Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (CIN U55101DL2009PTC196639) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

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

Particulars	Note No.	31 March 2024	31 March 2623
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,493.73	1.728 69
Capital work-in-progress	3a	-	42.92
Intangible assets	4	15.48	24.80
Financial assets	199	13.70	24.00
i. Other financial assets	5	792.97	747.17
Deferred tax assets (net)	6d	326.89	273.25
Other non-current assets	7	73.50	149.82
Income tax assets (net)	6c	68.69	112.94
Total non-current assets		2,771,26	3,079.59
	_	2,771.20	3,079,39
Current assets			
Inventories	8	219 57	220.33
Financial assets			
i Investments	9	2,284.70	532.77
ii. Trade receivables	10	183.99	605.01
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	11	257.98	388.49
iv. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11a	3 65	3.86
v. Other fractical assets	5	184.91	- 213.05
Other current assets	7	299.75	
Total current assets	-		235.48
Total assets	_	3,433,65	2,198.99
Total assets	_	6,204.91	5,278.58
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	1,400.00	1,400.00
Other equity	13	2,908.49	
Total equity .		The second secon	1,320.75
Total equity		4,308.49	2,720.75
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Other financial liabilities	15	172 42	156,06
Provisions	16	242.33	199.10
Other non-current liabilities	17	16.64	35.51
Total non-current liabilities		431.39	
Total non-current natifices		431,39	390.67
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	14	2	346.18
ii Trade payables	43		340,10
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterposes and small enterprises; and	19	81,76	120.00
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	783.68	
iii Other financial liabilities	15		871.61
Provisions	16	288.36	428.42
Current tax liabilities (net)		80.71	82.30
Other current liabilities	6b	227.02	75.00
	17	727,92	222.77
Total current liabilities		1,465.05	2,167.16
Total liabilities		1,896.42	2,557.85
Total equity and liabilities		6,204,91	5,278.58
S			
Summary of material accounting policies	26		

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

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

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 001076N/N500013

Anamitra Das

Partner

Membership No. 062191

Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2024 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited

Madhukar Dodri Director DIN: 07238499

New Udean

Bhawan

Place: New Delhi

Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2024

Ajay Kumar Gugu Chief Financial Office PAN: ABEPG9782B

Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2024 Vikas Vineu Kapoor Director

DIN: 09137136

Place: Mumbai Date: 26 April 2024

Note Bansal Company Secretary Membership No.: A49494

Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2024 Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (CIN U55101DL2009PTC196639) Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended 31 March 2024 (All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Income			To a second second second
Revenue from operations	19	21,143.87	17,079.41
Other income	20	303.24	222.15
Total income		21,447.11	17,301.56
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	21	4,219.18	3,330.88
Purchases of stock-in-trade	22	158.98	130.49
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	23	(1.91)	1.16
Employee benefits expense	24	3,138.44	2,696.11
Finance costs	25	89.02	80.41
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	530.38	430.97
Other expenses	27	9.395.50	7,774,38
Total expenses		17,529.59	14,444.40
Profit before tax		3,917.52	2,857.16
Tax expense	6a		
Current tax expense	Oa	992.21	629 19
Earlier year tax adjustments (net)			
Deferred tax (credit)/ expense		(0.82)	4.08
Fotal tax expense	-	(55.65) 935.74	79.47 712.74
9,0000 T-0,000 (A-1) - 13-13-20-		703.74	/12,/4
Profit for the year		2,981.78	2,144.42
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss: Re-measurement profit on defined benefit plans		(7.97)	4.16
Income tax effect		2.01	(1.05
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(5.96)	3.11
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		2,987.74	2,141.31
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2023; Rs. 10)]			
Basic, computed on the basis of profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company	28	21.30	15.32
Diluted, computed on the basis of profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company	28	21.30	15.32
Summary of material accounting policies	2b		

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

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

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 001076N/N500013

Partner

Membership No. 062191

Place: New Delhi

Date: 26 April 2024

Madhukar Doo Director DIN: 07238499 New Udaan

Bhawan coite Terminal < IGI Airport

Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited

Ajay Kumar Gup Chief Financial Offi PAN: ABEPG9703B

Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2024 Vikas Vinod Kapoor Director

DIN: 09137136

Place: Mumbai Date: 26 April 2024

Neha Bansal Company Secretary Membership No.: A49494

Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2024 Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (CIN U55101DL2009PTC196639) Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024 (All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

### a. Equity share capital (refer note 12)

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

Particulars	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Opening at the beginning of the year	1,40,00,000	1,400.00	1,40,00,000	1,400.00
Closing at the end of the year	1,40,00,000	1,400,00	1,40,00,000	1,400.00

Particulars	Reserve and surplus	Total
At 1 April 2023	1,320.75	1320.75
Profit for the year	2,981.78	2,981.78
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	5 96	5.96
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,987.74	2,987,74
Less: Interim dividend paid (refer note 44)	(1,400.00)	(1,400.00)
At 31 March 2024	2,908.49	2,908.49
Particulars	Reserve and surplus	Total
At 1 April 2022	229.44	229,44
Profit for the year	2,144.42	2,144,42
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	(3.11)	(3.11)
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,141.31	2,141.31
Less: Interim dividend paid	(1,050.00)	(1,050.00)

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Bhawan site Terminal -3 IGI Airport

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

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

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

umber: 001076N/N500013

Anamitra Das

At 31 March 2023

Partner Membership No. 062191

Place: New Delhi

Date. 26 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limit

1,320.75

DIN: 07238499

Place. Non Bella Date: 26 April 2024

Ajay Kumar Qu Chief Financial Of

PAN ABEPG97031

Place: New Delhi

Date: 26 April 2024

Vikas Vinod Kapoor

Director

1,320.75

DIN 09137136

Place Mondai Date: 26 April 2024

Jelia

Nora Bansal

Company Secretary Membership No.: A49494

Place: New Delhi

Date: 26 April 2024

Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (CIN U55101DL2009PTC196639) Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024 (All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

				31 March 2024	31 March 2
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Profit before tax				3,917.52	2,857
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows				-,-,,,,,,	m201.71
Depreciation and amortisation expense				530.38	430
Advances written off				11.80	2
Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back				(67.09)	(23
Gain arising on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost				(18.59)	(18.
Provision for doubtful advances				(10.57)	54.
Interest on income tax refund				(7.13)	
Interest costs				89.02	80.
Interest income from bank deposits				(8.47)	(8.
Fair value gain on financial instruments				(35.11)	(2.
Interest income on financial assets				(57.74)	. (52.
Amortisation of prepayment				51.65	51.
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)				3.60	3
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets written off				7.60	9
Gain on sale of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss				(67.05)	(19
Operating profit before working capital changes			-	4,350,39	3,363
100 March 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 199				4,000,000	5,505.
Movements in working capital:					
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables				421.02	(572
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories				0.76	(48
(Increase) in other financial assets and other assets				(69.67)	(57
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables, other financial liabilities and other li	abilities			(21.34)	420
Cash generated in operations				4,681.16	3,104
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)				(1,022.14)	(518
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)				3,659.02	2,586
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work in prog	ress and capital advances)			(363.75)	(508
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment				2.86	4
Movement in bank deposits (with maturity more than three months) (net)				9.00	(4
Purchase of current investments				(4,599.93)	(3,329
Proceeds from sale of current investments				2,950,00	2,820
Interest received				15.73	8
Net cash used in investing activities (B)				(1,986.09)	(1,009
				10101030	
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Repayment of borrowings (including current maturities)				(346.18)	(386
Interest paid				(28.23)	(48
Other finance costs				(29.03)	(15
Interim dividend paid on equity shares				(1,400.00)	(1,050
Net cash used in financing activities (C)				(1,803.44)	(1,499
					7.44
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)				(130.51)	76
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year				388.49	31
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year				257.98	388
emponents of cash and cash equivalents				31 March 2024	31 March
Cash on hand				44.00	
Balance with banks:				72.98	7:
- On current accounts				105.00	
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year				185.00 257.98	301
				43138	388
Reconciliation to liabilities whose cash flow movements are disclosed					
Particulars	1 April 2023	Cash changes	Non cash changes	31 March 2024	
Borrowings (including current maturities classified as short term borrowings)	346.18	(346.18)	150		
Interest accrued on borrowings	2.58	(28.23)	25.65		
Total	348.76	(374.41)	25,65		
Particulars	1 April 2022	Carn enanges	Non cash enanges	31 March 2023	
Borrowings (including current maturities classified as short term borrowings)	732.34	(386.16)	. on case changes	346.18	
Interest accrued on borrowings	5.35	(48.43)	45.66	2.58	
Total	737.69	(434.59)	45.66	348.76	
	131.09	(434.39)	45.00	348.76	

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

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

namitra Das Membership No. 062191

Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Priv

Director DIN 07238499

New Udaan

Bhawan

IGI Airport

Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2024

Ajay Kumar Guyda Chief Financial Office PAN: ABEPG97035

Place New Delhi Date: 26 April 2024 Director DIN: 09137136

Place: Mumbai

Neha Bansa Company Secretary Membership No.: A49494

Place New Delhi Date: 26 April 2024

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

# 1. Corporate information

Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 4 December 2009 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a joint venture between Travel Food Services Private Limited, Delhi International Airport Limited and Travel Food Services (Delhi) Private Limited and is primarily engaged in the business of managing and developing foods and beverage outlets at Indira Gandhi International Airport in Delhi as per the License agreements entered between Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited and Delhi International Airport Limited. The Company's registered office is at New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal 3, IGI Airport, New Delhi – 110037.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 26 April 2024.

# 2.a Basis of preparation and presentation

- (i) These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended from time to time). The accounting policies followed in preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.
- (ii) The financial statements has been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities that have been measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period (as explained in accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
- (iii) The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupees ("Rs.") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, and all values are rounded to nearest lakhs except, otherwise indicated.

#### 2.b Summary of material accounting policies

# i. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Advance tax paid is classified as non-current asset.





Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

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

#### ii. Revenue recognition

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

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

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

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

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

### Management fees

Management fees is recognised on an accrual basis in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and in accordance with the agreement entered into with the food and beverage outlet operator.

# Sales incentive tees

Sales incentive fees is recognised on an accrual basis in the accounting period to which it pertains.

# iii. Other income

# Interest income

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

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



Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

### iv. Foreign currencies

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

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

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

### v. Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds including interest expense calculated using the effective interest method. Borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing cost includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

# vi. Employee benefits

#### a)Short term employee benefits

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

The Company has a leave policy wherein all employee leaves lapse at the end of reporting period except six leaves which are carried forward for six months from the end of each year end. Such leaves cannot be encashed, accumulated or used to reduce the notice period at the time of separation. The management assesses and accounts for the provision in relation to such compensated absences, taking into account the carry forward leave balance of each respective employee as at each reporting period.

# b) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes.

- defined contribution plans such as provident fund; and
- defined benefit plans such as gratuity.

### Defined contribution plan

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





Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

### **Defined benefit Plans**

Defined benefit plans of the Company comprise gratuity.

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

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

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

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

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income.

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

#### vii. Income tax

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

# Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any relating to income taxable. It is mountained using tax rates onacted at the reporting date.

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

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised / reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the probability of deferred tax asset.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets levied by the same tax authorities.



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

### viii. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

## Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Leasehold improvements are being amortised over the remaining period of the agreement with Delhi International Airport Private Limited ("DIAL") or their useful life, whichever is shorter.

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

Asset class	Years
Equipment*	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	8 years
Computers-Server and networks	6 years
Computers- end user devices	3 years
5mallware*	3 years
Vehicles	8 years

\* The useful lives have been determined based on internal evaluation done by the management's expert which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act; 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets.

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

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

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

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

### Capital work-in-progress

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





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

### ix. Intangible assets

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

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

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

#### Amortisation methods and estimated useful life

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

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

# x. Impairment - Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication of impairment exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating units (CGUs).

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

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

# xi. Inventories

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

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

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

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

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





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

# xii. Provisions and contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

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

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

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

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs of outlets located at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset and any short / excess is adjusted from Statement of Profit and Loss.

Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet.

# xiii. Earnings per share ('EPS')

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

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

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

### xiv. Cash and cash equivalents

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

# xv. Financial instruments

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

#### Financial assets

## Recognition and initial measurement

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





Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

# Classification and subsequent measurement

#### Classification

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

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

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

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

A financial asset being equity instrument is measured at FVTPL.

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

### Subsequent measurement

### Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

# Financial assets at FVTPL

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

### Derecognition

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

#### Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

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





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

### Financial liabilities

# Recognition and initial measurement

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

### Classification and subsequent measurement

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

A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

#### Derecognition

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

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

# Offsetting of financial instruments

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

# xvi. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received from sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell an asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

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

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

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





Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

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

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

# xvii. Segment Reporting

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

#### xviii. Leases

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

# (i) Where the Company is the lessee

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

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company may adopt the incremental borrowing rate for the entire portfolio of leases as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

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

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



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

### xix. Government Grants

Government grants from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that:

- (i) the company will comply/have complied with the conditions attached to them, and
- (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

Grants received in the form of tradeable scripts under SEIS scheme of the Government are recognised as income when there is certainty of its realisable value.

# 2.c Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial Statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about significant areas of estimation/uncertainty and judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on these financial information are as follows:

Note 2 (b) (viii) and (ix) – measurement of useful life and residual values of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Note 2 (b) (xii) - estimation of costs of decommissioning

Note 2 (b) (xvi) and 32 - fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities

Note 2 (b) (vi) (b) and 31 - defined benefit plans (Gratuity benefits)





992.29 757.24

# Property, plant and equipment As at 31 March 2024

Net book value as at 01 April 2023 Net book value as at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Smallware	Total	Capital work in progress
Cest or valuation								Jir organia
At 1 April 2023	2,126.76	1.033 27	184 02	210.88	2.37	54.52	3,611,82	42.92
Additions	138.48	143.58	9.05	12.16		3.16	306,43	78.90
Disposal	(64.64)	(44.67)	(4.87)			(0.79)	(114.97)	
Capitalised/ Transfer to property, plant and equipment			0.0000		-	ATTIVITY.		(121.82)
At 31 March 2024	2,200,60	1,132,18	188,20	223.04	2,37	56.89	3,803.28	-
Accumulated depreciation				•				
At 1 April 2023	1,134,47	450.29	87.08	165.45	2.37	43.47	1,883.13	
Charge for the year	364.35	101.16	26.09	23.42	7,000	6.04	521.06	
Disposal	(55.46)	(35.18)	(3.21)	-		(0.79)	(94,64)	
At 31 March 2024	1,443.36	516,27	109.96	188.87	2.37	48.72	2,309,55	¥3

96,94 78,24

582.98 615.91

45.43 34.17

11.05

8.17

1,728.69

1,493,73

42,92

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Smallware	Total	Capital work in progres
Cost or valuation								progress
At 1 April 2022	1852.30	873.82	187.37	177.97	2.37	51.35	3,145,18	136.9
Additions	337.54	196.46	10.68	33.32		3.17	581.17	317.70
Disposal	(63.08)	(37.01)	(14.03)	(0.41)			(114.53)	
Capitalised/ Transfer to property, plant and equipment		-	1000 (Section 1	THE SHOW			(10)	(411.69
At 31 March 2023	2,126.76	1,033.27	184.02	210.88	2.37	54,52	3,611.82	42.92
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 April 2022	901.11	402.57	78.66	150.45	2.37	38.50	1,573,66	
Charge for the year	287.36	84.73	22.45	15.41		4.97	414,92	
Disposal	(54.00)	(37.01)	(14.03)	(0.41)			(105,45)	
At 31 March 2023	1,134.47	450,29	87.08	165,45	2.37	43.47	1,883,13	
Net book value as at 31 March 2023	992.29	582.98	96,94	45.43		11.05	1,728,69	42.92

- (i) The Company has not carried out any revaluation of Property, plant and equipment during current and previous year.

  (ii) Refer note 30 for contractual commitments for acquicition of property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

  (iii) Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) represents capital expenditure incurred on tangible assets.

# 3a. Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) ageing schedule \*5

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

CWIP	ageing	sched	ule

Particulars		Amount in	CWIP for a perio	d of	
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	•	- www.	-	***************************************	
Total					

31 March 2023							
Particulars	Take 1 To 1	Amount in CWIP for a period of					
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total		
Project in progress	37.35	0.75		4.82	42.92		
Total	37,35	0.75		4.82	42.92		

The Company has no CWIP, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

<sup>5</sup>No project is temporarily suspended.





# 4. Intangible assets\* As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	+ 405	Franchisee Rights	Software	Total
Cost				
At 1 April 2023		38.53	79.59	118.12
At 31 March 2024		38.53	79.59	118.12
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 April 2023		19.81	73.51	93.32
Charge for the year		3.35	5.97	9.32
At 31 March 2024		23.16	79.48	102.64
Net book value as at 01 April 2023		18.72	6.08	24.80
Net book value as at 31 March 2024		15.37	0.11	15.48

As at 31	March	2023
----------	-------	------

Particulars	Franchisee Rights	Software	Total
Cost			10121
At 1 April 2022	33.93	79.59	113.52
Additions	4.60		4.60
At 31 March 2023	38.53	79,59	118.12
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 April 2022	16.86	60.41	77.27
Charge for the year	2.95	13.10	16.05
At 31 March 2023	19.81	73.51	93.32
Net book value as at 31 March 2023	18.72	6.08	24.80

\*The Company has no intangible assets under development





# 5. Other financial assets

Particulars	Non-current			Current	
30 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 1	31	March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise					
Deposits with remaining maturity more than 12 months*		139.14	147.93		
Interest accrued but not due on bank deposits				2 00	2 13
Recoverable from government authorities			2	13.91	13 91
Credit card and digital wallet receivables		-		44 95	21.25
Receivable against sales incentive				38 63	59.66
Other receivable		1020		66.15	27.78
Security deposit				00,15	A1.13
-Related party (refer note 38)		621.96	564.22	16.54	86 49
-Other than related party		31.87	35.02	1.83	1.83
Total other financial assets		792.97	747.17	184.01	213.05

<sup>\*</sup>Includes Rs. 136.51 lakhs (As at 31 March 2023 Rs. 142.41 lakhs) as deposits with banks under lien. These deposits are used for issuing letter of credit/standby letter of credit/bank guarantees

#### 6. Income tax

# a. Tax expenses

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Tax expenses comprises of:		
Current tax expenses	992.21	629.19
Deferred tax (credit) / expense	(55.65)	79 47
Earlier year tax adjustments (net)	(0.82)	4.08
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	935.74	712.74
Tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023

Deferred tax related to items recognized in OCI during the year		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	2.01	(1.05)
Income tax charged to OCI	2.01	(1.05)

The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expected tax expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of the Company at 25.168% (31 March 2023: 25.168%) and the reported tax expense in profit or loss are as follows:

Pardeulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Accounting profit before income tax	3.917.52	2,857,16
At India's statutory income tax rate - 25.168% (31 March 2023 - 25.168%)	985.96	719.06
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
	(7.48)	15.87
Farlier year tax adjustment (net)	(0.82)	4.08
Deduction allowed under Section 80JJAA	(30.96)	(23.57)
Tax effect of difference in short term capital gain tax rate and normal tax rate	(5.54)	(1.58)
Others	(3.84)	(2.11)
	937.33	712.74
b. Current tax liabilities (net):		
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	AND A PROTECTION OF THE PROTEC	75.00





### c. Income tax assets (net):

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Tax assets		
Income tax paid	1,060.90	671.21
	1,060.90	671.21
Current tax liabilities		
Provision for Income tax	992.21	558.27
	992.21	558.27
Advance tax paid (net of provision for taxation)	68.69	112.94

# d. Deferred tax assets (net)

# (i) The tax effect of deferred tax assets and liabilities comprises of :

Particulars	31 Ma	rch 2024	31 March 2023
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		249.26	196.05
Trade receivables		0.85	0.85
Employee related provisions and liabilities		73.86	64.33
Others		2.92	12.02
Deferred tax assets (net)		326.89	273.25

# (ii). Movement in deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) balances

Particulars	01 April 2023	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss credit/(charge)	Recognised in OCI	31 March 2024
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	196.05	53.21		249.26
Trade receivables	0.85			0.85
Employee related provisions and liabilities	64.33	11.54	(2.01)	73.86
Others	12.02	(9.10)		2.92
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	273.25	55,65	(2,01)	326.89

Particulars	01 April 2022	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss credit/(charge)	Recognised in OCI	31 March 2023
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible vessels	160.11	27.91		150.03
Trade receivables	0.94	(0.09)		0.85
Employee related provisions and liabilities	44.33	18.95	1.05	64.33
Others	14,47	(2.45)		12.02
Brought forward losses/ unabsorbed depreciation	123.79	(123.79)		-
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	351.67	(79.47)	1.05	273.25



Sample   S	Destruction			Non-curre	nt	Current	
Part	Particulars					TENNET YOU HENT	
Page	Capital advances				Di march avan	or march 2024	51 Warth 2025
Part	Unsecured, considered good			15 53	36.93		
A							
Wanner to supplier   Wanner to wanner   Wanner to	•		(A)		7,000		
Marche   1998	Advances other than capital advances		=	32374	71.00		
Discount of considered good							
Credit impaired	**************************************					22.05	2121
Prepayments   \$196   103 63   \$172   \$31 65   \$10 65							
State   Stat							
State   Stat				76.75.75			
Separal expenses   6.01   9.26   207.00   15.58   15	ruvances to starr		(T))				
Repaid expenses	N		(B) =	51.96	103.63	93.31	80.19
C							
1	repaid expenses			6.01	9.26	207.00	155.86
Total other assets			02.5000	6.01	9.26	207.00	155.86
Inventories			(D)	(25.49)	(54.42)	(0.57)	(0.57)
	Total other assets	(A+B+C+D)		73.50	149.82	299.74	235.48
Valued at lower of cost or net realizable value, unless otherwise stated)   war materials and packing materials   214.84   217.51   2.82   219.57   220.33   2.82   219.57   220.33   2.82	Inventories						
Valued at lower of cost or net realizable value, unless otherwise stated)   21 4.84   217.51   218.52   219.57   220.33   2.82   219.57   220.33   2.82   219.57   220.33   2.82   2.93   2.9	articulars					31 March 2024	31 March 2023
214.84   217.51     216.00	Valued at laws of seat or an extendingly when when the					51 March 2024	or march 2025
2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2		se stated)					
2.19.57   2.20.33     2.19.57   2.20.33     2.19.57   2.20.33     2.19.57   2.20.33     2.19.57   2.20.33     2.19.57   2.20.33     2.19.57   2.20.33     2.19.57   2.20.33     2.19.57   2.20.33     2.19.57   2.20.33     2.19.57   2.20.33     2.19.57     2.19.57     2.20.33     2.19.57     2.19.57     2.20.33     2.19.57     2.19.57     2.20.33     2.19.57     2.19.57     2.20.33     2.19.57     2.19.57     2.20.33     2.19.57     2.19.57     2.20.33     2.20.33     2.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O					214.84	217.51
the above inventories have been hypothecated against borrowings (Refer note 14)  Current investments  articulars  31 March 2024  31 March 2023  Agregarate amount of quoted investment - at cost Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at cost  Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at market value  31 March 2023  31 March 2024  31 March 2023  32 March 2024  31 March 2023  32 March 2024  31 March 2023  32 March 2024  32 March 2023  33 March 2024  33 March 2023  34 March 2023  35 March 2024  35 March 2023  36 March 2024  36 March 2023  37 March 2023  38 March 2024  39 March 2023  39 March 2024  30 March 2023  30 March 2024  31 March 2023	tock-in-trade					4.73	2.82
Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at cost  Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at market value  31 March 2023  Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at cost  Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at market value  31 March 2023  32 March 2023  33 March 2023  34 March 2023  35 March 2023  36 March 2023  36 March 2023  37 March 2023  38 March 2023  38 March 2023  39 March 2023  39 March 2023  30 March 2023  30 March 2023  30 March 2023  30 March 2023  31 March 2023  31 March 2023  31 March 2023  31 March 2023		·					
Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at market value    vestment at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (see note 1)							
Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at market value   Aggr	articulars					31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Mutual funds, unquoted         93,608.151 (31 March 2023; 146,701.931 ) units of Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid - irrect Growth Fund of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up       754.42       532.64         0.366 (31 March 2023; 10.366 ) units of Aditya Birla Sunlife Overnight - Direct rowth Fund of face value of Rs. 1000 each, fully paid up       0.13       0.13         Intual funds, quoted       1,530.15       -       -         2,256.027 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund free value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up       1,530.15       -         Intel (1)       2,284.70       532.77         Intel (1)       31 March 2023         Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at cost       1,502.71       -         Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at market value       1,530.15       -	ivestment at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (se	e note 1)					
Mutual funds, unquoted         93,608.151 (31 March 2023; 146,701.931 ) units of Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid - irrect Growth Fund of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up       754.42       532.64         0.366 (31 March 2023; 10.366 ) units of Aditya Birla Sunlife Overnight - Direct rowth Fund of face value of Rs. 1000 each, fully paid up       0.13       0.13         Intual funds, quoted       1,530.15       -       -         2,256.027 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund free value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up       1,530.15       -         Intel (1)       2,284.70       532.77         Intel (1)       31 March 2023         Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at cost       1,502.71       -         Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at market value       1,530.15       -	nvestment in Mutual Funds	and the second second					
93,608.151 (31 March 2023: 146,701.931 ) units of Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid- irrect Growth Fund of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up 754.42 532.64 753.66 (31 March 2023: 10.366 ) units of Aditya Birla Sunlife Overnight - Direct rowth Fund of face value of Rs. 1000 each, fully paid up 754.75 Face value of Rs. 1000 each, fully paid up 755.027 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 755.027 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 755.027 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 755.027 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 756.027 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 756.027 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 756.027 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 757.028 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 757.028 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 757.028 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 757.028 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 757.028 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 757.028 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 757.028 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 757.028 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 757.028 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 757.028 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 757.028 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 757.028 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 757.028 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund 757.028 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Pla							
irrect Growth Fund of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up 754.42 532.64 0.366 (31 March 2023: 10.366 ) units of Adutya Birla Sunlife Overnight - Direct rowth Fund of face value of Rs. 1000 each, fully paid up 10.13 1		irla Sunlife Liouid -					
1.366 (31 March 2023: 10.366 ) units of Aditya Birla Sunlife Overnight - Direct rowth Fund of face value of Rs. 1000 each, fully paid up futual funds, quoted revalue of Rs. 1000 each, fully paid up face value of Rs. 1000 each, fully paid up	irect Growth Fund of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid u	D				754.42	532.64
Segregarate amount of quoted investment - at market value   Construction of face value of Rs. 1000 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 1000 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 1000 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of Face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of Face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of Face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of Face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of Face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of Face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of Face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of Face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of Face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of Face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of Face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   Construction of Face value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up   C							
Mutual funds, quoted   2,256.027 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund   1,530.15   -						0.13	0.13
2,256.027 (31 March 23: Nil ) units of HDFC Liquid - Direct Plan Growth Option Fund       1,530.15       -         face value of Rs 100 each, fully paid up       2,284.70       532.77         ote (1)       31 March 2024       31 March 2024         articulars       31 March 2024       31 March 2023         Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at cost       1,502.71       -         Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at market value       1,530.15       -							
1,530.15		Plan Growth Option Fur	nd				
2,284,70   532,77     ote (1)		oronin option i ui	200			1,530.15	
articulars         31 March 2024         31 March 2023           Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at cost         1,502.71         -           Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at market value         1,530.15         -	f face value of Rs 100 each, fully paid up						
Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at cost 1,502.71 - Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at market value 1,530.15 -	f face value of Rs 100 each, fully paid up					2,284.70	532.77
Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at cost  Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at market value  1,502.71 - 1,530.15 -					Çu tanı	2,284,70	532.77
Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at market value 1,530.15	ote (1)						
	ote (1) articulars					31 March 2024	
	ote (1) articulars Aggregarate amount of quoted investment - at cost					31 March 2024 1,502.71	

Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk and fair value measurement, is included in notes 32 and 33 respectively





#### 10. Trade receivables

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Others	160.53	579.61
Related parties (refer note 38)	26.82	28.76
	187.35	608,37
Less Allowance for doubtful receivables (expected credit loss allowance)	(3.36)	(3.36)
	183.99	605.01

The carrying amount of trade receivables approximates their fair value, is included in note 32.

The Company's exposure to credit risk, and allowances related to trade receivables is disclosed in note 53.

No trade receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Note (i) Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

Particulars			(	Outstanding for folk	owing periods fro	m due date of pa	vment	
	Unbilled*	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
At 31 March 2024								
i)Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	167.00	16.14	0.85				183,99
(ii)Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk			-				3.36	3.36
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired		-					(3.36)	(3,36)
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables-considered good				-				(5.50)
(v)Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk								
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired								
Less: Allowance for credit impaired trade receiavbles		-			-			
Total	•	167.00	16.14	0.85				183,99
At 31 March 2023								
i)Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	274,98	325.8	4.23	2		. 0	605.01
(ii)Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk				-	_			
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired							3.36	3.36
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables-considered good		-		-				
(v)Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk				-				
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired								
Less: Allowance for credit impaired trade receiavbles				-			(3.36)	(3.36)
Total		274.98	325.80	1.23	-		12:00	605.01

### 11. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balances with banks:		Delivaria See See See
- on current account	185.00	308.70
Cash on hand	72.98	79.79
	257.98	388,49

### 11a. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
nk deposit with original maturity upto 12 months	3,65	3.86
	3.65	3.86

Bank balances includes Rs. 3.65 lakhs (As at 31 March 2023 Rs. 3.86 lakhs) as deposits with banks under lien. These deposits are used for issuing letter of credit/standby letter of credit/standby

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### 12. Equity share capital

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
a. Authorised		
Equity Shares		
14,000,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,400.00	1,400.00
	1,400.00	1,400.00
b. Issued, subscribed and paid up		
14,000,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each ,fully paid up	1,400.00	1,400.00
	1,400.00	1,400.00
c. Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year:		
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Equity shares issued, subscribed and paid up		
Shares at the beginning of the year	1,40,00,000	1,40,00,000
Shares at the end of the year	1,40,00,000	1,40,00,000

# d. Terms / rights attached to each classes of shares

#### Equity share:

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

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

Particulars	Class of share	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
		Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
Delhi International Airport Limited	Equity shares	56,00,000.00	40.00%	56,00,000.00	40.00%
Travel Food Services Private Limited	Equity shares	84,00,000.00	60.00%	84,00,000.00	60.00%

<sup>\*</sup>Out of the above, 28% shareholding of the Delhi International Airport Limited and Travel Food Services Private Limited have been pledged against borrowings, referred to in note 14.

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

### g. Details of shares held by Promoters\*:

Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year (In lacs)	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year (In lacs)	% of total shares	% change during the year
Delhi International Airport Limited	56.00		56.00	40.00%	· ·
Travel Food Services Private Limited	84.00	74	84.00	60.00%	
	140.00	<b>%</b> € 11 1	140.00	100%	

Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year (In lacs)	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year (In lacs)	% of total shares	% change during the year
Delhi International Airport Limited	56.00		56.00	40.00%	
TFS (R & R Works) Private Limited	42.84	(42.84)			-100%
Travel Food Services Private Limited	41.16	42.84	84.00	60.00%	104%
	140.00		140.00	100%	4.08%

<sup>\*</sup> Promoter here means "promoter" as defined in the Companies Act, 2013

h. The Company has not issued any bonus share nor has there any buy-back of shares in current reporting year and in last 5 years immediately preceding the current reporting year.





# 13. Other equity

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Reserves and surplus (Refer note (i) and (ii) below)	2,908.49	1,320.75
	2,908.49	1,320.75
(i) Retained earnings		
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,318.22	223.80
Add:Profit for the year	2,981.78	2,144.42
Less: Interim dividend paid	(1,400.00)	(1,050.00)
Balance at the end of the year	2,900.00	1,318.22
(ii) Other comprehensive income- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)		
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	2.53	5.64
Add: Actuarial gain / (losses) on defined benefit plan for the year (net of tax) (Refer note 31)	5.96	(3.11)
Balance at the end of the year	8.49	2.53





#### 14. Financial liabilities: Borrowings

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current borrowings			(*)	22.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2
Current maturity of Term Loan from a bank [Refer notes below]	<del></del>		-	346.18
Total current borrowings				346.18

#### Notes: 1)

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Rupee term loans from a bank		
Term loan 1 "		346.18
Rate of interest		7.95%

Secured against a) Exclusive charge on the current assets of the Company, b) Escrow of receivables, c) Pledge of 28% sponsor shareholding in the Company

2) The Company has been sanctioned overdraft limit of Rs. 100 lakhs by HDFC Bank, secured by a charge on entire current assets of the Company, escrow of receivables and pledge of 28% sponsor shareholding of Delhi International Airport Limited and Travel Food Services Private Limited in the Company.

#### 15. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
The treation	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Other financial liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Security deposit others	172 42	156.06	28.01	26.17
Interest accrued and not due on borrowings	(=)	2		2.58
Employees payable	(4)		190.29	179.54
Payable for property, plant and equipment* ( Refer note 29 (a) and note (i) below )	(-)		70.06	220.13
Total other financial liabilities	172.42	156.06	288,36	428.42

<sup>\*</sup>Includes amount due to micro enterprises and small enterprises of Rs. 10.19 lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 17:50 lakhs)

#### Note (i)

Capital creditors Ageing schedule* Particulars	I Landing	12/2/10/10/10	120000000000000000000000000000000000000	44	17.00
	Less than	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Tota
At 31 March 2024					
(i) MSME (note (a))	2.99		5.39	1,81	10.19
(ii) Others	5.97	16.06	3.94	33.58	59.55
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME			-	-	
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	- 1		-	0.32	0.32
Total	8.96	16.06	9.33	35.71	70.06
At 31 March 2023					
(i) MSME (note (a))	8.64	5.39	3.47		17.50
(ii) Others	44.08	61.96	2.33	2.49	110.86
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME					
(iv) Disputed dues Others			-	91.77	91.77
Tatal	51.71	07.33	3.80	94,45	220.13

<sup>\*</sup>For the purpose of presentation of ageing schedule, the invoice date has been considered as the due date by the Company

Note (A):
MSMF vendors does not include the medium enterprice related vendors.

Particulars		Non-curr	Non-current		Current	
		31 March 2024	31 March 1013	M March 1014	31 March 1011	
Provision for employee benefit						
-Ciratnity (refer note 31)		190.29	150,69	41.11	41.31	
-Compensated absences				39 31	39.84	
	(A)	198.29	158.69	80.42	82.16	
Provision for decommissioning costs ( Refer (i) an	d (ii) below)	44.04	40.41	0.29	0.14	
	(B)	44.04	40.41	0.29	0.14	
Total provisions	(A+B)	242,33	199.10	80.71	82,30	

#### (i) Information about decommissioning provisions

Provision for decommissioning costs represents the present value of the management's best estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the outlets located at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.

### (ii) Movement in provision for decommissioning Costs

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	40.55	42.69
Provisions (reversed)/created during the year(net)	3.78	(2.14)
Balance at the end of the year	44.33	40.55

# 17. Other liabilities

Particulars	Non-curr	Non-current		Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	
Accrued income on security deposits	16.64	35.51	18.54	18.59	
Statutory dues payable	•		201.53	212.02	
Advance from customer (Refer note 19)	•		7.85	2.16	
Total other liabilities	16.64	35.51	227.92	232,77	





### 18. Trade payables

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note (ii) Below) (b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	84.36	130.88
- Others	288.11	367.97
<ul> <li>Related parties (refer note 38)</li> </ul>	495.57	503.64
	868,04	1,002,49

Note (i) Trade payables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
At 31 March 2024						
(i) MSME (note (a))		84.36				84,36
(ii) Others	599.73	170.91	12.48	0.56		783.68
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME						100000
(iv) Disputed dues- Others						
Total	599.73	255.27	12.48	0.56		868.04
At 31 March 2023				0.00		200.04
(i) MSME (note (a))		126.07	4.81			130,88
(ii) Others	644,01	212.47	5.49	3.27	637	871,61
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME						011101
(iv) Disputed dues- Others		-	, .			
Total	644.01	338.54	10,30	3.27	6.37	1,002,49

Note (A):
MSME vendors does not include the medium enterprise related vendors.

### Note (ii)

Disclosure as per Section 22 of "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006"

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2074	31 March 2023
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end*	94.55	148.38
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end*	1.43	1,41
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day		
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act		-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year		
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid		
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor		

\*Includes amount payable for property, plant and equipment of Rs. 10.19 lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 17.50 lakhs)



# 19. Revenue from operations

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 202
¥		
Resense from operations		
- Traded goods	755,30	645.67
- Finished goods	20,001.53	16,102.31
Other operating revenue	255-0000-000	
Management fees (net)	256.09	250.70
Sales incentives	130.95	72.05
Others		8.68
	21,143,87	17,079.41
Disclosure in terms of Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customer		
Contract Balances		
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Receivables:		
Non Current (Gross)	•	
-Current (Gross)	183.99	605.01
-Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	3.36	3.36
Advance from Customers*		
-Non Current		
-Current	7.85	2.16
* Contract liabilities include transaction price related to performance obligation to be satisfied within one year for Rs. 7.85 lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 2.16 lakhs).		
Movement of advance from customer during the year -		
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening balance	2.16	
Addition during the year	10.52	0.86
Revenue recognised during the year		2,16
Closing balance	(4.83)	(0.86)
Crossing Committee	7,85	2.16
Movement of unbilled revenue during the year -		
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 202
Opening balance		13.93
Net revenue recognised during the year		(13.93)
Closing balance		
20. Other income		
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 202
Interest Income on:		
- Bank deposits	8.47	8.83
- Other financial assets	57,74	52.24
Buln on auto of financial assers carried at rate vatue among profit and usss t		
investment in multial funds)	67.05	19.75
Fuir value gain on financial instruments	35,11	2.11
Net gain on foreign exchange fluctuations	11.51	11.61
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment		3.55
Sale of duty strips		50.90
Interest on income tan estand	7.13	
	67.09	23.92
Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back ( net)  Gain arising on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	18.59	18.98
		18.98 30.26





### 21. Cost of materials consumed \*

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening stock of raw materials and packing materials	217.51	167.78
Add Purchases	4,216.51	3,380.61
Less. Closing stock of raw materials and packing materials	214 84	217.51
	4,219,18	3,330.88
22. Purchase of stock-in-trade *		
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Food and beverages	158.98	130.49
	158,98	130,49
23. Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade *		
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening inventory of stock-in-trade	2.82	3.98
Closing inventory of stock-in-trade	4.73	2.82

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

### 24. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus*	2,794.67	2,388.65
Contribution to provident and other funds* (refer note 31)	237.08	214 03
Gratuity (refer note 31)	58.75	47.15
Staff welfare expenses	47.94	46.28
	3,138,44	2,696.11

<sup>\*</sup> net of reimbursements received from food and beverage outlet operator(s) of Rs. 159.07 lacs (31 March 2023 - Rs. 141.89 lacs)

# 25. Finance Costs

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a) Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
-banks borrowings	14.54	45.62
-unwinding of discount on financial liabilities	18.17	16.74
ethera	13.61	2.01
(h) Interest on statutory dues	11,67	0.73
(c) Other charges	29.03	15.31
	89.02	80.41
26. Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	521.06	414.92
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	9.32	16.05



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9.32 530,38 1.16

430.97

(1.91)

### 27. Other expenses

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Concession fees*	5,707 59	4,608 27
Amortisation of prepayment	51.65	51.62
Marketing fund charge*	246.38	198 63
Royalty	580.16	489.08
Business promotion	15.87	19.02
IT maintenance charges	121.14	103.88
Legal and professional expenses	44.52	42.41
Payment to auditors (including Goods and Services Tax)#	20.03	19.83
Rent	99.57	84.19
Airport service charges*	779.45	680 13
Electricity and water charges*	1,008.93	861.85
House keeping expenses*	56.06	51.62
Travelling and conveyance expenses	8.40	8.18
Consumables	113.00	98.74
License fees	142.24	130.22
Freight charges	1.25	45.55
Arbitration Settlement	31.23	
Impairment allowance for doubtful receivables (net)	Z-10780	- 54.42
Rates and taxes	1.28	0.81
Repairs and maintenance		
- Computer		3.45
- Equipment	45.44	26.39
- Others	50.93	31.93
Communication	10.18	8.81
Insurance expenses	30.92	22.13
Printing and stationary	28.09	22.24
Loss on sale of property , plant and equipments	3.60	
Collection charges	125.15	106.99
Lab Testing charges	6.70	7.97
Advertisement Expenses	20.22	17.47
Advances written off	11.80	2.27
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets written off	7.60	9.08
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenses**	14.51	2.35
Miscellaneous expenses*	11.61	10.40
	9,395.50	7,774.38

<sup>\*</sup> net of reimbursements received from food and beverage outlet operator(s) of Rs. 1,063.78 lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 953.76 lakhs)
\*\* Refer note no. 42

# Payment to auditors (including Goods and Services Tax )

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
As Auditors (Audit and Limited Reviews)	14.16	14.16
Tax audit	2.36	2.36
Other pervices	2.55	2.36
Out-of-pocket expenses	1.15	0.95
Total	20.03	19.83





#### 28. Earnings per share

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

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

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

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted earnings: (A)	2,981.78	2,144.42	
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (B) Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (C)	1,40,00,000 1,40,00,000	1,40,00,000 1,40,00,000	
Basic earnings per share (Rs.) (A/B) Diluted earnings per share (Rs.) (A/C) Nominal value per share(Rs.)	21.30 21.30 10.00	15.32 15.32 10.00	

#### 29. Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts\*

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
a) Claims from vendors (refer footnote below)		78.54
b) VAT demand including interest thereon on account of disallowance of input tax credit	4.10	4.10
c) Income Tax matters for assessment year 2017-18 & 2022-23 mainly on account of disallowances of royalty expenses by the Income-Tax Department. The matter is pending in appeal with the ITAT(Appeals) & CIT(Appeals) Respectively.	17.83	5.94

#### Footnote

The above claims were made by few capital vendors in relation to work earried out by them during the earlier years for construction of food outlets. The Company disputed these claims. The Company is in legal proceedings or in arbitration proceedings with the vendors in respect of these claims. It is mutually agreed between the parties to make the full and final settlement ("Settlement Amount") of Rs. 123 lakhs subject to TDS. The Settlement agreement is executed at New Delhi on this 29th day of May' 2023, (hereinafter referred to as "Effective Date")

\*The management believes that the chances of any liability devolving on the Company in the above matters is not probable and accordingly, no adjustment is currently necessary in these financial statements at this stage

b.The Company has provided commitment bank guarantees of Rs. 989.07 lakhs (31 March 2023- Rs. 999.39 lakhs) which are secured by pledge on its fixed deposits of Rs. 140.16 lakhs (31 March 2023- Rs. 142.41 lakhs) as margin for issuance of such bank guarantees.

#### 30. Capital commitments

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	80.42	158.63





### 31. Employee benefit obligations

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

#### Defined contribution plan

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

An amount of Rs. 204 75 lakhs (31 March 2023 Rs. 178.52 lakhs) has been recognised as an expense (net of reimbursements received from food and beverage outlet operator amounting to Rs. 12.35 lakhs (31 March 2023 Rs. 10.56 lakhs) in respect of the Company's contribution to Provident Fund deposited with the relevant authorities and has been shown under Employee benefits expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### Defined benefit plan - gratuity unfunded

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

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

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

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	201.01	161 39
Current service cost	43.90	35.43
Interest expense	14.86	11,72
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	58.76	47,15
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligation arising from change in experience adjustment	(9.57)	14.30
Actuarial loss / (gain) on obligation arising from change in financial assumptions		
Actuarial loss / (gain) on obligation arising from change in demographic adjustment	1.60	(1.28)
Actuarial (gain) / loss recognised in OCI	/# OF	(8.86)
Benefit paid	(7.97)	4.16
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	(12.40)	(11.69)
resent value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	239.40	201.01

#### (ii) Amount recognised in the Balance sheet:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Defined benefit obligation	239.40	201.01
Benefit liability	239,40	201.01

Particulars		31 March 2074	31 March 2023
Current	The state of the s	41.11	42 32
Non-current	12	198 29	158.69





# 31. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

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

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Economic assumptions		
Discount rate %	7 25	7.39
Salary growth rate %	1.00	
	5.50	5.50
Demographic assumptions:		
Retirement age (years)	60	60
Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2012-14)
Withdrawal rate	10070 01 BIEM (2012-14)	10070 01 IALM (2012-14)
upto 30 years	38%	38%
From 31 to 44 years	18%	
Above 44 years		18%
Above 44 years	9%	9%

### (iv) Sensitivity analysis

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

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

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Discount rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 0.50% increase in discount rate	(5.71)	(4.27)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 0.50% decrease in discount rate	6.02	4.49
Salary escalation rate	277700	
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 0.50% increase in discount rate	6.10	4.56
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 0.50% decrease in discount rate	(5.83)	(4.36)

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

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

#### Risk exposure

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

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

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

#### (v) Defined benefit liability

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 3.98 years (31 March 2023; 3.38 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

Tollo ito.					
Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 March 2024	41.11	36.37	64.57	97.35	239,40
31 March 2023	42.32	27.97	54.73	75.99	201.01





Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

#### 32. Fair value measurements and financial instruments

#### a. Financial instruments- by category and fair value bierarchy

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

#### (i) As at 31 March 2024

Particulars		Carrying value			Fair value measuring using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				1100000000			1303,130.00
Cash and cash equivalents			257.98	257.98	2	2	
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		140	3.65	3.65			
Trade receivables	- 4		183.99	183.99			(17) (*)
Other financial asset			976.98	976.98			
Investment in mutual funds	2,284.70			2,284.70	1,530.15	754.55	120
Total financial assets	2,284.70	12	1,422,60	3,707.30	1,530.15	754.55	100
Financial liabilities					- Income	12.112	
Borrowings (including current maturities)							
Trade payables			868 04	868.04	-	3.1	
Other financial liabilities			460.78	460.78			
Total financial liabilities			1,328,82	1,328.82			

#### (ii) As at 31 March 2023

Particulars		Carrying value			Fair value measuring using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents			388.49	388.49	-		
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			3,86	3.86	- :		
Trade receivables			605.01	605.01			
Other financial asset			960,22	960.22	- 2		1450 4.70
Investment in mutual funds	532.77		2700000	532.77		532.77	
Total financial assets	532.77		1,957.58	2,490.35	-	532.77	
Financial liabilities				47,1,0,00			
Borrowings (including current maturities)			346.18	346.18	- 2		
Trade payables			1,002.49	1,002.49			
Other financial liabilities		-	584.48	584,48			
Total financial liabilities	-		1,933.15	1,933,15		-	

#### b. Fair value hierarchy

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

# Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1):

This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets in habilities. This rategory consist of investment in quoted equity shares.

#### Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2).

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

# Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

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

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

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

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

There has been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the year ended 31 March 2024 and year ended 31 March 2023

#### Valuation processes

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





#### 33. Financial risk management

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

- · Credit risk;
- · Liquidity risk
- · Foreign Currency risk
- · Market Risk Interest rate

#### Risk management framework

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

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

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

#### (i) Credit risk

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

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Trade receivables	183.99	605.01
Cash and cash equivalents	257.98	388.49
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	3.65	3.86
Investments	2,284.70	532.77
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	976.98	960.22

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

Credit risk on eash and eash equivalents and bank deposits is generally limited as the Company transacts with Banks having a high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies. Investments represents investment in liquid mutual funds. Such mutual fund agencies have a high credit rating assigned by domestic credit rating agencies. The loan represents security deposits given majorly to Delhi International Airport Limited (Refer Note 36) and to other parties. Such deposit will be returned to the Company at the end of the License agreement. The credit risk associated with such deposits is relatively low.

Since the Company's major sales are in cash at the food outlets, thus the Company's exposure to credit sale is very low i.e. credit sales constitute approximately 3% - 5% of total sales. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. The Company does monitor the economic environment in which it operates. The Company manages its Credit risk through continuously monitoring of credit worthiness of its customers.

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

Trade receivables include dues primarily from airlines and a party which are fragmented and are not concentrated to individual customers. Trade receivables as at year end primarily includes Rs. 106.31 lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 524.35 lakhs) relating to other operating revenue recoverable. Trade receivables are generally realised within the credit period.

As on 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, the company do not have any trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk or credit impaired.

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

Particulara	51 March 2024	31 March 2023
Not due	167.00	274.98
1-90 days past due	14.13	304.57
91 to 180 days past due	2.01	21.23
More than 180 days past due #	0.85	4.23
	183.99	605.01

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

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

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Balance at the beginning of the year	3.36	3.36
Amount provided during the year		3.30
Balance at the end of the year	3.36	3.36





#### 33. Financial risk management (continued)

#### (ii) Liquidity risk

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

The Company believes that its liquidity position, including total cash and bank balances (including bank deposits under lien and excluding interest accrued but not due) of Rs. 400.77 lakhs as at 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023 Rs. 530.28 lakhs) & investment in mutual fund of Rs. 2234.70 lakhs as at 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023 Rs. 532.77 lakhs) anticipated future internally generated funds from operations, and its fully available, revolving undrawn credit facility (funded) of Rs. 100 lakhs will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business. However, if liquidity needs were to arise, the Company believes it has access to financing arrangements, value of unencumbered assets, which should enable it to meet its ongoing capital, operating, and other liquidity requirements. The Company will continue to consider various borrowing to maximize liquidity and supplement cash requirements as necessary.

#### Exposure to liquidity risk

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

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount	0-1 years	I-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
31 March 2024					
Trade payables	868.04	868.04			868,04
Security deposit received*	200.43	8.00	232 57		240.57
	1,068.47	876.04	232.57		1,108,61
31 March 2023		4			
Borrowings (including current maturities of borrowings)	346.18	346.18		_	346.18
Trade payables	1,002.49	1,002.49			1,002.49
Security deposit received	182.23	8.00	232.57		240,57
Interest accrued and not due on borrowings	2.58	2.58		-	2.58
	1,533.48	1,359.25	232.57		1,591.52

<sup>\*</sup> Contractual cash flows are actual amount and carying amount is at discounted value.

#### (iii) Foreign currency risk

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies, consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency balances

The following table analyses foreign currecny risk from cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023:

	31 March	31 March 2024		2023
	Foreign currency (unit)	Amount	Foreign currency (unit)	Amount
Cash and cash equivalents			(4)	
USD	7,786.00	6.03	9,747,00	7.51
YEN	10,000.00	0.05	9,000.00	0.05
EUR	1,910.00	1.61	1,390.00	1.15
GBP	260.00	0.26	720.00	0.67
Others	7.561.00	1 36	7,159 84	1.79
	27,517,00	9,31	28,016.84	11.16

#### Sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to foreign currency. The concitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at

Particulars	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	31 March 2024 Effect on profit before tax		2024 fit before tax
	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease
Cash and cash equivalents				, committee and the second
USD	0.02	(0.03)	0.84	(0.04)
YEN	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)
EUR	0.01	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)
GBP	0.00	(0.00)	0 00	(0.00)
Others	0.01	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)





#### 33. Financial risk management (continued)

#### (iv) Market Risk - Interest rate

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

#### Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises majorly from the borrowings carrying floating rate of interest. These obligations exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes as reported to the management at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Variable rate borrowings		346.18
Total		346.18

### Interest rate sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible change of 0.50% in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, remain constant

all other variables, remain constant		
Particulars	Effect on profi	t before tax
	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease
Interest on term loan		
For the year ended 31 March 2024		
For the year ended 31 March 2023	2.88	(2.88)
34. Earnings in Foreign Currency:		
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Sale of Food and Beverages	192 93	173.07
	192.95	173.07
35. Expenditure in Foreign Currency:		
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Payment of Royalty	29.23	11.20

#### 36. Capital Management

The primary objective of management of the Company's capital structure is to maintain an efficient mix of debt and equity in order to achieve a low cost of capital, while taking into account the desirability of retaining financial flexibility to pursue business opportunities and adequate access to liquidity to mitigate the effect of unforeseen events on each flows

The Board of Directors regularly review the Company's capital structure in light of the economic conditions, business strategies and ruture commitments.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and other equity reserves. Debt includes, term loan.

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

No significant changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes relating to the management of the Company's capital structure.

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Term loan		346.18
Total Debt (A)		346.18
Equity share capital	1,400.00	1,400.00
Other equity	2,908.49	1,320.75
Total capital (B)	4,308.49	2,720.75
Debt gearing ratio C = A/(A+B)	0.00%	11.29%

#### 37. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM is considered to be the Board of Directors who makes strategic decisions and is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

The principal activity of the company is sale of food and beverages at Terminal 3 (Indira Gandhi International Airport) in Delhi . Hence, there is only one reportable segment. As the Company's business activities falls within a single operating segment viz. "Operating food and beverage outlets" and is a single geographical segment, the disclosure requirements of Ind AS-108 "Operating Segments" are not applicable.



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29.23

11.20

38. Related party disclosures

a. List of related parties and nature of relationship:

(i) Entity exercising joint control Travel Food Services Private Limited

Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)

(ii) Fellow subsidiary (where transactions have taken place) Travel Food Services Kolkata Private Limited

Travel Retail Services Pvt. Ltd.

Semolina Kitchens Private Limited Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited

(iii) Entity is associate of the same third party (where transactions have taken place)

GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited GMR Airport Limited

GMR Airport Developers Limited GMR Energy Limited

GMR Hospitality Limited GMR Hyderabad International Aiport Limited

GMR Enterprises Private Limited

GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited GMR Corporate Affairs Limited

(iv) Key managerial personnel (where transactions have taken place)

Mr. Ajay Kumar Gupta - Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
Mr. Shubham Kapoor - Company Secretary (resigned w.e.f 31 May 2023)
Ms. Ncha Bansal - Company Secretary (appointed w.e.f 25 July 2023)

# b. Transactions with related parties during the year:

Party Name (Nature of Relationship)	Nature of transaction (including reimbursement received from food & beverage outlet operator	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Travel Food Services Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses paid by the company	44 28	1.50
(Entity exercising joint control)	Sale of foods and beverages	336.40	1,50
	Purchase of foods and beverages	1.28	20.82
	Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	5.94	20.02
	Dividend paid	840.00	630.00
Delhi International Airport Limited	Airport service charges	731.75	640.29
(Entity exercising joint control)	Concession fees	5.612.34	4,648.64
	Reimbursement of expenses for salary of CFO *	70.07	
	Electricity and water charges	1.008.23	62.97
	Marketing fund charge	900000000	860.70
	Sales of food and beverages	241.50	198.10
	Security deposit paid	33.20	30.70
	Security deposit refunded	8.00	46.00
	Rent	77.95	35.54
	Interest Payable	95.09	82.82
	Others	12.96	-
	Dividend paid	4.58	
	Dividend paid	560.00	420.00
GMR Airnort Limited	Sale of Food and Recompus	0.01	11.14
Entity is associate of the same third party)			
GMR Airport Developers Limited	Sale of Food and Beverages		1.6
(Entity is associate of the same third party)	Sale of Food and Beverages	0.50	-
(canny is associate of the same third party)			
OMR Energy Limited	Sale of Food and Beverages		0.11
(Entity is associate of the same third party )			0.11
GMR Hospitality Limited	Reimbursement of expenses paid by the related party		4.02
(Entity is associate of the same third party )	Purchase of material		1.30
	Reimbursement of E3I payment paid by the related party		0.43
CMR Airport Infrastructure Limited	Reimbursement for expenses paid by the Company	0.59	
(Entity is associate of the same third party )	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.39	
GMR Hyderabad International Aiport Limited	Sales of food and beverages	-	
(Entity is associate of the same third party)	or rood that bereinges	0.07	
GMR Enterprises Private Limited	Sales of food and beverages		
(Entity is associate of the same third party)	sales of food and developes	0.21	2
CMD VILL	The same of the sa		
GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited (Entity is associate of the same third party)	Sales of food and beverages	0.96	*
GMR Corporate Affairs Limited	Sales of food and beverages	TO THE STATE OF TH	
(Entity is associate of the same third party)	Sales of 1600 and beverages	0.11	
Delhi Airport Parking Services Limited	Bedring shares		
(Fellow subsidiary)	Parking charges Sale of Food and Beverages	4,52	3.70
renow substately)	Security deposit paid	100	0.22 3.28
Semolina Kitchens Private Limited	Sale of uniform	/@ix-	
(Fellow subsidiary)	Sale of Property Plant & Equipment	0.13	
	Sale of Froperty, rant & Equipment	1.42	
Travel Food Services Kolkata Private Limited (Fellow subsidiary)	Reimbursement for expenses paid by the Company	1.75	
Travel Retail Services Pvt. Ltd.	Sales of food and beverages	0.03	
(Fellow subsidiary)	Sales of food and beverages	0.03	





Party Name (Nature of Relationship)	Nature of transaction (including reimbursement received from food & beverage outlet operator	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Ms. Neha Bansal - Company secretary	Salary and allowances *	5.78	
Mr. Shubham Kapoor - Company secretary	Salary and allowances *	1.21	7.17
Mr. Ajay Kumar Gupta - (CFO)	Salary and allowances	70.07	62 97

\*Segregration of post employment benefits plan of gratuity for individual cannot be ascertained

#### c. Outstanding balances

Related party (Nature of Relationship)	Nature of transaction	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Delhi International Airport Limited	Trade payables	495 59	489.77
(Entity exercising joint control)	Security deposit paid	667 90	647 19
	Prepayments	103 68	155.33
	Trade receivables	7.18	27.07
	Interest Payable		6.00
	AVE N. 82 7 N. WIR.		
Travel Food Services Private Limited	Trade Receivables	19.27	
(Entity exercising joint control)	Other receivable from party	11.00	
	Trade payables	1.51	10,15
GMR Hospitality Limited	Trade Receivables		
(Entity is associate of the same third party )	Other receivables from related party		1.57
(control to associate of the same time party)	Other receivables from related party	2	4.45
GMR Airport Limited	Trade Receivables	0.04	60.00
(Entity is associate of the same third party)		0.04	0.61
GMR Energy Limited	Trade Receivables		0.12
(Entity is associate of the same third party )			0.12
GMR Enterprises Private Limited	Trade Receivables	0.01	
(Entity is associate of the same third party)		0.01	
GMR Hyderabad International Aiport Limited	Trude Receivables	0.05	
(Entity is associate of the same third party)		0.05	
GMR Corporate Affairs Limited	Trade Receivables	0.11	
(Entity is associate of the same third party)		0.11	2
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	Parking services		0.01
(Fellow subsidiary)	Security deposit paid	0.87	4 02
Mr. Ajay Kumar Gupta - (CFO)			- 2008.
m. agay samar cupta - (CFO)	Employee benefit payable	9.12	9.58

Footnote:
No amount has been written off / provided for or written back in respect of amounts receivable from or payable to the related parties, except as disclosed above.

All the transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and are within ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances at the west-end are unsecured and interest tree (except for balance outstanding with Delhi International Airport Limited) and settlement occurs in cash.





<sup>&</sup>quot;Salary and allowances of Mr. Ajay Kumar Gupta (CFO) is being paid by DIAL and is reimbursed by the Company.

#### 39. Additional regulatory disclosures

a) The following are analytical rations for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023

Particulars	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	Variance (%)
(i) Current ratio -	(i)	2 34	1.01	130 98%
(ii) Debt equity ratio -	(ii)		0.13	-100.00%
(iii) Debt Service Coverage Ratio -	(iii)	12.57	7.71	63.11%
(iv) Return on equity ratio (%) -	(iv)	84.84%	98.59%	-13.95%
(v) Inventory Turnover ratio -	(v)	19.18	16.99	12.90%
(vi) Trade receivables turnover ratio -	(vi)	52.62	48.44	8.62%
(vii) Trade payables turnover ratio -	(vii)	4.68	4.23	10.57%
(viii) Net capital turnover ratio -	(viii)	10.54	44.31	-76.20%
(ix) Net profit ratio (%) -	(ix)	14.10%	12.56%	12.32%
(x) Return on capital employed ratio (%) -	(x)	91.59%	95.42%	-4.01%
(xi) Return on investment ratio (%) -	(xi)	7.25%	8.19%	-11.45%

#### Reasons for variance

- (i) Increase as investment in mutual fund has been increased during the current year.
- (ii) Improved due to complete re-payment of term loan installment during the year
- creased due to increase in Profits and less loan liability as compared to previous year
- (iv) Decrease due to distribution of dividend in current year as compared to previous year
- (v) Increased as revenue from operations are increased in current year as compared to last year
- (vi) Ratio has increased due to increase in revenue from operations and decreased in average trade receivables
- (vii) Ratio has increased due to increase in purchases with decrease in average trade payables.
- (viii) Decreased due to increase in revenue and more increase in working capital in current year.
   (ix) Increased due to more profits in current year.
- (x) Decreased due to more distribution of dividend in current year as compared to previous year.
- (xi) Deccreased due to less holding period of mutual funds during the year and market return factors.

#### Notes :

- (i) Current ratio = Current Assets / current liabilities
- (ii) Debt Equity ratio = Total Debt/ Shareholder Equity
- (iii) Debt Service Coverage ratio = Earnings available for debt service/ Debt service
- (iv) Return on Equity ratio = Net Profits after taxes Preference Dividend (if any)/ Average Shareholder's Equity
- (v) Inventory Turnover ratio = Revenue from operations/Average Inventory
- (vi) Trade Receivables Turnover ratio = Revenue from operations/Average Accounts Receivables
- (vii) Trade Payables Turnover ratio = Net credit purchases/Average Accounts Payable
- (viii) Net Capital Turnover ratio = Revenue from operations/Working Capital
- (ix) Net Profit Ratio = Net Profit/ Net Sales
- (x) Return on Capital Employed ratio = Earning before interest and after taxes/Capital Employed
- (xi) Return on Investment ratio = (Realised and Unrealised gain on Investment+Dividend + Interest)/ Average value of Investment
- b) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender
- c) The Company does not having any charges or satisaction, which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies, beyond the statutory period presembed under the Companies Act 2013 and the rules made
- d) The Company has not entered into any transaction which has not been recorded in books of account, that has been surrender or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act 1961 (such as , search or survey or any other relevant provision under the Income Tax Act 1961).
- e) The Company has not been traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year
- f) The Company does not have any Benami property and further, no proceedings has been initiated or are pending against the Company, in this regard
- g) The Company has not entered into any transactions with struck off companies, as defined under the Companies Act 2013 and rules made thereunder.
- h) The Company have 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: (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- i) The Company have not received any fund from any personist or entityties) including toreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (Whether reconded in Whiting or Otherwise) and the company shall:
- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or,
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- j) The Company has used borrowings from Banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.
  k) The Quarterly return/statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings wherever applicable are in agreement with books of accounts.



Effective from 01 April 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 Leases' Based on assessment earned on by the Company, the application of Ind AS 116 did not have material impact on the Financial Statements of the Company

The Company has entered into cancellable operating lease arrangement for a warehouse. Lease payments recognized as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ended 31 March 2024 is Rs 12 90 lakhs (31 March 2023 Rs 9 71 lakhs) being short term lease. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company has provided interest free security deposit.

41. The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under sections 92-92F of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Since 41. The Company has escapionated a comprehensive system of manifestance of information and excuments as requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Company continuously updates its documentation for the specified domestic transactions entered into with the associated enterprises during the financial year as required under law. The management is of the opinion that such specified domestic transactions are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the Financial Statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

42. The commany has incurred the CSR expenditure during the year. Details of CSR expenditure given below -

Particulars	31	31 March 2024		arch 2023
a) Gross amount required to be spent* by the company during the year		14.51		2.35
b) Amount spent during the year	In cash	Total	In cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-			
ii) On purpose other than (i) above	14.51	14.51	2.35	2.35

#### Nature of Activities/Project:

The company has spent on activities like Preventive Health care and Santisation , Educating Hunger and malnutrition childs

- 43. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presedential assent in September 2020. The code has been published in the Gazzette of India. However the date on which the code will come into effect has not been notofied. 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
- 44. The Board of Directors of the Company vide their 117th Circular Resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 19 January 2024, declared an interim dividend of Rs. 10 per equity share (nominal value of Rs. 10 each) for financial year 2023-24, that resulted in total dividend outgo of Rs. 1,400 lakhs.
- 45. Certain previous year amounts have been reclassified for consistency with the current year presentation. Such reclassification did not have any impact on the current year financial statements.

New Udaan

IGI Airport

coite terminal -

- 46. The figures have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs of rupees upto two decimal places. The figure 0.00 wherever stated represents value less than Rs. 5,000/-
- 47. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts, shall only use such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trial of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of accounts along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trial cannot be disabled. The new requirement is applicable with effect from the financial year begining on 1 April 2023.

The Company uses Microsoft Dynamic Navision as the primary accounting software along with the LS Retail, which is a billing software. During the current financial year, the audit trial (edit log) feature for any direct change made at the database level was not enabled for the accounting software Microsoft Dynamics Navision (Database - SQL) and LS Retails used for maintenance of all the accounting records by the company. However, the audit trial (edit log) at the application level (entered from the frontend by users) for the accounting software were operating for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

As per our report of even date

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nitra Das Membership No. 062191

Place: New Delhi

Date: 26 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of minal 3) Private Travel Food Services (De

Ducctor DIN: #2238499

Place. New Delin

Date: 25 April 2024

Ajay Kumar Gupta

of Financial Offi PAN: ABEPG9703B

Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2024 Vikas Vinod Kapoor Director DIN: 09137136

Date: 26 April 2024 Neha Bansal

Membership No.: A49494

Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2024