

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of Yatra TG Stays Private Limited

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

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Yatra TG Stays 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.



## **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 /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.

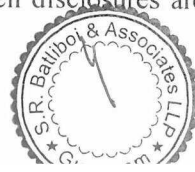
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## **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 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 35 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 Sethi**

Partner

Membership Number: 094524

UDIN: 23094524BGYICO2035



Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: August 29, 2023



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

**Re: Yatra TG Stays 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.
- (a)(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (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) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2023.
- (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. (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, 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) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(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.
- 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, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in many cases for goods and service tax and withholding 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
Finance Act 1994 (Service Tax Provision)	Service Tax	37,38,734	November 2005 – March 2009	CESTAT, Mumbai
Finance Act 1994 (Service Tax Provision)	Service Tax	23,76,22,610	April 2006 – March 2011	CESTAT, Mumbai
Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services Tax	11,89,247	F.Y. 2017-18	DY. Commissioner of State Tax, MUM-VAT-E-627 (MUMBAI-LTU-527)



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Note: During the year/previous years, the Company has deposited Rs 6,94,278 and Rs 1,72,81,696 under protest in connection with a dispute with service tax authorities for the year 2005-2009 and 2006-2011 respectively.

- 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.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) 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.



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- 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.
- (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.





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- 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 41 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) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 39 to the financial statements.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 39 to the financial statements.

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

  
per **Yogender Seth**

Partner

Membership Number: 094524

UDIN: 23094524BGYICO2035



Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: August 29, 2023

# **S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP**

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## **Annexure 2: To the Independent Auditor's report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements of Yatra TG Stays 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 TG Stays 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



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

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS 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



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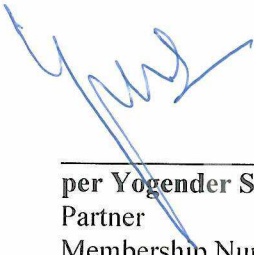
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was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the March 31, 2023 Ind AS financial statements of Yatra TG Stays Private Limited and this report does not affect our report dated August 29, 2023, which expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



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**per Yogender Seth**

Partner

Membership Number: 094524

UDIN: 23094524BGYICO2035



Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: August 29, 2023



**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**  
**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023**

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

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	5	151	827
Right-of-use assets	36	-	-
Intangible assets	6	-	-
Other non-current assets	8	18,106	19,141
Income tax assets (net)	7	15,557	4,191
<b>Total non current assets</b>		<b>33,814</b>	<b>24,159</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Trade receivables	9	63,670	22,211
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,758	12,823
Other current assets	11	18,482	114,664
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>83,910</b>	<b>149,698</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>117,724</b>	<b>173,857</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	12	33,028	33,028
Other equity			
Securities premium		1,986,077	1,986,077
Retained earnings		(1,949,477)	(2,030,550)
Deemed capital contribution by ultimate holding company		1,219	1,219
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>70,847</b>	<b>(10,226)</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	36	-	-
Provisions	13	1,692	1,275
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>1,692</b>	<b>1,275</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	126	-
- total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		32,141	165,327
Lease liabilities	36	-	-
Other financial liabilities	15	1,489	2,509
Provisions	13	3,223	3,155
Other current liabilities	16	8,206	11,817
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>45,185</b>	<b>182,808</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>46,877</b>	<b>184,083</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>117,724</b>	<b>173,857</b>
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 Number: 094524

Place: Gurugram  
 Date: August 29, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
 Yatra TG Stays Private Limited

Manish Amin  
 Director  
 (DIN:07082303)

Place: Gurugram  
 Date: August 29, 2023

Sabina Chopra  
 Director  
 (DIN:03612585)

Place: Gurugram  
 Date: August 29, 2023



Yatra TG Stays 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 unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	17	500,553	295,465
Other income	18	509	6,576
<b>Total income</b>		<b>501,062</b>	<b>302,041</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefit expenses	19	34,693	16,842
Commission to affiliates	20	361,485	204,805
Depreciation and amortization	21	248	8,807
Finance costs	22	8	70
Other expenses	23	23,079	17,445
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>419,513</b>	<b>247,969</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>81,549</b>	<b>54,072</b>
<b>Tax expense/ (benefit)</b>			
Current tax	24	-	141
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		-	645
<b>Total tax expenses</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>786</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>81,549</b>	<b>53,286</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (net of tax)</b>			
Remeasurements loss on defined benefit plans	25	(476)	(381)
<b>Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax</b>		<b>(476)</b>	<b>(381)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>81,073</b>	<b>52,905</b>
<b>Earnings per share (Face value of INR 10 per share)</b>			
Basic earnings per share	26	24.69	16.13
Diluted earnings per share		24.69	16.13
<b>Summary of significant accounting policies</b>	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 Number: 094524

Place: Gurugram  
Date: August 29, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
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Manish Amin  
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Date: August 29, 2023

Sabina Chopra  
Director  
(DIN:03612585)

Place: Gurugram  
Date: August 29, 2023





**Yatra TG Stays 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 unless otherwise stated)

	<u>For the year ended March 31, 2023</u>	<u>For the year ended March 31, 2022</u>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Profit before tax	81,549	54,072
<b>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</b>		
Depreciation and amortization	248	8,807
Finance income	-	(12)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(307)	(17)
Liability no longer required to be paid	(202)	(4,822)
Gain on termination of lease	-	(1,194)
Share based payment expense	220	402
Provision (net) for doubtful debts and advances	1,685	923
<b>Operating cash flow before changes in working capital:</b>	<u>83,193</u>	<u>58,159</u>
<b>Changes in working capital</b>		
(Increase)/Decrease in other non-current assets	1,036	(2)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(43,144)	(9,146)
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	96,182	(110,840)
(Increase)/ Decrease in security deposit	-	3,356
Increase/ (Decrease) in long term provisions	417	(1,613)
Increase/ (Decrease) in short-term provisions	(408)	932
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	(133,078)	62,646
Increase/ (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(1,020)	1,723
Increase/ (Decrease) in other current liabilities	(3,611)	5,189
<b>Net cash generated from/ (used in) operations before tax</b>	<u>(433)</u>	<u>10,406</u>
(Payment)/ Refund of taxes (net)	(11,366)	1,964
<b>Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)</b>	<u>(11,800)</u>	<u>12,370</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	737	17
Purchase/development of intangible assets	-	(2,034)
Proceed from term deposits	-	990
Interest received	-	59
<b>Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B)</b>	<u>737</u>	<u>(968)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Repayment of secured loan	-	(632)
Payment of Sharebased payment	-	(597)
<b>Net cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities (C)</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,229)</u>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<u>(11,064)</u>	<u>10,172</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12,822	2,651
<b>Closing cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<u>1,758</u>	<u>12,823</u>
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents:</b>		
Cash on hand	-	6
Balances with banks		
On current account	1,758	12,817
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>1,758</u>	<u>12,823</u>

**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

per Yogender Seth  
Partner

Membership Number: 094524



Place: Gurugram

Date: August 29, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Yatra TG Stays Private Limited

*Manish*

Manish Amin  
Director  
(DIN:07082303)

Place: Gurugram  
Date: August 29, 2023

*Sabina Chopra*

Sabina Chopra  
Director  
(DIN:03612585)

Place: Gurugram  
Date: August 29, 2023



**Yatra TG Stays 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 unless otherwise stated)

	Equity Share Capital		Other Equity		Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company
	No. of shares	Amount	Share premium	Deemed capital contribution by ultimate holding company	
<b>Balance as of April 1, 2021</b>	3,302,840	33,028	1,986,077	1,219	(63,131)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	53,286
Remeasurements gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(381)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>52,905</b>
Share based payments (refer note 35)	-	-	-	402	402
Recharge by ultimate holding company	-	-	-	(402)	(402)
<b>Balance as on March 31, 2022</b>	<b>3,302,840</b>	<b>33,028</b>	<b>1,986,077</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>(10,226)</b>
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	81,549
Remeasurements gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(476)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>81,073</b>
Share based payments (refer note 35)	-	-	-	220	220
Recharge by ultimate holding company	-	-	-	(220)	(220)
<b>Balance as on March 31, 2023</b>	<b>3,302,840</b>	<b>33,028</b>	<b>1,986,077</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>(1,949,477)</b>
<b>Nature and purpose of each reserve</b>					<b>70,847</b>

**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 profits 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.

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 Number: 094524

Place: Gurugram  
Date: August 29, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Yatra TG Stays Private Limited

Manish

Manish Amin  
Director  
(DIN:07082303)

Place: Gurugram  
Date: August 29, 2023

Sabrina Chopra

Sabrina Chopra  
Director  
(DIN:03612585)

Place: Gurugram  
Date: August 29, 2023





**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**5. Property, plant and equipment**

	Computer and Peripherals	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles*	Total
<b>Gross carrying value</b>					
At April 1, 2021	28,409	66	2,159	2,202	32,836
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustment	(396)	-	-	-	(396)
At March 31, 2022	28,013	66	2,159	2,202	32,440
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustment	-	-	-	(2,202)	(2,202)
At March 31, 2023	28,013	66	2,159	-	30,238
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>					
At April 1, 2021	27,224	65	1,487	1,501	30,276
Charge for the year	1,185	-	298	250	1,733
Disposals/adjustment	(396)	-	-	-	(396)
At March 31, 2022	28,013	65	1,784	1,751	31,613
Charge for the year	-	-	226	21	247
Disposals/adjustment	-	-	-	(1,772)	(1,772)
At March 31, 2023	28,013	65	2,010	-	30,088
<b>Net carrying value</b>					
At March 31, 2023	-	1	149	-	151
At March 31, 2022	-	1	375	451	827

\*The carrying value of vehicles held under vehicle loan have a gross book value of INR NIL (March 31, 2022: INR 2,202), depreciation charge for the year of INR 21 (March 31, 2022: INR 250), accumulated depreciation of INR NIL (March 31, 2022: INR 1,751), net book value of INR NIL (March 31, 2022: INR 451). Vehicles are pledged as security against the related vehicle loan.

In the statement of cash flows, proceeds from vehicles loan of INR Nil (March 31, 2022: INR Nil) has been adjusted against purchase of property, plant and equipment.

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6. Intangible assets

	Computer software and Websites	Intangible assets under development	Total
<b>Gross carrying value</b>			
<b>At April 1, 2021</b>	<b>161,749</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>162,639</b>
Additions	1,843	1,180	3,023
Disposals/adjustment	-	(989)	(989)
<b>At March 31, 2022</b>	<b>163,592</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>164,673</b>
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustment	-	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2023</b>	<b>163,592</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>164,673</b>
<b>At April 1, 2021</b>	<b>157,599</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>157,599</b>
Charge for the year	5,993	1,081	7,074
Disposals/adjustment	-	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2022</b>	<b>163,592</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>164,673</b>
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustment	-	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2023</b>	<b>163,592</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>164,673</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>			
<b>At March 31, 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>At March 31, 2022</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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Yatra TG Stays Private Limited

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

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

7. Income tax assets (net)

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
Advance income tax (net)	15,557	4,191
	<b>15,557</b>	<b>4,191</b>

8. Other non-current assets

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
Balances with statutory authorities (refer note 31)	18,106	19,141
	<b>18,106</b>	<b>19,141</b>

Balance with statutory authorities consists of INR 17,975 (March 31, 2022 : INR 17,975) paid in respect of mandatory predeposit required for service tax appeal and INR 131 (March 31, 2022 : INR 1,166) is paid as stamp duty recoverable from Department.

9. Trade receivables

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
Trade receivables		
Considered good-unsecured	63,670	22,211
Credit impaired	2,234	1,438
Less: Allowance for credit impaired receivables	(2,234)	(1,438)
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,670</b>	<b>22,211</b>

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, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,438	515
Provision accrued during the year	796	923
Amount written off during the year	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>1,438</b>

Note:

1. The trade receivables primarily consist of amounts receivable from hotels and retail customers for cost of hotel bookings and service charges.
2. The Company's exposure to credit and currency risk is disclosed in Note 30.
3. No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Not any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any directors is a partner, a director or a member.
4. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 30 days

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	
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>						
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	62,899	771	-	-	-	63,670
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	772	631	831	-	2,234
	<b>62,899</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65,904</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>						
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	21,914	297	-	-	-	22,211
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	297	908	233	-	1,438
	<b>21,914</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,649</b>

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
Cash on hand	-	6
Balances with banks:		
- on current accounts	1,758	12,817
	<b>1,758</b>	<b>12,823</b>



**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**11. Other current assets**

Advance to vendors (refer note below)  
Provision for doubtful advances  
Advance to vendors (net of provision)  
Prepaid expenses  
**Total**

<u>As at</u>	
<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>
27,570	122,463
<u>(9,844)</u>	<u>(9,037)</u>
17,726	113,426
756	1,238
<u>18,482</u>	<u>114,664</u>

**Note:**

1. Advances to vendor consist of amounts payable to intercompany and paid to hotels for future bookings.
2. Advances to vendor includes receivable from related party INR 15,897 (March 31, 2022: INR 110,925) refer note 33

The movement in the allowance for doubtful advances:

Balance at the beginning of the year  
Additions during the year  
Balance at the end of the year

<u>As at</u>	
<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>
9,037	9,037
807	-
<u>9,844</u>	<u>9,037</u>

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Yatra TG Stays Private Limited

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

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

13. Provisions

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
<b>Provision for employee benefits</b>		
Gratuity	3,952	3,523
Compensated absences	963	907
	<b>4,915</b>	<b>4,430</b>
<b>Non-current provisions</b>	1,692	1,275
<b>Current provisions</b>	3,223	3,155
	<b>4,915</b>	<b>4,430</b>

Refer note 28 for movement of provision for gratuity

14. Trade payables

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
<b>Trade payables</b>		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 34)	126	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*	32,141	165,327
	<b>32,267</b>	<b>165,327</b>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 0-30 day terms.

Includes INR 12,954 (March 31, 2022: INR 149,721) payable to related parties (refer note 33).

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables are disclosed in Note 30.

Trade payables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>					
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	126	-	-	-	126
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	31,805	4	36	296	32,141
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>31,931</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>32,267</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>					
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	164,797	108	2	420	165,327
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>164,797</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>165,327</b>

15. Other financial liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
<b>Current</b>		
Due to employees	1,489	2,509
	<b>1,489</b>	<b>2,509</b>

16. Other current liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
Advance from customers*	4,039	2,683
Statutory dues payable**	3,528	7,381
Cancellation charges payable	639	1,753
	<b>8,206</b>	<b>11,817</b>

\*Advance from customer primarily include amount to be received from affiliates for hotel bookings.

\*\*Statutory dues payable include GST, Tax deducted at source payable and other dues payable.



**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**12. Equity share capital**

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
<b>Authorized share capital</b>		
3,500,000 (March 31, 2022 : 3,500,000) equity shares of Rs 10/- (March 31, 2022 : Rs 10/-) each	35,000	35,000
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital</b>		
3,302,840 (March 31, 2022: 3,302,840) equity shares of Rs 10/- (March 31, 2022 : Rs 10/-) each fully paid up	33,028	33,028
	<u>33,028</u>	<u>33,028</u>

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

*Equity shares*

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	Rs.	No. of shares	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	3,302,840	33,028	3,302,840	33,028
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<u>3,302,840</u>	<u>33,028</u>	<u>3,302,840</u>	<u>33,028</u>

**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.

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 company**

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	Rs.	No. of shares	Rs.
Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited), Holding Company (includes one share held by nominee shareholders)	3,302,840	33,028	3,302,840	33,028

\* 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)

**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
<b>Equity share of Rs 10 each fully paid up</b>				
Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited), Holding Company (includes one share held by nominee shareholders)	3,302,840	100.00%	3,302,840	100.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

There are no bonus shares issued, no shares issued for consideration other than cash and no shares bought back during five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

**e. Shareholding of promoters**

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
<b>Equity share of Rs 10 each fully paid up</b>				
Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited), Holding Company (includes one share held by nominee shareholder)	3,302,840	3,302,840	100.00%	0.00%

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Yatra TG Stays Private Limited

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

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

17. Revenue from operations

17.1 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 Bookings	500,553	295,465
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,553</b>	<b>295,465</b>

17.2 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 was earlier classified as "advance from customers".

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advance from customer (refer to Note 16)	4,039	2,683
<b>Total Contract liabilities</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>2,683</b>

As at April 1, 2022, INR 2,683 (April 1, 2021 INR 32) of advance consideration received from customers for travel bookings was reported within contract liabilities, INR 1,434 (March 31, 2022: INR 2,651) of advance consideration received from customers during the year, INR 66 (March 31, 2022: INR Nil) of which was applied to revenue and INR 12 (March 31, 2022: INR Nil) was refunded to customers during the year ended March 31, 2023. As at March 31, 2023, the related balance was INR 4,039 (March 31, 2022 INR 2,683).

No information is disclosed about remaining performance obligations at March 31, 2023 that have an original expected duration of one year or less, as allowed by Ind AS 115.

18. Other income

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest income:		
- Bank deposits	-	12
- Others	-	531
Liability no longer required to be paid*	202	4,822
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	307	17
Gain on termination/concession of lease (refer note 36)	-	1,194
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>6,576</b>

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

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**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**19. Employee benefit expenses**

Salaries and bonus	Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 28)	Gratuity expenses (refer note 28)	Staff welfare expenses	Share based payment expense ( refer note 35)	<b>Total</b>
--------------------	---	-----------------------------------	------------------------	--	--------------

For the year ended	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
32,099	14,315
1,087	808
446	610
841	707
220	402
<b>34,693</b>	<b>16,842</b>

**20. Commission to affiliates**

Commission to affiliates	<b>Total</b>
--------------------------	--------------

For the year ended	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
361,485	204,805
<b>361,485</b>	<b>204,805</b>

**21. Depreciation and amortization**

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 5)	Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 6)	Depreciation on right of use assets (refer note 36)	<b>Total</b>
--	--	---	--------------

For the year ended	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
248	1,733
-	7,074
-	-
<b>248</b>	<b>8,807</b>

**22. Finance costs**

Bank charges	Interest on term loan	Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 36)	<b>Total</b>
--------------	-----------------------	---	--------------

For the year ended	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
8	13
-	57
-	-
<b>8</b>	<b>70</b>

**23. Other expenses**

Advertising and sales promotion	Communication expense	Rent	Rates & taxes	Repairs and maintenance	Travelling and conveyance	Legal and professional expenses	Allowance for doubtful advances (refer note 11)	Bad debts written-off and allowance for credit impaired receivables (refer note 9)	Insurance	Payment gateway charges	Payment to auditors (refer note (a) below)	Foreign exchange loss (net)	Miscellaneous expenses	<b>Total</b>
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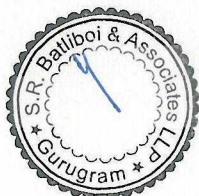
For the year ended	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
4,546	1,175
1,678	1,631
3,307	5,769
-	110
4,344	3,006
458	277
4,951	3,049
807	923
877	-
43	58
29	9
834	834
319	461
886	143
<b>23,079</b>	<b>17,445</b>

(a) Details of payment to auditors are as follows:

As auditors:	Statutory audit	Tax audit	<b>Total</b>
--------------	-----------------	-----------	--------------

For the year ended	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
784	784
50	50
<b>834</b>	<b>834</b>

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**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023**  
**(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except share and per share data unless otherwise stated)**

**\*\*Details of CSR expenditure:**

	March 31,	
	2023	2022
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	-
b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	-	-
c) Amount spent by the Company during the year ended (in cash)		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-
d) Details related to spent / unspent obligations:		
i) Contribution to Public Trust	-	-
ii) Contribution to Charitable Trust	-	-
iii) Amount spent by Company itself	-	-
iv) Unspent amount in relation to	-	-
- Ongoing project	-	-
- Other than ongoing project	-	-

**Details of ongoing project and other than ongoing project :**

In case of S. 135(6) (Ongoing Project)	Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year/ period	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
<b>In case of S. 135(6) (Ongoing Project)</b>	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Amount required to be spent during the year/ period</b>	<b>Amount spent during the year</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-

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**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**24. Income taxes**

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

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	645
Current income tax expense	-	141
<b>Total income tax expenses as reported in statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>786</b>

(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/(loss) for the year	81,549	53,286
Income tax expense	-	786
<b>Profit/(loss) before income taxes</b>	<b>81,549</b>	<b>54,072</b>
Tax rate	26%	26%
Tax expense as per income tax rate	21,203	14,059
Non-deductible expenses	(9)	35
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses	(20,523)	(13,630)
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	645
Change in unrecognized temporary differences	(671)	(323)
	<b>-</b>	<b>786</b>

**c) Unrecognized deferred tax assets**

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

**Particulars**

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deductible temporary differences	9,523	10,357
Tax loss carry forward and unabsorbed depreciation	212,929	246,451
<b>Total</b>	<b>222,452</b>	<b>256,808</b>

No deferred tax assets have been recognized on deductible temporary differences of INR 35,577 (March 31, 2022: INR 39,834) and tax losses of INR 586,620 (March 31, 2022: INR 947,888), as it is not probable that taxable profit will be available in near future against which these can be utilized. Out of these tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation of INR 233,390 (March 31, 2022: INR 233,390) is available indefinitely for offsetting against future taxable profit and tax losses are available as an offset against future taxable profit expiring at various dates through 2030.

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**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**25. 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 the

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
<b>Actuarial loss /(gain) on defined benefit plan:</b>		
Actuarial loss /(gain) on obligation	(476)	(381)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(476)</b>	<b>(381)</b>

**26. Earning per share**

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 reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted loss per share computations:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Earnings/ (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	81,549	53,286
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in computing basic/diluted loss per share	3,302,840	3,302,840
Basic earning per share	24.69	16.13
Diluted earning per share	24.69	16.13

**27. Capital management**

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 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 10)	(1,758)	(12,823)
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Equity	70,847	(10,226)
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>70,847</b>	<b>(10,226)</b>
<b>Gearing ratio (Net debt / total equity + net debt)</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>

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**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**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
	3,952	3,522
	963	908
	<u>4,915</u>	<u>4,430</u>

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  
Past service cost  
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligation  
-financial assumptions  
-economic assumptions  
-demographic assumptions  
Benefits paid  
**Present value of obligation at closing of year**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	3,527	3,749
	131	181
	316	430
	-	-
	(174)	-
	654	324
	(4)	57
	(493)	(1,214)
	<u>3,957</u>	<u>3,527</u>

**Movement in plan assets**

Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year  
Employer contributions  
Benefits paid  
Expected return on plan assets  
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on plan assets  
**Fair value of plan assets at end of the year**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	5	5
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

**Unfunded liability**

Current  
Non current  
**Unfunded liability recognized in statement of financial position**

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	2,259	2,247
	1,692	1,275
	<u>3,952</u>	<u>3,522</u>

**Components of cost recognised in profit or loss**

Current service cost  
Net interest cost

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	316	430
	130	181
	<u>446</u>	<u>611</u>

**Amount recognised in other comprehensive income**

Actuarial (gain ) /loss on obligation\*

\*Refer note 25 for the movement during the year.

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	(476)	(381)

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**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**28. Employment benefit plan (...contd.)**

The principal actuarial assumptions used for estimating the Company'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%	5%
Average expected future working life (Years)	4.01	2.73
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		
Upto 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>
<b>a) Impact of the change in discount rate</b>		
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	48	31
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(50)	(34)
<b>b) Impact of the change in salary increase</b>		
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(58)	(41)
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	56	39

The sensitivity analysis 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 in isolation of one another.

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

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	2,265	2,252
Year 2	593	598
Year 3	312	253
Year 4	191	141
Year 5	142	84
Year 6-10	461	233
<b>Total expected payments</b>	<b>3,964</b>	<b>3,561</b>

**b) Defined contribution plans**

During the year Company has recognised the following amounts in statement of Profit and loss

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
Employers Contribution to Employees Provident Fund	1,080	782
Employers Contribution to Labour Welfare Fund	7	26
	<b>1,087</b>	<b>808</b>

**c) 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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**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**29. Fair value measurement**

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

**Fair values**

The management assessed that the fair values of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, trade payables, borrowings 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
<b>Financial assets</b>				
<b>Assets carried at amortized cost</b>				
Trade receivables	63,670	22,211	63,670	22,211
Cash and cash equivalents	1,758	12,823	1,758	12,823
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,428</b>	<b>35,034</b>	<b>65,428</b>	<b>35,034</b>

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
<b>Liabilities carried at amortized cost</b>				
Trade payable	32,267	165,327	32,267	165,327
Other financial liabilities	1,489	2,509	1,489	2,509
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,756</b>	<b>167,836</b>	<b>33,756</b>	<b>167,836</b>





**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**30. 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:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade and other receivables	63,670	22,211
Cash and cash equivalents (except cash in hand)	1,758	12,817
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,428</b>	<b>35,028</b>

**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

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

	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	Gross	Impairment	Net	Gross	Impairment	Net
Less than 6 months	62,899	-	62,899	21,914	-	21,914
6 months to 1 year	1,543	772	771	594	297	297
1-2 years	631	631	-	908	908	-
2-3 years	831	831	-	233	233	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,904</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>63,670</b>	<b>23,649</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>22,211</b>

Allowances for doubtful debts mainly represents amounts due from hotels and customers. Based on historical experience, the Company believes that no impairment allowances is necessary, 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.

**Security deposits**

The Company gives deposits to landlords for leased premises. The deposits are interest-free and the Company does not envisage any credit risk on account of the above security deposits.

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**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**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, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, 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

**As at March 31, 2023**

	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Contractual Cash Flows *</u>	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 Years</u>	<u>More than 5 years</u>
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	32,267	32,267	32,267	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,489	1,489	1,489	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,756</b>	<b>33,756</b>	<b>33,756</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**As at March 31, 2022**

	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Contractual Cash Flows *</u>	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 Years</u>	<u>More than 5 years</u>
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	165,327	165,327	165,327	-	-
Other financial liabilities	2,509	2,509	2,509	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>167,836</b>	<b>167,836</b>	<b>167,836</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

\*Represents Undiscounted cash flows of interest and principal

Based on the past performance and current expectations, the Company believes that the cash and cash equivalents 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.

**c) Foreign currency risk**

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

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/weakening of the USD currency as indicated below, against the INR would have increase/decrease loss 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

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
5% strengthening of USD against INR	215.55	(212.57)
5% weakening of USD against INR	(215.55)	212.57

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**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**31. Commitment and contingencies**

**a) Contingent liabilities**

**(i) Contingent liability not provided for in respect of:**

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts *	2,392	2,392

\* These represents claim made by the customers due to service related issues, which are contested by the Company and are pending in various consumer redressal forums in India. The management does not expect these claims to succeed and, accordingly, no provision has been recognised in the financial

**(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, 2023</u>
Service Tax demand*	242,551	241,361

\* Service Tax demand includes:

- INR 3,739 (March 31, 2022: INR 3,739) represents service tax demand for the period November 2005 to March 2009 as per order dated February 27, 2017. The company has filed appeal before the tribunal against the order of Commissioner (Appeals). 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.

- INR 237,623 (March 31, 2022: INR 237,623) represents service tax demand for the period April 2006 to March 2011 as per order dated October 13, 2016. The company has filed appeal before the tribunal against the order of Commissioner (Appeals). 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.

- INR 1,189 (March 31, 2022: INR Nil) represents goods and service tax demand for the year 2017-18 as per order dated March 03, 2023. The company is in process of filing appeal before the tribunal against the order of Adjudicating Authority. 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.

**b) Capital and other commitments**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and which have been provided for in the financial statements, amounts to INR Nil (March 31, 2022: INR Nil)

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**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**32. 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'

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		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue as per IND AS - Rendering of services	500,553	295,465	500,553	295,465
Customer inducement and acquisition costs	3,112	694	3,112	694
<b>Adjusted Margin</b>	<b>503,665</b>	<b>296,160</b>	<b>503,665</b>	<b>296,160</b>
Other income			509	6,576
Customer inducement and acquisition costs (recorded as a reduction of revenue)			(3,112)	(694)
Personnel expenses			(34,693)	(16,842)
Commission to affiliates			(361,485)	(204,804)
Other operating expenses			(23,079)	(17,445)
Finance costs			(8)	(70)
Depreciation and amortization			(248)	(8,807)
<b>Profit before tax</b>			<b>81,549</b>	<b>54,072</b>
Tax expense			-	(786)
<b>Profit for the year</b>			<b>81,549</b>	<b>53,286</b>

**Reconciliation of information on Reportable Segments revenue to the Company's total revenue**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue as per IND AS - Rendering of services	500,553	295,465
Other Revenue	-	-
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>500,553</b>	<b>295,465</b>

**Geographical Information:**

The company's secondary segments are the geographic distribution of activities. Given that company's products and services are available 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	151	827
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>827</b>

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

**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 TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**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:**

Ultimate holding company:	Yatra Online, Inc.
Holding company:	Yatra Online Limited (Formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited)
Fellow subsidiary:	Yatra Hotel Solutions Private Limited

**c) The following is the summary of transactions/ balances outstanding with related parties for the year ended:**

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
<b>Ultimate holding company:</b>		
Amount owed to related parties	4,311	3,796
Share based payment expenses	220	402
		-
<b>Holding company</b>		
Sale transactions	1,675,075	1,393,011
Commission paid	217,857	180,937
Reimbursement of expenses received	2,903	-
Reimbursement of expenses Paid	5,140	6,506
Amount owed to related parties	8,643	145,925
<b>Fellow subsidiaries</b>		
Reimbursement of expenses	-	11,027
Amount owed by related parties	15,897	110,925

**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

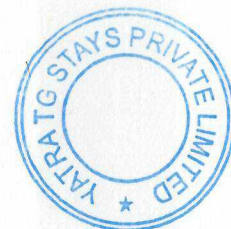
**34. Micro, small and medium enterprises disclosure**

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	126.00	-
The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 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 the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

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

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**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**35. Share based payments**

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	220	402
<b>Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>402</b>

**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 such vesting on February 1, 2018 equivalent to one-sixteenth of the total number of stock options, with the last such vesting on

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the ultimate holding Company pursuant to the "2016 Plan", granted 466,100 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 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

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

	March 31, 2023		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	16,288	95	26,740	247
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	10,452	152
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Number of options outstanding at the end of the year	16,288	310	16,288	95
Vested and not exercised	10,737	385	9,384	385

\* 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 5.07 years (March 31, 2022: 6.02 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 151.74 to INR 758.70).

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 then ended

	March 31, 2021
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.

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**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**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.

The Company also has certain leases of buildings with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

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	-	5,742
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	(5,742)
Depreciation (Refer note 21)	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance as of the beginning of the year	-	6,936
Additions	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	-	-
Deletions	-	(6,936)
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use asset (Refer note 21)	-	-
Gain on termination/concession of lease (Refer note 18)	-	1,194
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Refer note 22)	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases	-	-
<b>Total amount recognised in profit or loss</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,194</b>

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	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

**37. Financials ratios**

Ratio/Measure	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended		% change	Reason for variance
			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		
a) Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.86	0.82	127%	Increased is on account of decrease in trade payables during the year ended March 31, 2023.
b) Debt equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	-	-	-	
c) Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	-	50.24	(100.00%)	The Company has not taken any debt during the year. Vehicle loan repayment made during the year ended March 31, 2022.
d) Return on equity ratio	Net Profits/ (loss) after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	2.69	(1.45)	285%	Increase is on account of growth in revenue.
e) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Gross Bookings*	Average Trade Receivable	69.78	88.90	(21.51%)	
f) Trade payables turnover ratio	Credit Purchases**	Average Trade Payables	25.30	9.62	163%	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	12.93	(8.92)	245%	Revenue growth along with higher efficiency on working capital improvement has resulted in an improvement in the ratio.
h) Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales -cancellation and refunds	0.16	0.18	(10.98%)	
i) Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	1.15	(5.29)	122%	Increased due to higher operating profit
j) Return on investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	-	0.02	(100.00%)	The Company has not made any investment during the year. There were interest income for the year ended March 31, 2022.

\*Gross bookings represent the total amount paid by our customers for the hotel booked through the Company, including fees and other charges and net of cancellations and refunds. Gross bookings for the year ended March 31,2023 is INR 29,96,479 (March 31,2022 INR 16,09,145)

\*\*Credit Purchases for the year ended March 31,2022 is INR 24,99,897 (March 31,2022 INR 13,13,680)

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

2. Since there are 7 instances where the changes are more than 25% i.e. Current ratio, Return on capital employed ratio, Debt service coverage ratio, Return on equity ratio, Net capital turnover Ratio, Return on capital employed and Return on investment ratio hence the explanations are given only for those

**38. 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

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.



**Yatra TG Stays Private Limited**

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

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

iii The Company did not have any material transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year except as mentioned below:

Name of Stuck off Company	Nature of transaction with Stuck off Company	Balance outstanding as on		Relationship with the stuck off Company if any to be disclosed
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	
B.S Technology	Trade Payable	-	2.00	None

**39. Previous year figures**

Certain reclassifications have been made in the financial statements of prior periods to conform 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

per Yogender Seth  
Partner  
Membership No: 94524

Place: Gurugram  
Date: August 29, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Yatra TG Stays Private Limited

Manish Amin  
Director  
(DIN:07082303)

Place: Gurugram  
Date: August 29, 2023

Manish

Sabina Chopra

Sabina Chopra  
Director  
(DIN:03612585)

Place: Gurugram  
Date: August 29, 2023





## Yatra TG Stays 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 TG Stays Private Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated as a private limited Company on May 18, 2005. 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 B2/101, 1st floor, Marathon Innova, Marathon Nextgen Complex B Wing G. Kadam Marg Opp., Peninsula Corp Park Lower Parel, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400013

### 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 from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to the standalone financial statements.

The financial statements are authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors 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.

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.

#### 2.2 Basis of preparation-Going Concern

The Company has accumulated losses aggregating to INR 19,49,477 as at year-end as against paid up capital and reserve of INR 20,20,324. Profit for the year amounting to INR 81,549, positive net working capital amounting to INR. 38726 indicating an uncertainty to continue as a going concern.

The Company, basis its business plan and support letter from it's parent company does not consider an uncertainty in meeting it's obligations in next twelve months. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

### COVID-19

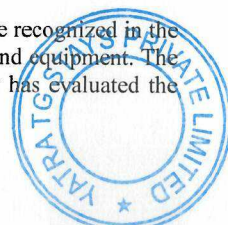
The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and may continue to have, repercussions across local, national, and global economies and financial markets. The demand for travel services and hospitality industry in India had been severely affected by the global outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic since early 2020 due to 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.

#### 2.3 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 2021. 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 and 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 Company has evaluated the amendment and this amendment has no impact on the financial statements of the Company.





## Yatra TG Stays 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)

### (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 labour 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 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. The Company has evaluated the amendment and this amendment has 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.

It has also been clarified that the existing guidance in IND AS 103 for contingent assets would not be affected by replacing the reference to the "Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements with Indian Accounting Standards". The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and this amendment has no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

### (iv) Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments:

The amendment clarifies that, an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of 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. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and this amendment has no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

## 2.4 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 at the measurement date at which an asset can be sold or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Company's accounting policies require, measurement of certain financial/ non-financial assets and liabilities at fair values (either on a recurring or non-recurring basis). Also, the fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are required to be disclosed in the said financial statements.

The Company is required to classify the fair valuation method of the financial/ non-financial assets and liabilities, either measured or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements, using a three level fair value hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurement). Accordingly, 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.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

**Level 1:** Quoted (unadjusted) prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets

**Level 2:** Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are directly or indirectly observable

**Level 3:** Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are unobservable.

## 2.5 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the financial statements 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

or held primarily for the purpose of trading

or expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period





## Yatra TG Stays 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)

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.

### 2.6 Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

An item is recognised 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 recognised 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.

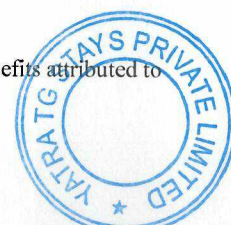
Depreciation on PPE is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its PPE.

Particulars	Years
Computers and peripherals	3
Office equipment	5
Furniture and fixtures	5
Leasehold improvements	Amortized over the lower of primary lease period or economic useful life, whichever is less
Vehicles	Lease period or 5, whichever is less

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. The cost of capital work-in-progress is presented separately in the balance sheet.

### 2.7 Intangible assets

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





## Yatra TG Stays 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)

Intangible assets 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 or 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 or 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:

Intellectual property rights	3 years
Computer software and websites	3 to 10 years or license period, whichever is shorter

### 2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets 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 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.

An impairment loss is recognised 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 recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss as a component of depreciation and amortisation expense

### 2.9 Leases

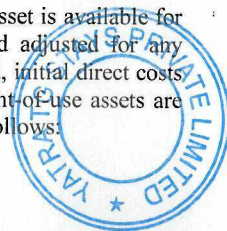
The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

#### (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





## Yatra TG Stays 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)

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 2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets.

### (ii) Lease Liabilities

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

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

Refer to Note 36 for disclosures on leases.

## 2.10 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.

## 2.11 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

#### *Initial recognition and measurement*

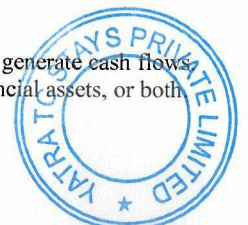
Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

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 TG Stays 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 29.

### *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*

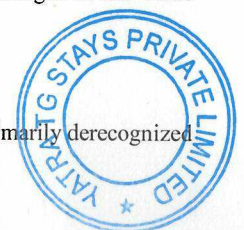
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value.

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 of financial assets**

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:





## Yatra TG Stays Private Limited

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

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- 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.

### *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.





## Yatra TG Stays Private Limited

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

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### Derecognition

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

### 2.12 Revenue recognition

We generate our revenue from contracts with customers. We recognize revenue when we satisfy a performance obligation by transferring control of the promised services to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration that we expect to receive in exchange for those services. When we act as an agent in the transaction under IND AS 115, we 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 leisure customers (B2C—Business to Consumer) and agents (B2B—business to business) 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.





## Yatra TG Stays Private Limited

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

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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. We record an allowance for cancellations at the time of booking on this revenue based on historical experience.

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

#### Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

#### Interest Income

Interest income comprises income on term deposits. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit or loss and 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 and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company in the relevant 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 (including other comprehensive Income).

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

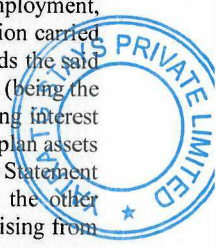
The Company's employee benefits mainly include wages, salaries, bonuses, defined contribution to plans, defined benefit plans, compensated absences and share-based payments. The employee benefits are recognised in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the Company's employees.

### Defined contribution plans

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

### Defined benefit plans

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 recognised 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 recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the related re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognised 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





## Yatra TG Stays Private Limited

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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.

### 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 recognised 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 rateably over the vesting period. The expense so determined is recognised 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 recognises the impact of any revision to original estimates in the period of change. Accordingly, no expense is recognised 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 nonmarket 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 recognised 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 taxes

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 applicable as at the reporting date. The payment made in excess / (shortfall) of the Company's income tax obligation for the period are recognised 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 recognised 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 liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

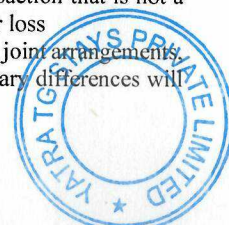
Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits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





## Yatra TG Stays Private Limited

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

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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 alternate 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 balance sheet, 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 relate 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 / (loss) per share

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. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. 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 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.

### 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).

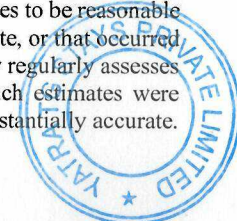
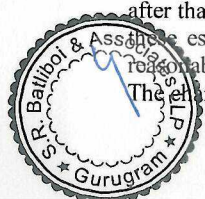
### 2.20 Segment reporting policies

**Identification of segments** – Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). Only those business activities are identified as operating segment for which the operating results are regularly reviewed by the CODM to make decisions about resource allocation and performance measurement.

**Segment accounting policies** – The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting financial statements of the Company as a whole.

## 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.





## Yatra TG Stays 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)

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.

### a. Measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for uncollectible trade receivables, contract assets and advances

The 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-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed (refer to note 30).

### b. 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 to note 28).

### c. Property, plant and equipment

Refer note 2.8 and 5 for the estimated useful life and carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

### d. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell. The Company first determines value in use to calculate recoverable amount. If value in use calculation indicates impairment, then fair value less cost to sell is also determined. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget approved by the management for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. After budget period, cash flow is determined based on extrapolation. The value in use is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model, as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Company.

The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the CGUs, including sensitivity analysis, are disclosed and further explained in Note 6.

The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually and whenever there are indicators of impairment.

### e. Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the present valuation technique. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

### f. 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.

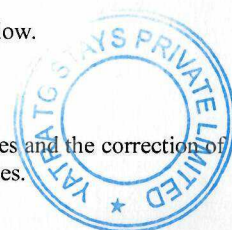
## 4. Standards issued but not effective until the date of authorization for issuance of the said financial statements

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.





## **Yatra TG Stays 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)**

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**

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.

