
Retained earnings		30,749	(10,460)
Total equity		70,849	29,640
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	13	357	459
Total non-current liabilities		357	459
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payable	14		
- Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,178	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		240,684	152,811
Other financial liabilities	15	12,352	15,285
Provisions	13	688	1,246
Other current liabilities	16	123,826	127,276
Current tax liabilities	17	7,855	1,971
Total current liabilities		387,583	298,589
Total liabilities		387,940	299,048
Total equity and liabilities		458,789	328,688
Summary of significant accounting policies			
2			

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

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

per **Yogender Seth**
Partner
Membership No: 094524

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Sabina Chopra
Director
(DIN:03612585)

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023

Manish Amin
Director
(DIN: 07082303)

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	207,899	116,558
Other income	19	1,597	2,798
Total income		209,496	119,356
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	20	19,999	30,360
Commission to affiliates	21	127,247	64,286
Depreciation and amortisation	22	-	-
Finance costs	23	80	121
Other expenses	24	6,715	8,328
Total expenses		154,041	103,095
Profit before tax		55,455	16,261
Tax expense			
Current tax expense	25	14,032	4,152
Total tax expenses		14,032	4,152
Profit for the year		41,423	12,109
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss (net of taxes) :			
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans, net of tax	26	214	356
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of taxes		214	356
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		41,209	11,753
Earnings per share (Face value of INR 10 each)			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	27	518.53	151.58
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

per **Yogender Seth**
Partner
Membership No.: 94524

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited**

Sabina Chopra

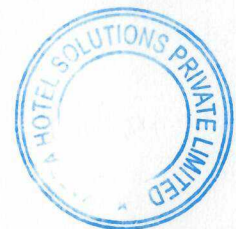
Sabina Chopra
Director
(DIN:03612585)

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023

Manish

Manish Amin
Director
(DIN: 07082303)

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	55,455	16,261
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-
Finance income	(232)	(275)
Liability no longer required to be paid	(1,365)	(2,212)
Share based payment expense	(90)	218
Provision (net) for doubtful debts and advances	799	123
Gain on termination/ rent concession of leases	-	(311)
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	54,567	13,804
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(129,686)	(143,338)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	91,506	(583)
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	(3,450)	122,602
Decrease in other non current assets	-	7,386
Decrease/ (increase) in other current assets	1,017	(4,634)
Increase/ (decrease) increase in provision	(874)	37
(Increase)/ decrease in other financials assets	-	1,458
(Decrease)/ increase in other financials liabilities	(2,933)	742
Net cash used in operations before tax	10,147	(2,526)
Payment/ Refund of taxes (net)	(8,148)	(1,620)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities	1,999	(4,146)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investment in term deposits	1,414	(227)
Interest received	246	275
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities	1,660	48
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Interest paid	-	-
Payment of sharebased payment	-	(421)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities	-	(421)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	3,659	(4,519)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,105	7,624
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6,764	3,105
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	-	3
Balances with banks		
On current account	6,764	3,102
Total cash and cash equivalents	6,764	3,105

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

Yogender Seth
Partner
Membership No: 94524

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Sabina Chopra Manish

Sabina Chopra
Director
(DIN:03612585)

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023

Manish Amin
Director
(DIN: 07082303)

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

	Equity Share Capital		Other Equity				Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
	No. of shares	Amount	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Deemed capital contribution by Ultimate Holding Company	Total other equity	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	79,886	799	39,301	(22,213)	-	17,088	17,887
Profit for the year	-	-	-	12,109	-	12,109	12,109
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	(356)	-	(356)	(356)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	11,753	-	11,753	11,753
Share-based payments (Refer Note 37)	-	-	-	-	218	218	218
Recharge by Ultimate Holding Company	-	-	-	-	(218)	(218)	(218)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	79,886	799	39,301	(10,460)	-	28,841	29,640
Profit for the year	-	-	-	41,423	-	41,423	41,423
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	(214)	-	(214)	(214)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	41,209	-	41,209	41,209
Share-based payments (Refer Note 37)	-	-	-	-	(90)	(90)	(90)
Recharge by Ultimate Holding Company	-	-	-	-	90	90	90
Balance as at March 31, 2023	79,886	799	39,301	30,749	-	70,050	70,849

Nature and purpose of reserves

1. Securities Premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

2. Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents cumulative profit of the Company. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

3. Deemed capital contribution by ultimate holding company

Deemed capital contribution by ultimate holding company is used to recognise the value of equity settled share based payment provided to employees and same is used for payments towards share based payment expense recharge by ultimate holding company.

Summary of significant accounting policies (Refer Note 2)

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

Yogender Seth
Partner
Membership No: 94524

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Sabina Chopra

Sabina Chopra
Director
(DIN:03612585)

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023

Manish

Manish Amin
Director
(DIN: 07082303)

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Computer and Peripherals	Office Equipment	Total
Gross carrying value			
At April 1, 2021	111	1	112
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustment	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	111	1	112
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustment	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	111	1	112
Accumulated Depreciation			
At April 1, 2021	111	1	112
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustment	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	111	1	112
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustment	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	111	1	112
Net carrying value			
At March 31, 2022	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	-	-	-

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Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

12. Share Capital

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Authorised share capital		
March 31, 2023: 80,000 (March 31, 2022: 80,000) equity shares of INR 10/- (March 31, 2022: INR 10/-) each.	800	800
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
March 31, 2023: 79,886 (March 31, 2022: 79,886) equity shares of INR 10/- (March 31, 2022: INR 10/-) each	799	799
	799	799

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

Equity shares	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	INR	No. of shares	INR
At the beginning of the year	79,886	799	79,886	799
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	79,886	799	79,886	799

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to cast one vote per share. Company has not paid any dividend during year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

Equity shares	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	INR	No. of shares	INR
Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited) (Holding Company) along with its nominee*	79,886	799	79,886	799

* Including one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Dhruv Shringi, one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Anuj Kumar Sethi, one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Manish Amin, one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Gautam Kaul, one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Sabina Chopra and one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Darpan Batra., as a nominee shareholder holding shares on behalf of and along with Yatra Online Limited as on March 31, 2023. (March 31, 2022 : Including one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Dhruv Shringi as a nominee shareholder holding shares on behalf of and along with Yatra Online Limited as on March 31, 2022)

d. Details of shareholders (as per the register of shareholders) holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity share of INR 10 each fully paid up				
Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited) (Holding Company) along with its nominee*	79,886	100.00%	79,886	100.00%

* Including one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Dhruv Shringi, one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Anuj Kumar Sethi, one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Manish Amin, one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Gautam Kaul, one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Sabina Chopra and one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Darpan Batra., as a nominee shareholder holding shares on behalf of and along with Yatra Online Limited as on March 31, 2023. (March 31, 2022 : Including one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Dhruv Shringi as a nominee shareholder holding shares on behalf of and along with Yatra Online Limited as on March 31, 2022)

e. Shareholding of promoters

March 31, 2023

Promoter Name	No of shares at the beginning of the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Equity share of INR 10 each fully paid up				
Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited) (Holding Company) along with its nominee*	79,886	79,886	100.00%	0.00%

March 31, 2022

Promoter Name	No of shares at the beginning of the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Equity share of INR 10 each fully paid up				
Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited) (Holding Company) along with its nominee*	79,886	79,886	100.00%	0.00%

* Including one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Dhruv Shringi, one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Anuj Kumar Sethi, one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Manish Amin, one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Gautam Kaul, one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Sabina Chopra and one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Darpan Batra., as a nominee shareholder holding shares on behalf of and along with Yatra Online Limited as on March 31, 2023. (March 31, 2022 : Including one equity share of INR 10/- each held by Dhruv Shringi as a nominee shareholder holding shares on behalf of and along with Yatra Online Limited as on March 31, 2022)



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

6. Other Non-current assets

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balances with statutory authorities*	1,361	1,361
Total	1,361	1,361

Balance with statutory authorities include INR 1,081 (March 31, 2022: INR 1,081) in respect of refund claim application with the service tax authorities and INR 280 (March 31, 2022: INR 280) in respect of mandatory pre-deposit required for income tax appeal proceedings in India.

7. Trade receivables

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade receivables		
Considered good-unsecured*	432,259	303,372
Credit impaired	180	153
Less: Allowance for credit impaired receivables	(180)	(153)
Total	432,259	303,372

*Includes due from related parties amounting to INR 400,905 (March 31, 2022: INR 268,296). Refer Note 33

1. The trade receivables primarily consist of amounts receivable from hotels and corporates customers pertaining to the transaction value.
2. There are no dues from directors or other officers of the Company, either severally or jointly with any other person or any trade or other receivables due from firms or private companies respectively, in which any director is a partner or a director.
3. The Company's exposure to credit and currency risk is disclosed in note 31.

The movement in the allowance for doubtful debts and amounts impaired in respect of trade, refund and other receivables during the year was as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	153	30
Provision accrued during the year	27	123
Balance at the end of the year	180	153



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)
Trade receivable ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2023						
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	432,256	3	-	-	-	432,259
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	3	101	72	4	180
Total	432,256	6	101	72	4	432,439
As at March 31, 2022						
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	303,356	16	-	-	-	303,372
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	16	133	4	-	153
Total	303,356	32	133	4	-	303,525

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
- Cash on hand	-	3
- Balances with bank:		
- on current accounts	6,764	3,102
Total	6,764	3,105

9. Other bank balances

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current		
At amortised cost		
Deposits with remaining maturity for 3-12 months*	4,287	5,701
Total	4,287	5,701

* Deposits are pledged against bank guarantee issued in favour of Hotel Beds, Agoda and guarantee given to HDFC bank towards corporate credit card.

10. Other financial assets

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
At amortised cost		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	2	16
Total	2	16

11. Other current assets

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advance to vendors*	15,116	13,231
Provision for doubtful advances	(2,580)	(1,781)
	12,536	11,450
Balances with statutory authorities**	1,362	1,362
Statutory dues receivable	-	2,059
Prepaid expenses	218	262
Total	14,116	15,133

*Advance to vendors primarily consists of amount paid to hotels for future bookings.

**Balance with statutory authorities include goods and service tax.

The movement in the allowance for doubtful advances:

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,781	1,781
Provisions accrued during the year	799	-
Amount written off during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	2,580	1,781



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Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

13. Provisions

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	501	1,060
Compensated absence	544	645
Total provisions	1,045	1,705
Non-current provisions	357	459
Current provisions	688	1,246
Total	1,045	1,705

Refer Note 28 for movement of provision for employee benefit

14. Trade Payables

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 35)	2,178	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	240,684	152,811
Total	242,862	152,811

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.

*Includes amount of INR 540 (March 31, 2022: INR 581) (refer note 33)

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables are disclosed in Note 31.

Trade payables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2023					
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,004	140	17	17	2,178
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	205,385	24,870	10,155	274	240,684
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	-	-	-	-	-
	207,388	25,010	10,172	292	242,862
As at March 31, 2022					
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	131,193	14,318	6,921	379	152,811
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	-	-	-	-	-
	131,193	14,318	6,921	379	152,811

15. Other financial liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current		
Due to employees	530	1,661
Deposits from affiliates and travel agents	11,822	13,624
Total	12,352	15,285

16. Other non-financial liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current		
Advance from customers*	120,257	127,276
Statutory dues payable**	3,569	-
Others	-	-
Total	123,826	127,276

*Includes payable to related parties INR 110,402 (March 31, 2022: INR 119,825) (Refer Note 33)

**Statutory dues payables include service tax, GST and other dues payable.

17. Current tax liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Income tax payable (net)	7,855	1,971
Total	7,855	1,971



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

18. Revenue from operations

18.1 Disaggregation of revenue

In the following tables, revenue is disaggregated by product type

Revenue by product types	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Commission from hotel booking	207,899	116,403
Other services	-	155
Total	207,899	116,558

18.2 Contract balances

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

Contract liabilities primarily relate to the consideration received from customers for travel bookings in advance of the Company's performance obligations which is classified as "advance from customers".

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advance from customer (Refer Note 18)	120,257	127,276
Total Contract liabilities	120,257	127,276

As at April 1, 2022, INR 127,276 (April 1, 2021 INR 5,446) of advance consideration received from customers for travel bookings was reported within contract liabilities, INR 8,054 (March 31, 2022: INR 66) of which was applied to revenue and INR Nil (March 31, 2022: INR Nil) was refunded to customers during the year ended March 31, 2023. As at March 31, 2023, INR 119,222 (March 31, 2022: INR 5,380) of advance consideration received from customers during the year, the related balance is INR 120,253 (March 31, 2022: INR 1,27,276).

19. Other income

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest income:		
- Bank deposits	232	275
Liability no longer required to be paid*	1,365	2,212
Gain on termination/ rent concession of leases (refer note 36)	-	311
Total	1,597	2,798

*Liability no longer required to be paid represent trade payables, that through the expiry of time, the Company does not consider any legal obligation.

20. Employee benefit expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Salaries and bonus	18,655	28,923
Contribution to provident and other funds	518	509
Staff welfare expenses	745	499
Gratuity expense (refer note 28)	171	211
Share based payment expenses (Refer Note 37)	(90)	218
Total	19,999	30,360

21. Commission to affiliates

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Commission to affiliates	127,247	64,286
Total	127,247	64,286

22. Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation (Refer Note 5)	-	-
Depreciation of right of use assets (refer note 36)	-	-
Total	-	-

23. Finance costs

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Bank charges	80	121
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 36)	-	-
Total	80	121



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

24. Other expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Rent	1,017	5,769
Rates & taxes	246	41
Repairs and maintenance - Others	420	19
Communication expense	146	135
Travelling and conveyance	318	17
Legal and professional fees*	3,610	2,103
Allowance for doubtful advances (refer note 11)	799	-
Bad debts written-off and allowance for credit impaired receivables (refer note 7)	27	123
Marketing and sales promotion expenses	68	44
Insurance	2	2
Foreign exchange loss (net)	48	53
Miscellaneous expenses	14	22
Total	6,715	8,328
*Includes payment to auditors		
As auditors		
Statutory audit	607	607
Tax audit	50	50
	657	657

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Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

25. Income taxes

a) The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2023 & 2022 are:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Tax Expense:		
Current income tax expense	14,032	4,152
Total income tax expense as reported in statement of profit and loss	14,032	4,152

b) Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by tax rate of each jurisdiction in which the Company operates:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit for the year	41,423	12,109
Income tax expense	14,032	4,152
Profit before tax	55,455	16,261
Expected tax expense at statutory income tax rate	13,957	4,093
Non deductible expenses	42	2
Change in unrecognised temporary differences	33	57
	14,032	4,152

b) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items :

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deductible temporary differences	1,453	1,350
Total	1,453	1,350

The deferred tax assets have not been recognized on deductible temporary differences of INR 5,774 (March 31, 2022: INR 5,563), as it is not probable that taxable profit will be available in near future against which these can be utilized. Tax loss and unabsorbed depreciation of INR Nil as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: INR Nil).

Pursuant to The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance), the tax rates have changed with effect from 1 Apr 2019, and the Company have adopted the revised tax rates from April 1, 2019 and the effective tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2023 is 25.17%. Also in accordance with Taxation Laws (Amendment) ordinance 2019, MAT provisions are not applicable.

26. Components of Other Comprehensive Income

The following table summarizes the changes in the accumulated balances for each component of accumulated Other Comprehensive Income attributable to

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Actuarial (gains)/losses on defined benefit plan:		
Remeasurement (gain)/ loss on defined benefit plan (refer note 28)	214	356
Total	214	356

27. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earning per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit or loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earning/ (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	41,423	12,109
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in computing basic/diluted earnings per share	79,886	79,886
Basic Earnings per share	518.53	151.58
Diluted Earnings per share	518.53	151.58

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Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

28. Employment benefit plan

a) Defined benefit plans

Particulars

Defined benefit plan
Liability for compensated absences
Total Liability

As at	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
501	1,060
544	645
1,045	1,705

The Company's gratuity scheme for its employees in India, is a defined benefit plan. Gratuity is paid as a lump sum amount to employees at retirement or termination of employment at an amount based on the respective employee's eligible salary and the years of employment with the Company. The benefit plan is partially funded. The following table sets out the disclosure in respect of the defined benefit plan.

The measurement date for the Company's defined benefit gratuity plan in each reporting year.

Movement in obligation

Present value of obligation at beginning of year

Interest cost
Current service cost
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation
-economic assumptions
-demographic assumptions
-Experience assumptions

Benefits paid

Present value of obligation at end of year

As at	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1,299	1,160
48	53
136	170
(21)	-
18	(108)
219	467
(943)	(443)
756	1,299

Movement in plan assets

Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year
Earning on assets
Actuarial gain on plan assets
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year

As at	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
239	224
13	12
3	3
255	239

Unfunded liability

Current
Non current

Unfunded liability recognized in statement of financial position

As at	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
144	601
357	459
501	1,060

Components of cost recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Current service cost
Net interest cost
Expected return on plan assets

For the year ended	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
136	170
48	53
(13)	(12)
171	211

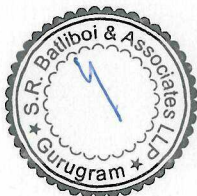
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Actuarial loss on obligation*

*Refer note 26 for the movement during the year

For the year ended	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
214	356

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Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
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28. Employment benefit plan (...contd.)

The principal actuarial assumptions used for estimating the group's defined benefit obligations are set out below:

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
Discount rate	7.10%	5.45%
Future salary increase	5.00%	5.00%
Average expected future working life (Years)	1.78	1.56
Expected rate of return on plan asset	5.45%	5.45%
Retirement age (Years)	58 years	58 years
Mortality table	IALM* (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM* (2012-14) Ultimate
Withdrawal rate (%)		
Ages		
Up to 30 years	31%	26%
From 31 to 44 years	61%	65%
Above 44 years	8%	9%

*Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate represents published mortality table used for mortality assumption.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is shown below:

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
a) Impact of the change in discount rate		
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(6)	(7)
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	7	8
b) Impact of the change in salary increase		
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	9	11
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(8)	(10)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. These analysis are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant and may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur

Category Wise breakup of Plan Assets

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
Pooled asset with Insurance Co.	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%

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

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
Year 1	399	840
Year 2	171	320
Year 3	134	119
Year 4	58	58
Year 5	27	23
Year 6-10	35	18
Total expected payments	824	1,378

b) Defined Contribution Plan

During the year, the Company has recognised the following amounts in Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer note 21)

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
Employers Contribution to Employees Provident Fund	511	504
Employers Contribution to Employees State Insurance	4	5
Employers Contribution to Labour Welfare Fund	3	-
	518	509

b) Code on social security, 2020

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective. Based on a preliminary assessment, the entity believes the impact of the change will not be significant.



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29. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into lines of business (LOBs) based on its products and services and has three reportable segments as mentioned below. The LOBs offer different products and services, and are managed separately because the nature of products and/ or methods used to distribute the services are different. For each of these LOBs, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) reviews internal management reports for making decisions related to performance evaluation and resource allocation. Thus, the CEO is construed to be the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM uses Adjusted Margin, a non IND AS measure, to assess segment profitability and in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Adjusted Margin is arrived at by (i) adding back customer inducement costs including customers incentives, customer acquisition cost and loyalty program costs, which are recorded as a reduction of revenue, and (ii) reducing service costs, from the 'Revenue as per IND AS - Rendering of services.'

Business segments

The primary reporting of the Company has been done on the basis of business segment. The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is 'Hotel booking'.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the management has made certain changes in the presentation of segment information, among other matters, to align with recent changes in the internal management reports. These changes include (a) presentation of Revenue as per Ind AS from rendering of services as starting point in the segment information instead of 'Segment revenue' (where segment revenue was arrived at after adding back customer inducement and acquisition cost to Revenue as per Ind AS), (b) change in manner of presenting non-reportable segments, (c) consequential changes in presentation of reconciliation, and (d) change in nomenclature of segment profitability measure from 'segment result' to 'Adjusted Margin.' The management has also made corresponding changes in the segment information for the years ended March 31, 2022. Apart from the revisions in the presentations and nomenclatures used, there is no change in the profitability measure that is used by the CODM for making decisions.

Information about Reportable Segments:

	Hotel		Others		Total	
	Year ended March 31		Year ended March 31		Year ended March 31	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenue as per IND AS - Rendering of services	207,899	116,403	-	155	207,899	116,558
Customer inducement and acquisition costs	1,639	317	-	-	1,639	317
Adjusted Margin	209,538	116,720	-	155	209,538	116,875
Other income					1,597	2,798
Customer inducement and acquisition costs (recorded as a reduction of revenue)					(1,639)	(317)
Personnel expenses					(19,999)	(30,360)
Commission to affiliates					(127,247)	(64,286)
Other operating expenses					(6,715)	(8,328)
Finance costs					(80)	(121)
Depreciation and amortization					-	-
Profit before tax					55,455	16,261
Tax expense					(14,032)	(4,152)
Profit for the year					41,423	12,109

Reconciliation of information on Reportable Segments to IND AS measures:

	Hotel		Others		Total	
	Year ended March 31		Year ended March 31		Year ended March 31	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenue as per IND AS - Rendering of services	209,577	116,720	-	155	209,577	116,875
Other Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	209,577	116,720	-	155	209,577	116,875

Geographical Information:

Given that Company's products and services are available on a technology platform to customers globally, consequently the necessary information to track accurate geographical location of customers is not available.

Non-current assets are disclosed based on respective physical location of the assets:

	Non-Current Assets*	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
India	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	-	-

*Non-current operating assets for this purpose consist of property, plant and equipment and right of use assets.

Major Customers

Considering the nature of business, customers normally include individuals and business enterprises. Further, none of the corporate and other customers account for more than 10% or more of the Company's revenues.

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Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
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30. Fair value measurement

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the

Fair values

The management assessed that the fair values of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalent, term deposits, trade payables and other liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial assets				
Assets carried at amortized cost				
Trade receivables	432,259	303,372	432,259	303,372
Cash and cash equivalents	6,764	3,105	6,764	3,105
Term deposits	4,287	5,701	4,287	5,701
Other financial assets	2	16	2	16
Total	443,311	312,194	443,311	312,194
Financial Liabilities				
Liabilities carried at amortized cost				
Trade payables	242,862	152,811	242,862	152,811
Other financial liabilities	12,352	15,285	12,352	15,285
	255,214	168,096	255,214	168,096

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Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited
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31. Financial risk management, objective and policies

The Company's activities are exposed to variety of financial risk; credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Company reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below :

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

The carrying amount of the financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
Trade and other receivables	432,259	303,372
Cash and cash equivalents (except cash in hand)	6,764	3,102
Total	439,023	306,474

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment.

The age of Trade and other receivables at the reporting date was:

	<u>As at March 31, 2023</u>			<u>As at March 31, 2022</u>		
	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Impairment</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Impairment</u>	<u>Net</u>
Less than 6 months	432,256	-	432,256	303,356	-	303,356
6 months to 1 year	6	3	3	32	16	16
1-2 years	101	101	-	133	133	-
2-3 years	72	72	-	4	4	-
More than 3 years	4	4	-	-	-	-
Total	432,439	180	432,259	303,525	153	303,372

Allowances for doubtful debts mainly represents amounts due from airlines, hotels and customers. Based on historical experience, the Company believes that no impairment allowances is necessary, except for as disclosed in Note 24, in respect of trade receivables.

Term deposits and bank balances

Balances with banks are managed by the Company's management in accordance with the approved policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the management on an annual basis. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

b) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the entity aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

The Company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The following tables set forth Company's financial liabilities based on expected and undiscounted amounts as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

<u>As at March 31, 2023</u>	<u>Carrying</u>	<u>Contractual</u>	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1 -5 Years</u>	<u>More than 5</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Cash Flows *</u>			<u>years</u>
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	242,862	242,862	242,862	-	-
Other financial liabilities	12,352	12,352	12,352	-	-
Total	255,214	255,214	255,214	-	-

<u>As at March 31, 2022</u>	<u>Carrying</u>	<u>Contractual</u>	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1 -5 Years</u>	<u>More than 5</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Cash Flows *</u>			<u>years</u>
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	152,811	152,811	152,811	-	-
Other financial liabilities	15,285	15,285	15,285	-	-
Total	168,096	168,096	168,096	-	-

*Represents Undiscounted cash flows of interest and principal

Based on the past performance and current expectations, the Company believes that the cash and cash equivalent and cash generated from operations will satisfy the working capital needs, funding of operational losses, capital expenditure, commitments and other liquidity requirements associated with its existing operations through at least the next 12 months. In addition, there are no transactions, arrangements and other relationships with any other person that are reasonably likely to materially affect or the availability of the requirement of capital resources.



Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Exposure arises primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currency and other currencies from the Company's operating, investing and financing activities.

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The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates. Any change in the exchange rate of USD against currencies other than INR is not expected to have significant impact on the Company's profit or loss. Accordingly, a 5% appreciation of the USD currency as indicated below, against the INR would have decreased/ increased profit by the amount shown below; this analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
5% strengthening of USD against INR	27	38
5% weakening of USD against INR	(27)	(38)

32. Commitment and contingencies

a) Contingent liabilities

i) Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of:

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
Income tax demand*	1,268	1,268
Service tax demand**	1,081	1,081
	<u>2,349</u>	<u>2,349</u>

*INR 1,268 (March 31, 2022: INR 1,268), represents show cause cum demand notices raised by Income Tax authorities. Based on evaluation Company believes that it is not probable that the demand will materialise and ,therefore, no provision has been recognised.

**INR 1,081 (March 31, 2022: INR 1,081) represents service tax refund claims filed with Assistant Commissioner of Service Tax, Kolkata for the period October 2012 to October 2013. The management believes that the likelihood of the refund claims going in favour of the Company is possible and, accordingly, has not considered any provision against this refund filed with department in the financial statements.

ii) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (cases where the possibility of any outflow in the settlement is remote):

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
Income tax demand*	129	129

INR 129 (March 31, 2022: INR 129) represents income tax demand for the period April 2014 to March 2015. The management believes that the likelihood of the case/appeal going in favor of the Company is probable and, accordingly, has not considered any provision against this demand in the financial statements.



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Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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33 Related party disclosure

Name of the related parties and related party relationship

a) Related parties where control exists

(i) Ultimate Holding Company:	Yatra Online, Inc.
(ii) Holding Company:	Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited)

(b) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Holding Company	Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited)
Fellow subsidiaries:	TSI Yatra Private Limited Yatra Corporate Hotel Solutions Private Limited Yatra TG Stays Private Limited Intech Hotel Solutions Private Limited Travel.co.in Ltd Yatra for Business Private Limited (formerly known as Air Travel Bureau Private Limited)
Associate of Holding Company	Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited

c) The following is the summary of transactions and balance outstanding with related parties for the year ended:

March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022

Ultimate Holding Company

Yatra Online, Inc.

Amount owed to related parties	540	581
Share based payment expense	(90)	218

Holding Company

Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited)

Sale transactions	343,503	150,391
Commission paid	29,336	13,636
Reimbursement of expenses	2,140	6,398
Amount owed by related parties	-	120,355
Amount owed to related parties	87,655	-

Fellow subsidiaries

TSI Yatra Private Limited

Sale transactions	146,872	79,146
Commission paid	13,383	7,025
Amount owed by related parties	211,132	61,879

Intech Hotel Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

Sale transactions	58,899	26,366
Commission paid	4,445	1,348
Amount owed by related parties	79,366	46,201

Yatra TG Stays Private Limited

Reimbursement of expenses	-	11,027
Amount owed to related parties	15,897	110,925

Travel.co.in Ltd

Sale transactions	2,148	994
Commission paid	87	72
Amount owed to related parties	6,851	8,900

Yatra for Business Private Limited (formerly known as Air Travel Bureau Private Limited)

Sale transactions	74,711	37,211
Commission paid	3,685	1,287
Amount owed by related parties	110,408	39,861

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2022: INR Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

34 Capital management



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For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise the shareholder's value.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to its interest-bearing loans, if any and borrowings that form part of its capital structure requirements.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

The Company monitors capital using a capital gearing ratio, which is debt divided by total equity.

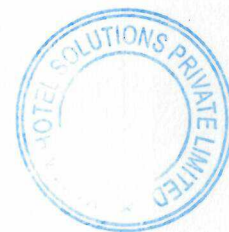
	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	(6,764)	(3,105)
Net debt	-	-
Equity share capital	70,849	29,640
Total Equity	70,849	29,640
Gearing ratio (Net debt / total equity + net debt)	0%	0%

35 Micro and small enterprises and medium enterprises disclosure

As per information available with the management, the dues payable to enterprises covered under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	2,178	-
The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	73	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 along with the amounts of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	73	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise.	-	-

This has been determined on the basis of responses received from vendors on specific confirmation sought by the Company in this regard.



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36 Leases

The Company has lease contracts of buildings used in its operations. Leases of buildings generally have lease terms upto 5 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets and some contracts require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance as of the beginning of the year	-	2,703
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	(2,703)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance as of the beginning of the year	-	3,014
Additions	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	-	-
Deletions	-	(3,014)
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current lease liabilities	-	-
Non-current lease liabilities	-	-
Total	-	-

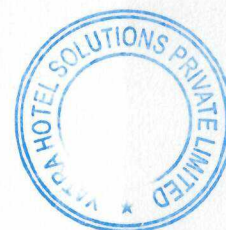
The following are the amounts recognised in the profit and loss:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use asset	-	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	-	-
Gain on termination/ rent concession of leases (Refer Note 19)	-	311
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	-	311

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities is as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Less than one year	-	-
One to five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	-	-

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Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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37 Share based payments

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
Expense arising from equity-settled Share-based payment transactions	(90)	218
Total expense arising from Share-based payment transactions	(90)	218

2016 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the "2016 Plan")

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the ultimate holding company pursuant to the "2016 Plan", granted 197,749 options to purchase ordinary shares of the ultimate holding company. Out of 197,749 options, 4,560 options were granted to the employees of the Company. These share options will vest over a period of four years in equal quarterly installments with first vesting on February 1, 2018 equivalent to one-sixteenth of the total number of stock options, with the last such vesting on November 1, 2021

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the ultimate holding company pursuant to the "2016 Plan", granted 466,100 to options to purchase ordinary shares of the ultimate holding company. Out of 466,100 options, 10,556 options were granted to the employees of the Company. These shares options will vest over a period of four years in equal quarterly installments, with first such vesting on January 1, 2021 equivalent to 1/16th of the total number of stock options and with the last such vesting on October 01, 2024.

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the year:

	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	Weighted average EP per share*	No. of shares	Weighted average EP per share*
Number of options outstanding at the beginning of the year	8,532	273.39	12,266	227.85
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	3,734	151.74
Expired during the year	2,445	366.07	-	-
Number of options outstanding at the end of the year	6,087	268.08	8,532	273.39
Vested and not exercised	3,844	328.59	4,346	390.56

* The weighted average exercise price per share is fixed in USD. The amount disclosed in INR are determined by multiplying exercise price per share in USD by exchange rate of INR 82.19 per USD as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 INR 75.87 per USD).

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31, 2023 was 5.33 years (March 31, 2022: 6.13 Years).

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the year was INR 164.38 to INR 821.90 (March 31, 2022: INR 390.60 to INR 758.70) determined based on the exchange rate as at the end of respective reporting period.

The weighted average share price each share of the ultimate holding company for exercise of options during the year ended March 31, 2023 INR 180.69 (March 31, 2022 INR 148.21).

The following tables list the inputs to the model used for the years ended

	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
Weighted average fair value of ordinary share at the measurement date (USD)	1.96
Risk-free interest rate (%)	0.44%
Expected volatility	74.58%
Expected life of share options	5.06 years
Dividend Yield	0.00%
Model used	Black-Scholes Valuation

The expected life of share options has been taken as mid point between first and last available exercise date.

The expected volatility reflects the assumption based on historical volatility on the share prices of the Company over a period.

The expected life of the share options

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Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

38 Ratio analysis and its elements

Ratio/Measure	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended March 31,		%	Reason for variance
			2023	2022	change	
a) Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.18	1.10	7.66%	
b) Debt equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	-	-	0.00%	
c) Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net Profit after tax + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	-	-	0.00%	
d) Return on equity ratio	Net Profit after tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.82	0.51	61.79%	Increase is on account of growth in revenue.
e) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Gross Bookings*	Average Trade Receivable	3.60	2.95	21.99%	
f) Trade payables turnover ratio	Credit Purchases**	Average Trade Payables	5.65	3.68	53.44%	Increase in purchases and better payable management during the year ended March 31, 2023.
g) Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales -cancellation and refunds	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	2.98	4.06	(26.61%)	Increase in working capital is on account of increase in trade receivables and payables
h) Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - cancellation and refunds	0.20	0.10	91.79%	Increased due to higher operating profit
i) Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	0.78	0.55	42.67%	Increased due to higher operating profit
j) Return on investment Interest (Finance Income)	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	0.05	0.05	0.00%	

*Gross bookings represent the total amount paid by our customers for the hotel booked through us, including fees and other charges and net of cancellations and refunds. Gross bookings for the year ended March 31,2023 is INR 13,25,618 (March 31,2022 INR 6,84,723).

**Credit Purchases for the year ended March 31, 2023 is INR 11,17,719 (March 31,2022 INR 5,68,165).

1. Inventory turnover ratio are not applicable considering the operation and business nature of Company.

2. Since there are 5 instances where the changes are more than 25% i.e. Return on capital employed ratio, Return on equity ratio, Net capital turnover Ratio Trade Payable turnover ratio and Net profit ratio hence the explanations are given only for those ratios.



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

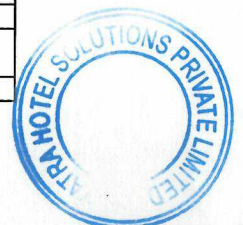
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

39 Other Statutory Information

- i. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- ii The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- iii. The Company have below outstanding balances with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956:1956 during the financial year except as mentioned

Name of Struck-off Company	Nature of Transaction with Struck-off Company	Balance Outstanding		Relationship with the Struck-off Company, if any, to be disclosed
		Mar'2023	Mar'2022	
Hotel Prince Palace Private Limited	Trade Payable	-	1	None
Hotel Peninsula Private Limited	Trade Payable	7	6	None
Hotel Archana Private Limited	Trade Payable	2	2	None
Mrm Residency Private Limited	Trade Payable	3	2	None
Hotel Vaishnavi Palace Private Limited	Trade Payable	-	3	None
Patliputra Fashion Private Limited	Trade Payable	18	17	None
Hotel Sagar Palace Private Limited	Trade Payable	-	2	None
Premier Residency Private Limited	Trade Payable	5	2	None
Risala Resort Private Limited	Trade Payable	-	5	None
Dev Residency Private Limited	Trade Payable	-	4	None
Vishnu Residency Private Limited	Trade Payable	-	4	None
Hotel Sanjay Private Limited	Trade Payable	2	2	None
Surya Holidays Private Limited	Trade Payable	-	9	None
Royal Palace Hotel Private Limited	Trade Payable	-	2	None
Hotel Mamta Private Limited	Trade Payable	1	1	None
Samrudhi Suites Private Limited	Trade Payable	3	3	None
Phoenix Holiday Homes Private Limited	Trade Payable	12	15	None
Hotel Admiral Private Limited	Trade Payable	-	5	None
Sweet Home Hospitality Private Limited	Trade Payable	59	-	None
Swiss Cottage Private Limited	Trade Payable	46	-	None
Paradise Resorts Private Limited	Trade Payable	30	-	None
Modern Group Of Hotels (Hotel	Trade Payable	14	-	None
Apoorva Resorts Private Limited	Trade Payable	12	-	None
Hotel Aroma Private Limited	Trade Payable	12	-	None
Hotel Jagannath Private Limited	Trade Payable	9	-	None
Blue Ocean Residency Private Limited	Trade Payable	9	-	None
Hitech Builders Pvt. Ltd. (Unit Comfort Inn Lucknow) Private Limited	Trade Payable	8	-	None
Blue Ocean Residency Private Limited	Trade Payable	8	-	None
Hotel Ajantha, Private Limited	Trade Payable	7	-	None
M/S Hotel Vinayak Private Limited	Trade Payable	7	-	None
Hotel Vinayak Private Limited	Trade Payable	7	-	None
Hotel Midland Private Limited	Trade Payable	5	-	None
Hotel Blue Bird Private Limited	Trade Payable	5	-	None
Comfort Inn Private Limited	Trade Payable	3	-	None
Hotel Shivalik Private Limited	Trade Payable	3	-	None
S G Enterprises Private Limited	Trade Payable	2	-	None
Raj Residency Private Limited	Trade Payable	2	-	None
Hotel Mount Heera Private Limited	Trade Payable	2	-	None
Hotel Emerald Private Limited	Trade Payable	2	-	None
Hotel City Centre Private Limited	Trade Payable	2	-	None
Hotel Rajmahal Private Limited	Trade Payable	2	-	None
Hotel Vijay Private Limited	Trade Payable	2	-	None
Metro Tourist Home Private Limited	Trade Payable	2	-	None
Hotel Crown (Unit Of Mitesh Enterprise) Private Limited	Trade Payable	1	-	None
Sks Hospitality Private Limited	Trade Payable	1	-	None
Hotel Simran Private Limited	Trade Payable	1	-	None
Hotel Raj Mahal Private Limited	Trade Payable	1	-	None
Hotel Sheetal Private Limited	Trade Payable	1	-	None
Hotel Maharaja Private Limited	Trade Payable	-*	-	None
M/S Hotel Nataraj Private Limited	Trade Payable	-*	-	None
Hotel Meghdoot Private Limited	Trade Payable	-*	-	None
Hotel Sanskruti Private Limited	Trade Payable	-*	-	None
Hotel Harsha Private Limited	Trade Receivable	-*	-	None
Hotel Royal Private Limited	Trade Receivable	-*	-	None
Misty Woods Tourist Village Private Limited	Trade Receivable	1	-	None
Hotel Prince Palace Private Limited	Trade Receivable	1	-	None



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

	Trade Receivable			
Hotel City Centre (A Unit Of Guinea Builders Private Limited) Private Limited		1	-	None
Hotel Blue Diamond Private Limited	Trade Receivable	1	-	None
Hotel Crown Private Limited	Trade Receivable	2	-	None
Venus Inn Lodging Private Limited	Trade Receivable	3	-	None
Hotel Kaveri Private Limited	Trade Receivable	7	-	None
Hotel Sea Breeze Private Limited	Trade Receivable	9	-	None
Total		342	86	

* Absolute amount is less than one thousand

40 Previous year figures

Certain reclassifications have been made in the financial statements of prior periods to confirm to the classification used in the current period. The impact of such reclassifications on the financial statements is not material.

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

[Signature]
per Yogender Seth
Partner
Membership No: 94524

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023

[Signature]

Sabina Chopra
Director
(DIN:03612585)

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023

[Signature]

Manish Amin
Director
(DIN: 07082303)

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 29, 2023



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

1. Corporate information

Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited (the 'Company', "We") was incorporated as a private limited Company on 12 October 2004. The Company is an online travel management Company which provides its customers the facility to book hotel accommodations through its online web portal.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Satellite Silver, Unit 101, 1st Floor, Opp Pearl Academy, Marol Naka, Andheri - Kurla Road, Andheri East, Mumbai 400059

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on August 29, 2023

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These standalone financial statements ('financial statements') have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable, which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on August 29, 2023.

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied by the Company, to all the periods presented in the said financial statements except in relation to new standards adopted on April 1, 2022 (refer note 2.3).

The preparation of the said financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the financial statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in Note 3.

All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in thousands of Indian Rupees ("INR") and are rounded to the nearest thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and may continue to have, repercussions across local, national, and global economies and financial markets. The demand for travel services and hospitality industry in India had been severely affected by the global outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic since early 2020 due to reduced traveller traffic, government-mandated restrictions on movement, and lockdown imposed by central and state governments. While the lockdown measures have been lifted and the travel and hospitality sector has resumed its services in Fiscal 2022 with greater health and safety measures, any resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic, spread of any new variant of COVID-19, or spread of any other epidemic in future may result in adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows, and results of operations. The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic, any new strain of COVID-19, any future epidemic, or widespread public health emergency will impact the Company's business and financial position, is significantly dependent on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted.

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Company

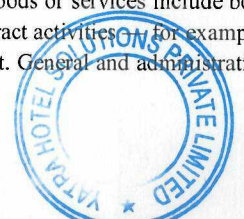
The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

(i) Ind AS 16: Property Plant and Equipment

The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognized in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The amendment had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(ii) Ind AS 37 : Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The amendments to IND AS 37 specify which costs a company needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss making. The amendments apply a "directly related cost approach". The costs that directly relate to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental cost for example, direct labor, and materials and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to contract activities for example, an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property plant and equipment used in fulfilling that contract. General and administrative



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the company.

(iii) Reference to Conceptual Framework: Amendments to IND AS 103

The amendments replaced the reference to the ICAI "Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements with Indian Accounting Standards" with the reference to the "Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework)", without significantly changing its requirements.

The amendments have also added an exception to the recognition principle of IND AS 103 Business Combination to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities that would be within the scope of IND AS 37 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets, or Appendix C, Levies, of IND AS 37, if incurred separately.

The amendments also add a new paragraph to Ind AS 103 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the company.

(iv) Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments:

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the company applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment (the date of initial application). These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the company.

2.3 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual and going concern basis, and the historical cost convention except where the Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment.

Fair value measurement

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

In the principal market for the asset or liability

Or

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 — quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — 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).



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

• Level 3 — inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

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.

Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarized in the note no 30.

2.4 Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

- 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:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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.

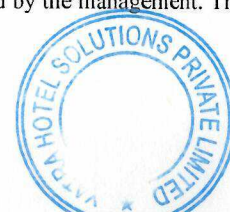
2.5 Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

An item is recognized as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. PPE are initially recognized at cost. The initial cost of PPE comprises purchase price (including non-refundable duties and taxes but excluding any trade discounts and rebates), borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as separate assets, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss at the time of incurrence.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of PPE are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation on PPE is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its PPE.



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

Particulars	Years
Computers and peripherals	3
Office equipment	5
Furniture and fixtures	5
Vehicles	3-7 years

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of PPE are reviewed, and adjusted appropriately, at-least as at each reporting date so as to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets. The effects of any change in the estimated useful lives, residual values and / or depreciation method is accounted prospectively, and, accordingly, the depreciation is calculated over the PPE's remaining revised useful life. The cost and the accumulated depreciation for PPE sold, scrapped, retired or otherwise disposed off are derecognised from the balance sheet and the resulting gains / (losses) are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses / other income. The management basis its past experience and technical assessment has estimated the useful life, which is at variance with the life prescribed in Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and has accordingly, depreciated the assets over such useful life.

2.6 Intangible assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when the Company controls the asset, it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

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

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The Company amortizes the intangible asset over the best estimate of its useful life. Such intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. All other intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes are accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

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

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate all the following:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete the asset
- Its ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Intangible assets are amortized as below:

Non-compete agreements	6.5 years
Intellectual property rights	3 years
Computer software and websites	3 to 10 years or license period, whichever is shorter
Customer relationships	3-10 years

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example goodwill, are not subject to amortization and are tested at least annually or when there are indicators that an asset may be impaired, for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable or when annual impairment testing for an



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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asset is required. Such circumstances include, though are not limited to, significant or sustained decline in revenues or earnings and material adverse changes in the economic environment.

Impairment test for goodwill is performed at the level of each CGU or Companies of CGUs expected to benefit from acquisition-related synergies and represent the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and which is not higher than the Company's operating segment. A CGU is the smallest identifiable Company of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Company of assets.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. To calculate value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market rates and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Fair value less costs to sell is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, less the costs of disposal. Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the Summary Statement of Profit and Loss as a component of depreciation and amortization expense.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made annually to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2.8 Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognised lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

- Buildings 3 to 9 years
- Others 3 to 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Refer to Note 36 for disclosures on leases

2.9 Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost includes interest and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

2.10 Financial instruments

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

i) Financial Assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset. Purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

Cash and short-Term deposits

Cash and short-Term deposits in the Summary of Statement of Assets and Liabilities comprise cash in banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial instruments at amortized cost

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.

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost includes trade receivables, term deposits, security deposits and employee loans. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 30.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Company measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling, and,
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity for the issuer under "IND AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation" and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value.

Financial assets (debt instruments) with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the financial statements at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired

Or

- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognized an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, interest-bearing borrowings including bank overdrafts and share warrants.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowing

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive loss. This category applies to interest-bearing borrowings, trade and other payables.

Derecognition



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, at fair value such as warrants etc. at each balance sheet date.

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability

Or

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 — quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — 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).
- Level 3 — inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value 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 period.

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

Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarised in the note no 30.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. The Company financial liabilities include trade payables, lease liabilities, borrowings and other financial liabilities .

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.11 Revenue recognition

The Company generates its revenue from contracts with customers. The Company recognize revenue when it satisfy a performance obligation by transferring control of the promised services to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration that it expect to receive in exchange for those services. When the Company act as an agent in the transaction under IND AS 115, the Company recognize revenue only for our commission on the arrangement. The Company has concluded that it is acting as agent in case of hotel bookings as the supplier is primarily responsible for providing the underlying travel services and the Company does not control the service provided by the supplier to the traveler.

The Company provides hotel accommodation services to agents and (B2B2C-business to business to consumer) in India and abroad. The revenue from rendering these services is recognized in the statement of profit or loss once the services are rendered i.e. on the date of hotel booking.

Revenue from hotel reservation is recognized as an agent on a net commission earned basis. Revenue from service fee from customer is recognized on earned basis. Both the performance obligations are satisfied on the date of hotel booking. The Company record an allowance for cancellations at the time of booking on this revenue based on historical experience and restrict revenue recognition only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur in future periods.

Revenue is recognized net of allowances for cancellations, refunds during the period and taxes.

The Company incurs certain marketing and sales promotion expenses and recorded the same as reduction in revenue. This includes the cost for upfront cash incentives as incurred for customer inducement and acquisition for promoting transactions across various booking platforms.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is recognized for the right to consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer if receipt of such consideration is conditional on completion of further activities/ services, i.e., the Company does not have an unconditional right to receive consideration..

Trade receivables

A receivable is recognized if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

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

2.12 (a) Others

(i) Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions have been complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

The Company has assessed and determined to present grants as other income in the statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive Income.

(ii) Interest income



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

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Interest income comprises income on term deposits. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive Income, using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

2.13 Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transactions first qualify for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

2.14 Employee benefits

The Company's employee benefits mainly include wages, salaries, bonuses, defined contribution to plans, defined benefit plans, compensated absences, deferred compensation and share-based payments. The employee benefits are recognized in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the Company's employees.

a) Defined contribution plan

The contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized in Summary Statement of Profit and Loss as and when the services are rendered by employees. The Company has no further obligations under these plans beyond its periodic contributions.

b) Defined benefit plan

In accordance with the local laws and regulations, all the employees in India are entitled for the Gratuity plan. The said plan requires a lump-sum payment to eligible employees (meeting the required vesting service condition) at retirement or termination of employment, based on a pre-defined formula. The Company provides for the liability towards the said plans on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out as at the reporting date, by an independent qualified actuary using the projected unit-credit method. The obligation towards the said benefits is recognized in the balance sheet, at the present value of the defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets (being the funded portion). The present value of the said obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using interest rates of government bonds. The interest income / (expense) are calculated by applying the above-mentioned discount rate to the plan assets and defined benefit obligations liability. The net interest income / (expense) on the net defined benefit liability is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the related re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognized directly in the other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. The said re-measurements comprise of actuarial gains and losses (arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions), the return on plan assets (excluding interest). Re-measurements are not re-classified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in any of the subsequent periods.

c) Share-based payments

The Company operates equity-settled, employee share-based compensation plans, under which the Company receives services from employees as consideration for stock options towards shares of the ultimate holding Company. In case of equity-settled awards, the fair value is recognized as an expense in the statement of Profit and Loss within employee benefits as employee share-based payment expenses, with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserve (a component of equity). Subsequently, at each reporting period, until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, liability is re-measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss. The total amount so expensed is determined by reference to the grant date fair value of the stock options granted, which includes the impact of any market performance conditions and non-vesting conditions but excludes the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions. However, the non-market performance vesting and service conditions are considered in the assumption as to the number of options that are expected to vest. The forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and reduce the said expense ratably over the vesting period. The expense so determined is recognized over the requisite vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. As at each reporting date, the Company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest, if required. It recognizes the impact of any revision to original estimates in the period of change. Accordingly, no expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for which vesting is conditional upon a market performance / non-vesting condition. These are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market / non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that service conditions and all other non-market performance are satisfied. Where the terms of an award are modified, in addition to the expense pertaining to the original award, an incremental expense is recognized for any modification that results in additional fair value, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

2.15 Income tax



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

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The income tax expense comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related income tax is also recognised accordingly.

a) Current tax

The current tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rates, laws and regulations, which have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date. The payment made in excess / (shortfall) of the Company's income tax obligation for the period are recognized in the balance sheet as current income tax assets / liabilities. Any interest, related to accrued liabilities for potential tax assessments are not included in Income tax charge or (credit), but are rather recognized within finance costs.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

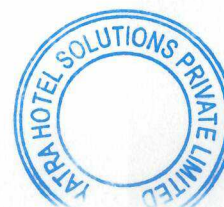
Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside statement of profit or loss are recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized, in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income/loss or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the concerned company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Income tax assets and liabilities are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities, if and only when, (a) the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the current income tax assets and liabilities, and (b) when it relates to income tax levied by the same taxation authority and where there is an intention to settle the current income tax balances on net basis.

2.16 Earnings per share



Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

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Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

2.17 Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Summary Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

2.18 Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably.

2.19 Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less (that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and cash equivalents and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value). However, for the purpose of the statement of cash flows, in addition to above items, any bank overdrafts / cash credits that are integral part of the Company's cash management, are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

20 Exceptional Items

Exceptional items refer to items of income or expense within the statement of profit and loss that are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance for the period.

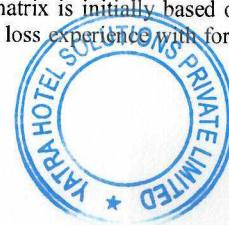
3. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The estimates used in the preparation of the said financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company, and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events), that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date. Although the Company regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates - even if the assumptions underlying such estimates were reasonable when made, if these results differ from historical experience or other assumptions do not turn out to be substantially accurate. The changes in estimates are recognized in the financial statements in the period in which they become known.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

- **Measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for non collectable trade receivables and Contract assets**

Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-



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looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. (refer note 31)

• Defined benefit plans

The costs of post retirement benefit obligation under the Gratuity plan are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increase, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. (Refer note 28)

• Impairment of non-financial assets

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and intangible assets under development is based on estimates and assumptions, in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows associated with the business. There is no indication of impairment of assets as at each reporting date. Any changes in these assumptions may have an impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount resulting in impairment.

• Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available

• Useful life of Intangible assets

The useful lives of Company's intangible assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired based on historical experience, after considering market conditions, industry practice, technological developments, obsolescence and other factors. The useful life is reviewed by management periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology

4. Standards issued but not effective until the date of authorization for issuance of the said financial statements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards.

On March 31, 2023 MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below.

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

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

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period.

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

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

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

The amendments to Ind AS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 107.

The Company is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

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



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

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 101. The amendments to Ind AS 12 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

