



### Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited

#### Report on the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March, 2023 and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (here after referred to as "Financial Statement").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023, and statement of its profit and loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the Director's report and Management Discussion and Analysis of Annual report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our report thereon. The Directors report and Management Discussion and Analysis of Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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



When we read such other information as and when made available to us and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error audit procedures, design and perform responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(I) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonable ness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.



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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the 'Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020', issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the "Order"), we give in the Annexure 'I' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
  - (b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
  - (c) the financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
  - (e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
  - (f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure-2". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
  - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:  
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
  - (h) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
    - i. The company has disclosed in note no 31, the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements;
    - ii. according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
    - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



- iv. a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of Companies (Accounts) Rules ,2014 for maintaining books of accounts using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March31, 2023. .

**For O P Bagla & Co LLP**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**FRN : 000018N/N500091**



**Kripa Shankar Shukla**  
**Partner**  
**M. No.515763**

**UDIN: 23515763BGWKQS9305**

**Place : Gurugram**  
**Date : 11 May 2023**

## Annexure- 1 to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- i) In respect of the Company's Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:
  - a) (A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.  
  
(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
  - b) Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
  - c) The Company does not own any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
  - d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
  - e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii)
  - a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. We were explained that no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
  - b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii) The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security, as applicable.
- v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2023 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ Million)	Amount paid under protest (₹ Million)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	113.76	15.44	F.Y. 2015-16	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	126.53	4.47	F.Y. 2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Value added tax Act, 2002	Value added tax	13.16	0.63	F.Y. 2014-15	Joint Commissioner Sales Tax Appeal, Mumbai

viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been recorded in the books of accounts.

ix) a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us including confirmations received from other lenders and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.

d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes.

e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

x) a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- xi) a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- b) No report under section 143(12) of the Act has been filed with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.
- c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.
- xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system under section 138 of the Act and consequently, does not have an internal audit system. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and accordingly, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has only one CIC as part of the Group.
- xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year but has incurred cash losses in immediately preceding financial year amounting to ₹ 54.23 million.
- xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditor during the year and based on the information and explanations given to us by the management and the response to our communication with the outgoing auditors, there have been no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditor.
- xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management, unconditional support letter from the parent company and considering the financial position of the parent company, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.



xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, The Company does not fulfill the criteria as specified under section 135(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and according, reporting under clause 3 (xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi) The reporting under clause (xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

**Place : Gurugram**  
**Date : 11 May 2023**



**For O P Bagla & Co LLP**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**FRN : 000018N/N500091**

**Kripa Shankar Shukla**  
**Partner**  
**M. No.515763**  
**UDIN: 23515763BGWKQS9305**

## **Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report**

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of **Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited** of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of **Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited** (hereinafter referred to as "Company") as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting ("IFCoFR") of the Company as at that date.

#### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

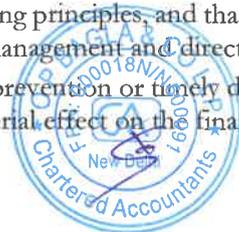
Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

#### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

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



### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on “Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting” issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**Place : Gurugram  
Date : 11 May 2023**



**For O P Bagla & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN : 000018N/N500091**

**Kripa Shankar Shukla  
Partner  
M. No.515763  
UDIN: 23515763BGWKQS9305**

Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited  
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023  
(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3A	32.30	36.20
Right-of-use assets	3B	424.41	495.81
Intangible assets	4	3.96	0.96
Financial assets	5	43.60	38.13
Income tax assets (net)	26	0.29	0.13
Other non-current assets	6	20.63	20.71
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>525.19</b>	<b>591.94</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	7	4.85	3.61
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	2.29	1.03
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	15.98	12.20
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, above	10	3.49	3.34
(iv) Other financial assets	5	-	2.06
Other current assets	6	3.69	2.81
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>30.30</b>	<b>25.05</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>555.49</b>	<b>616.99</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	11	499.48	499.48
Other equity	12	(946.71)	(949.78)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(447.23)</b>	<b>(450.30)</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
(i) Borrowings	13	99.70	157.40
(ii) Lease liabilities	14	740.42	799.99
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	4.18	3.76
Provisions	16	2.16	2.33
Other non-current liabilities	17	0.07	0.47
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>846.53</b>	<b>963.95</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
(i) Borrowings	13	26.60	11.25
(ii) Lease liabilities	14	59.57	32.70
(iii) Trade payables	18		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		1.11	1.12
(b) total outstanding dues other than (iii) (a) above		53.02	50.20
(iv) Other financial liabilities	15	6.58	2.15
Other current liabilities	17	8.39	5.22
Provisions	16	0.92	0.70
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>156.19</b>	<b>103.34</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>555.49</b>	<b>616.99</b>

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

As per our report of even date attached

For O P Bagla & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 000018N/1500091

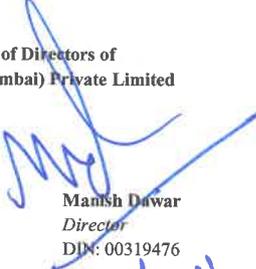
  
Kripa Shankar Shukla  
Partner  
Membership No.: 515763



Place: Gurugram  
Date: 11 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited

  
Virag Joshi  
Director  
DIN: 01821240

  
Manish Dawar  
Director  
DIN: 00319476

  
Manish Goyanka  
Chief Financial Officer

  
Gunjan Shukla  
Company Secretary  
M. No.: ACS 43073

Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited  
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023  
(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	19	460.39	269.19
Other income	20	7.56	9.25
<b>Total income</b>		<b>467.95</b>	<b>278.44</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of materials consumed	21	102.04	55.19
Employee benefits expense	22	37.89	24.95
Finance costs	23	110.84	191.18
Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	85.61	76.95
Impairment reversal of non-financial assets	24A	-	(19.12)
Other expenses	25	128.60	61.35
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>464.98</b>	<b>390.50</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<b>2.97</b>	<b>(112.06)</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current tax	26	-	-
Deferred tax (credit) / charge	26	-	-
<b>Total tax expense</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Profit / (loss) for the year</b>		<b>2.97</b>	<b>(112.06)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability /(assets)		0.10	0.14
Income tax relating to above mentioned item		-	-
<b>Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (net of tax)</b>		<b>3.07</b>	<b>(111.92)</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹ 10 each</b>			
Basic (₹)	27	0.06	(4.01)
Diluted (₹)		0.06	(4.01)

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

**As per our report of even date attached**

For O P Bagla & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 000018N/N500091

**Kripa Shankar Shukla**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 515763



Place: Gurugram  
Date: 11 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited

**Vrag Joshi**  
Director  
DIN: 01821240

**Manish Dawar**  
Director  
DIN: 00319476

**Manish Goyanka**  
Chief Financial Officer

**Gunjan Shukla**  
Company Secretary  
M. No.: ACS 43073

8

Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited  
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023  
(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

**A. Equity share capital**

	Note	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
		No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
		<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	11	4,99,48,036	499.48
Add: Shares issued during the year		-	-	4,39,48,036	439.48
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>		<b>4,99,48,036</b>	<b>499.48</b>	<b>4,99,48,036</b>	<b>499.48</b>

**B. Other equity**

	Note	Promoter contribution in equity	Retained earnings	Total
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2021</b>	12	196.33	(1,034.19)	(837.86)
Profit/ (loss) for the year		-	(112.06)	(112.06)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)*		-	0.14	0.14
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		-	(111.92)	(111.92)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>		<b>196.33</b>	<b>(1,146.11)</b>	<b>(949.78)</b>
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2022</b>		<b>196.33</b>	<b>(1,146.11)</b>	<b>(949.78)</b>
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	2.97	2.97
Other comprehensive income for the period (net of tax)*		-	0.10	0.10
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>		-	<b>3.07</b>	<b>3.07</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>		<b>196.33</b>	<b>(1,143.04)</b>	<b>(946.71)</b>

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

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

As per our report of even date attached

For O P Bagla & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 000018N/N500091

Kripa Shankar Shukla  
Partner  
Membership No.: 515763



Place: Gurugram  
Date: 11 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited

Virag Joshi  
Director  
DIN: 01821240

Manish Dawar  
Director  
DIN: 00319476

Manish Goyanka  
Chief Financial Officer

Gunjan Shukla  
Company Secretary  
M. No.: ACS 43073

X

**Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited**  
**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2023**  
*(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)*

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>A. Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Loss before tax	2.97	(112.06)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	85.61	76.95
Impairment reversal of non-financial assets	-	(19.12)
Liabilities no longer required written back	(2.74)	(0.69)
Bad debts and advances written off	0.07	-
Loss allowance	0.23	0.04
Gain on disposal of property plant and equipment (net)	-	(0.10)
Rent concession (refer note 29)	-	(20.49)
Finance costs	110.84	191.18
Interest income from bank deposits and others	(0.18)	(0.34)
Interest income from financial assets at amortized cost	(4.64)	(4.09)
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>192.16</b>	<b>111.28</b>
Adjustments for:		
- trade receivables	(1.56)	0.20
- inventories	(1.24)	(1.07)
- loans, other financial assets, and other assets	0.30	(2.79)
- trade payables, other financial liabilities and other liabilities	11.31	15.53
<b>Cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>200.97</b>	<b>123.15</b>
Income tax (paid)/refund (net)	(0.06)	(0.05)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>200.91</b>	<b>123.10</b>
<b>B. Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(13.28)	(0.49)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.49
Deposits made with banks	-	(0.35)
<b>Net cash (used in) /generated from investing activities</b>	<b>(13.28)</b>	<b>(0.35)</b>
<b>C. Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	6.00
Repayment of long term borrowings	(33.00)	(25.39)
Payment of lease liability - principal	(32.70)	-
Payment of lease liability - interest	(96.97)	(91.23)
Interest paid	(21.18)	(7.04)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(183.85)</b>	<b>(117.66)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year (A+B+C)</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>5.09</b>
<b>D. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>12.20</b>	<b>7.11</b>
<b>E. Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (refer note 9)</b>	<b>15.98</b>	<b>12.20</b>

**Notes:**

1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared in accordance with 'Indirect method' as set out in the Ind AS - 7 on 'Cash Flow Statements', as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the relevant rules thereunder.



**Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited**  
**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2023**  
*(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)*

**2. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities**

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>Opening balance of loans:</b>		
Term loans (unsecured)	168.65	543.49
<b>Cash flows</b>		
Repayment of long term borrowings (unsecured)	(33.00)	(25.39)
Proceeds from long term borrowings (unsecured)	-	6.00
Finance cost paid	(21.18)	(7.04)
<b>Non-cash changes</b>		
Changes in loans received at amortisation cost	-	(365.44)
Finance cost	11.82	17.03
<b>Closing balance of loans</b>		
Term loans (unsecured)	126.30	168.65

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

**As per our report of even date attached**

For **O P Bagla & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 000018N/N500091

**Kripa Shankar Shukla**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 515763



For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors of**  
**Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited**

**Virag Joshi**  
Director  
DIN: 01821240

**Manish Dawar**  
Director  
DIN: 00319476

**Place:** Gurugram  
**Date:** 11 May 2023

**Manish Goyanka**  
Chief Financial Officer

**Gunjan Shukla**  
Company Secretary  
M. No.: ACS 43073



**Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**  
(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

**1. Corporate Information**

Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited company domiciled in India. The Company was incorporated on 18 April 2013 under the provision of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company was a joint venture of Devyani International Limited and High Street Food Services Private Limited till 11 July 2021 and the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Devyani International Limited with effect from 12 July 2021. The Company is in the business of operating food court and other F&B outlets at Mumbai Airport. The main source of income of the Company is sale of food and beverages. However, the Company also earns some revenue from branding and visibility charges.

**2.1 Basis of preparation**

**a. Statement of compliance**

The financial statements comply with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), relevant provisions of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The financial statements are prepared on accrual and going concern basis.

**b. Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest million as per the requirement of schedule III to the act, except for share data and if otherwise stated.

**c. Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised cost.

**d. 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. The actual result may differ from these estimates.

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

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

- measurement of defined benefit obligations : key actuarial assumptions.
- measurement of useful life and residual values of property, plant and equipment and useful life of intangible assets.
- judgement required to determine probability of recognition of deferred tax assets.
- fair value measurement of financial instruments
- impairment assessment of non-financial assets : key assumptions underlying recoverable amount.
- impairment assessment of financial assets.
- fair value measurement of financial guarantee contracts.
- judgement required to ascertain lease classification.
- judgement required to ascertain whether it is probable or not that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the taxation disputes and legal claim.

There are no assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

**d. Fair value measurement**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either :

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

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) 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 the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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

Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss and amortised cost.

**2.2 Significant accounting policies**

**(a) Property, plant and equipment:**

**Recognition and measurement:**

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates. Any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

**i. Tangible fixed assets**

Owned tangible fixed assets are stated at the cost of acquisition including incidental costs related to acquisition and installation, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost is inclusive of freight, duties (except for refundable duties), taxes and other directly attributable costs incurred to bring the assets to their working condition for intended use.



The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labor, any other cost directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use and estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If a significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives then they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

ii. Capital work-in-progress

Fixed assets under construction and cost of assets not ready for use as at the balance sheet date are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

iii. Intangible assets

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

iv. Subsequent expenditure:

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

v. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values and is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Depreciation on tangible fixed assets is provided pro rata to the period of use, based on straight line method at rates specified in Schedule II of the Act except in case of Plant and Machinery, furniture & fixtures and Smallware. In view of the management such rates represents the useful life of such assets.

Rate of depreciation on Plant & Machinery is 10.34% and on furniture & fixtures is 12.5%. and on smallware is 33.33%.

In view of the management, this rate represents the useful life of the assets and is higher than the rates prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. Depreciation on leasehold improvements is provided over their respective lease period or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

In respect of assets acquired/sold during the year, depreciation has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the days of addition/put to use or disposal.

The Company has technically evaluated all the tangible fixed assets for determining the separate identifiable assets having different useful lives under the component approach as required under Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013. On technical evaluation of all separate identifiable components, the management is of the opinion that they do not have any different useful life from that of the principal asset.

#### Intangible fixed assets and amortisation

Intangible assets acquired are measured at cost. Intangible assets comprise of license fees and computer software which is not an integral part of the hardware. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets with finite useful life are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired.

Intangible assets related to license fees is amortised at a rate of 9.09% per annum on the straight line method, basis its useful life as estimated by the management.

Computer software is amortised at a rate of 33.33% per annum on the straight line method, basis its useful life as estimated by the management.

#### b. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials which are of a perishable nature and traded goods. Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value ('NRV'). Raw materials are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished goods will exceed their NRV. Cost of inventories has been determined using weighted average cost method and comprise all costs of purchase after deducting non refundable rebates and discounts and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Provision is made for items which are not likely to be consumed and other anticipated losses wherever considered necessary. The comparison of cost and NRV is made on at item group level basis at each reporting date.

#### c. Leases

##### The Company as a lessee

At inception of the contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to control the use of an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

a) the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;

b) the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

The Company assesses whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

##### Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.



**Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- a) fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- c) amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- d) the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero, as the case may be.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the balance sheet. Also, the Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the comparative period, as a lessee, the Company classified leases that transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership as finance leases. Leases of property, plant and equipment in which significant portion of risks and rewards of ownership were not transferred were classified as operating leases. In determining the appropriate classification, the substance of the transaction rather than the form was considered. In case, the lease arrangement includes other consideration, it was separated at the inception of the lease arrangement or upon a reassessment of the lease arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. Lease classification was made at the inception of the lease. Lease classification was changed only if, at any time during the lease, the parties to the lease agreement agree to revise the terms of the lease (without renewing it) in a way that it would have been classified differently, had the changed terms been in effect at inception. The revised agreement involves renegotiation of original terms and conditions and were accounted prospectively over the remaining term of the lease. Lease payments in respect of assets taken on operating lease are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase.

**The Company as a lessor**

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straightline basis over the lease term as part of 'other income'.

The accounting policies applicable to the Company as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from Ind AS 116. However, when the Company was an intermediate lessor the sub-leases were classified with reference to the underlying asset.

**d. Borrowing costs**

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, if any.

**e. Impairment of non-financial assets - property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:**

The carrying values of assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine if there is indication of any impairment. If any indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For assets that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount and is 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. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

**f. Provisions and contingent liabilities**

**Provisions**

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**

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.

**g. Employee benefits**

The Company's obligations towards various employee benefits have been recognised as follows:

**i. Short-term employee benefits**

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

**ii. Defined contribution plans**

The Company pays provident fund contributions to the appropriate government authorities. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense when they are due.



### iii. 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 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 period. 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 period 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 benefits expense in the profit or loss.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained earnings.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from settlement or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

### iv. Other long-term employee benefits

#### Compensated absences

The Company's net obligation in respect of compensated absences is the amount of benefit to be settled in future, that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and previous years. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The obligation is measured on the basis of an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

### h. Tax expense

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity.

#### i Current income tax

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 and rules thereunder. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

#### ii Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their book bases. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

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

Minimum Alternate Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the relevant members of the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each reporting period end and the adjusted based on circumstances then prevailing.

### i. Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

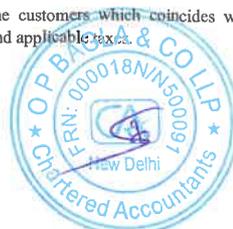
Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on restatement of the Company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

### j. Revenue recognition

Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, incentives, performance bonuses, price concessions, amounts collected on behalf of third parties, or other similar items, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue is recorded provided the recovery of consideration is probable and determinable.

### Sales of products:

Revenue from the sale of products is recognised upon passage of title to the customers which coincides with their delivery and is measured at fair value of consideration received/receivable, net of discounts, amount collected on behalf of third parties and applicable taxes.



**Service income:**

Revenue from marketing support services, management fee and auxiliary and business support services are in terms of agreements with the customers and are recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract from the date the contracts are effective or signed provided the consideration is reliably determinable and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the collection. The amount recognised as revenue is net of applicable taxes.

**Branding income and visibility charges:**

Branding income and visibility charges are recognised at pre-determined rates on accrual basis in accordance with the terms of respective contracts.

**Interest income:**

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

**k. Financial instruments**

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

**(I) Financial assets**

**Recognition and initial measurement:**

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

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

**Classification and subsequent measurement:**

**i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost**

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost where the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

**ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')**

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

**iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')**

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are fair valued through profit or loss.

**De-recognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive the contractual cash flows from the asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred.

**Impairment of financial assets**

The Company measures the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") associated with its assets based on historical trends, industry practices and the general business environment in which it operates. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'other expenses'.

**(II) Financial Liabilities**

**Initial recognition and measurement:**

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in profit or loss as finance cost.

**Classification, subsequent measurement:**

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

**Compound financial instruments**

Compound financial instruments comprise Redeemable Preference Shares (RPS) allotted to the holding company.

The financial liability component of RPS is initially recognised at fair value. The difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the financial liability component is initially recognised as capital reserve.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, the liability component of the compounded financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The capital reserve (equity component) of the compounded financial instrument is not remeasured subsequently.

Interest on liability component is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

**De-recognition of financial liabilities**

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



#### Offsetting of financial instruments

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

#### i. Earnings per share

Basic earnings/ (loss) per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events, other than conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding without a corresponding change in resources.

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

#### m. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, net of any reimbursement.

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

#### n. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise 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. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

#### o. Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately in the Balance Sheet and measured at the lower of their carrying amounts immediately prior to their classification as held for sale and their fair value less costs to sell. Once classified as held for sale, the assets are not subject to depreciation or amortisation. Any gain or loss arises on remeasurement or sale is included in Statement of Profit and Loss

#### p. Current–non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

##### Assets

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

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

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

##### Liabilities

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

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

Current liabilities include the current portion of financial liabilities some part of which may be non-current. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

##### Operating cycle

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Based on the nature of operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle not to exceed one year in all cases for the purpose of classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

#### q. Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

In particular, the Company has identified the following areas where significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are required. Further information on each of these areas and how they impact the various accounting policies are described below and also in the relevant notes to the financial statements. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

#### i) Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:



**Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

**a) Contingencies**

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgments and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

**b) Recognition of deferred tax assets**

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry-forward can be utilised. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

**ii) Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market change or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**a) Useful lives of depreciable assets**

The Company reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets.

**b) Defined benefit obligation**

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. In view of the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

**c) Inventories**

The Company estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

**d) Impairment of non-financial assets**

In assessing impairment, Company estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

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

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

**r. 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.

**s. Expenditure**

Expenses are accounted for on the accrual basis and provisions are made for all known losses and liabilities.



Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

3A Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Utensil and kitchen equipment	Total (A)
<b>Gross Block</b>						
Balance as at 1 April 2021	52.78	36.48	15.15	3.53	1.34	109.28
Additions during the year*	-	0.26	0.06	0.17	-	0.49
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	(0.86)	-	(0.86)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	52.78	36.74	15.21	2.84	1.34	108.91
Additions during the year*	1.58	4.31	2.39	0.17	0.01	8.46
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	54.36	41.05	17.60	3.01	1.35	117.37
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
Balance as at 1 April 2021	25.15	18.83	8.79	3.44	1.34	57.55
Depreciation for the year	2.91	1.71	0.62	0.08	-	5.32
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	(0.86)	-	(0.86)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	28.06	20.54	9.41	2.66	1.34	62.01
Depreciation for the year	6.23	4.41	1.62	0.10	-	12.36
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	34.29	24.95	11.03	2.76	1.34	74.37
<b>Impairment losses</b>						
Balance as at 1 April 2021	15.02	10.44	3.83	0.01	-	29.30
Impairment charge / (reversal) for the year	(9.30)	(7.42)	(1.88)	-	-	(18.60)
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	5.72	3.02	1.95	0.01	-	10.70
Impairment charge / (reversal) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	5.72	3.02	1.95	0.01	-	10.70
<b>Carrying amount (net)</b>						
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2022	19.00	13.18	3.85	0.17	-	36.20
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2023	14.35	13.08	4.62	0.24	0.01	32.30

\*There are no pre-operative expenses capitalised during current year and previous year.



**Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

*(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)*

**3B Right-of- use assets**

	<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>
	<b>31 March 2023</b>	<b>31 March 2022</b>
Leasehold property	884.78	884.65
Accumulated depreciation	460.37	388.84
<b>Net carrying value</b>	<b>424.41</b>	<b>495.81</b>

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*



**Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited****Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023***(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)***4. Intangible assets**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Licenses fee</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2021</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>4.13</b>
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	(2.10)	(2.10)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.03</b>
Additions during the year	4.73	4.73
Disposals during the year	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.76</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>		
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2021</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.09</b>
Amortisation for the year	0.17	0.17
Disposals during the year	(1.21)	(1.21)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.05</b>
Amortisation for the year	1.73	1.73
Disposals during the year	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.78</b>
<b>Impairment losses</b>		
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2021</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.04</b>
Impairment charge / (reversal) for the year	(0.52)	(0.52)
Disposals during the year	(0.50)	(0.50)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Impairment charge / (reversal) for the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Carrying amount (net)</b>		
<b>Net carrying value as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.96</b>
<b>Net carrying value as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>3.96</b>



Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023  
(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

5. Financial assets

(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits	43.60	38.13	-	-
Other receivable	-	-	-	2.06
	<b>43.60</b>	<b>38.13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.06</b>

6. Other assets

(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital advances	0.09	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses	-	-	3.59	2.32
Balance with statutory/government authorities	-	0.07	-	-
Taxes paid under protest	20.54	20.64	-	-
Advances to employees	-	-	0.02	0.16
Advance to suppliers	-	-	0.36	0.33
Less: Impairment allowances for credit losses	-	-	(0.28)	-
	<b>20.63</b>	<b>20.71</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>2.81</b>

7. Inventories

(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Raw materials including packaging materials	4.27	2.98
Stores and spares	0.58	0.63
	<b>4.85</b>	<b>3.61</b>

8. Trade receivables

(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade receivables		
- Considered good	2.29	1.03
- Credit impaired	1.42	1.47
	3.71	2.50
Less: Impairment allowances for credit losses	(1.42)	(1.47)
	<b>2.29</b>	<b>1.03</b>

Trade Receivables ageing schedule on 31 March 2023

	Outstanding for following periods						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1 -2 year	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables-considered good	2.28	-	0.01	-	-	-	2.29
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	0.02	-	1.40	1.42
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>3.71</b>

Trade Receivables ageing schedule on 31 March 22

	Outstanding for following periods						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1 -2 year	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables-considered good	0.82	0.21	-	-	-	-	1.03
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-credit impaired	-	-	0.07	-	-	1.40	1.47
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>2.50</b>

9. Cash and cash equivalents

Balance with banks :

- On current accounts

Cash on hand

Cash in transit

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
- On current accounts	12.70	10.14
Cash on hand	2.37	2.06
Cash in transit	0.91	-
	<b>15.98</b>	<b>12.20</b>

10. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Other bank balances\*

- On deposit account

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Other bank balances*	3.49	3.34
	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.34</b>

\*Pledged as security with statutory authorities/banks



11. Share capital

Authorised

54,000,000 (31 March 2022: 54,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each

Issued, subscribed and paid -up

49,948,036 (31 March 2022: 49,948,036) equity shares of ₹ 10 each

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised		
54,000,000 (31 March 2022: 54,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	540.00	540.00
Issued, subscribed and paid -up		
49,948,036 (31 March 2022: 49,948,036) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	499.48	499.48
	<b>499.48</b>	<b>499.48</b>

a) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Equity shares issued, subscribed and paid up

At the beginning of the year  
Shares issued during the year  
At the end of the year

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
At the beginning of the year	499.48	60.00
Shares issued during the year	-	439.48
At the end of the year	<b>499.48</b>	<b>499.48</b>

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has equity share having a par value of ₹ 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. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to 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.

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

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up held by:

Devyani International Limited

As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
Number of shares held	% of holding	Number of shares held	% of holding
4,99,48,026	100.00%	4,99,48,026	100.00%
<b>4,99,48,026</b>		<b>4,99,48,026</b>	

d) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up held by:

Devyani International Limited

As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
Number of shares held	% of holding	Number of shares held	% of holding
4,99,48,026	100.00%	4,99,48,026	100.00%
<b>4,99,48,026</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>4,99,48,026</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

e) Equity shareholding of promoters

Devyani International Limited  
Mr. Ravi Kant Jaipuria  
(Nominee of Devyani International Limited)

As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		% Change During the period
Number of shares held	% of holding	Number of shares held	% of holding	
4,99,48,026	100.00%	4,99,48,026	100.00%	0.00%
10	0%	10	0%	0.00%

f) There is no stock options which has been given by the company.

g) The company has not issued any shares for consideration other than cash or bonus shares during the last preceding five years.

12. Other equity

Retained earnings  
Promoter contribution in equity

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Retained earnings	(1,143.04)	(1,146.11)
Promoter contribution in equity	196.33	196.33
	<b>(946.71)</b>	<b>(949.78)</b>

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023  
(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

13. Borrowings

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Term loans (unsecured) from body corporate Redeemable, non-cumulative, non-convertible preference shares (unsecured)*	99.70	157.40	26.60	11.25
	-	-	-	-
	<b>99.70</b>	<b>157.40</b>	<b>26.60</b>	<b>11.25</b>

\*During the previous year, the Company had issued and allotted 3,26,31,343 and 1,13,16,693, 8% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares ("NCRPS") of Rs. 10/- each to Devyani International Limited ("DIL") and High Street Food Services Private Limited ("HSF") respectively. Consequent to execution of the Deed of Settlement and Share Transfer between DIL, HSF and the Company dated 12 July 2021 wherein DIL has acquired the Preference shares held by HSF at an agreed settlement consideration. The Company also converted its NCRPS to Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares ("CCPS") pursuant to provisions of Section 48 of the Companies Act, 2013 as per shareholder's approval in Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 17 August, 2021.

1) Unsecured loan from Devyani International Limited (Holding Company)

- (i) The interest rate applicable is 8% p.a payable yearly vide addendum to the loan agreement.  
(ii) The unsecured loan is repayable in 20 equal quarterly installments due on the last day of each quarter after completion of one year from the date of final disbursement.  
(iii) Period of maturity from the balance sheet date is 42 months (31 March 22: 54 months)  
(iv) However the company considering its cash flow position have re-paid part of the loan before schedule.

14. Lease liabilities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Lease liabilities	740.42	799.99	59.57	32.70
	<b>740.42</b>	<b>799.99</b>	<b>59.57</b>	<b>32.70</b>

15. Other financial liabilities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Security deposits payable	4.18	3.76	-	-
Employee related payables	-	-	5.14	2.15
Capital creditors	-	-	1.44	-
	<b>4.18</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>2.15</b>

16. Provisions

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity (refer note 32)	1.55	1.50	0.66	0.60
Compensated absences (refer note 32)	0.61	0.83	0.26	0.10
	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.70</b>

17. Other liabilities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Advances from customers	-	-	-	0.40
Deferred income	0.07	0.47	0.40	0.42
Statutory dues				
GST payable	-	-	1.73	1.39
VAT payable	-	-	0.20	0.11
TDS payable	-	-	2.72	0.75
Other statutory dues	-	-	0.58	0.35
Other payables	-	-	2.76	1.80
	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>5.22</b>

The following table provides information about contractual liability (advance from customers) from contract with customers:

Contract liabilities (advances from customers against sale of goods)

	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Opening balance	0.40	0.08
Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	(0.40)	(0.08)
Closing balance	-	0.40



**18. Trade payables**

Related parties (refer note 30)  
Micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note below)  
Other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	33.33	11.52
	1.11	1.12
	19.69	38.68
	<b>54.13</b>	<b>51.32</b>

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to the above financial liabilities is disclosed in note 28.

**Dues to micro and small enterprises**

**Particulars**

The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year

- Principal  
- Interest

The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006)

The amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting

The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006.

The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year

The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006.

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	0.66	0.73
	0.45	0.39
	-	-
	1.11	1.48
	0.07	0.03
	0.45	0.39
	0.39	0.35

**Trade Payables ageing schedule on 31 March 2023**

	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 -2 year	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	0.37	0.36	0.03	0.35	-	1.11
(i) Others	12.78	17.85	21.81	0.58	-	-	53.02
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Others dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.78</b>	<b>18.22</b>	<b>22.17</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54.13</b>

**Trade Payables ageing schedule on 31 March 2022**

	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 -2 year	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	0.10	0.66	0.36	-	-	1.12
(i) Others	15.13	7.44	25.73	-	1.90	-	50.20
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Others dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.13</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>26.40</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51.32</b>

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>19. Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of products		
Finished goods	460.37	268.24
Other operating revenues		
Marketing and other services	0.02	0.95
	<b>460.39</b>	<b>269.19</b>
<b>20. Other income</b>		
Interest income under effective interest method from:		
-bank deposits	0.18	0.14
-others	-	0.20
Interest income from financial assets at amortized cost	4.64	4.09
Other non-operating income :		
-Liabilities no longer required written back	2.74	0.69
-Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipments (net)	-	0.10
-Rent concession (refer note 29A (ii))	-	4.03
	<b>7.56</b>	<b>9.25</b>
<b>21. Cost of materials consumed</b>		
<b>Raw material and packing material consumed</b>		
Inventories at the beginning of the year	2.98	2.54
Add: Purchases during the year (net)	103.33	55.63
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	(4.27)	(2.98)
	<b>102.04</b>	<b>55.19</b>
<b>22. Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries, wages and bonus	34.32	22.51
Contribution to provident and other funds	2.80	1.80
Gratuity (refer note 32)	0.48	0.49
Staff welfare expenses	0.29	0.15
	<b>37.89</b>	<b>24.95</b>
<b>23. Finance costs</b>		
Interest expenses	110.84	191.18
	<b>110.84</b>	<b>191.18</b>
<b>24. Depreciation and amortisation expense</b>		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer to note 3A)	12.35	5.32
Depreciation on right of use assets	71.53	71.46
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer to note 4)	1.73	0.17
	<b>85.61</b>	<b>76.95</b>
<b>24A. Impairment reversal of non-financial assets</b>		
Impairment reversal on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3A)	-	(18.60)
Impairment reversal on other intangible assets (refer note 4)	-	(0.52)
	-	<b>(19.12)</b>

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



25. Other expenses

Stores and spares consumed
Power and fuel
Rent (refer note 29A (ii))
Repairs and maintenance
- Plant and equipment
- Buildings
- Others
Rates and taxes
Travelling and conveyance
Legal and professional
Auditor's remuneration (refer to note below)
License Fee
Water charges
Insurance
Printing and stationery
Communication
Security and services
Bank charges
Advertisement and sales promotion
Commission and brokerage
Royalty and continuing fee
Freight including delivery charges
Bad debts and advances written off
Loss allowance
General office and other miscellaneous expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	2.20	1.82
	13.38	7.61
	34.17	-
	-	-
	10.77	10.07
	3.28	2.27
	1.03	1.23
	0.67	0.16
	0.59	0.76
	0.41	0.30
	4.16	4.04
	0.92	0.50
	0.10	0.23
	0.22	0.08
	6.06	2.54
	11.22	3.50
	0.14	0.05
	3.88	2.13
	4.72	1.92
	24.23	17.04
	2.14	1.76
	0.07	-
	0.23	0.04
	4.01	3.30
	<b>128.60</b>	<b>61.35</b>

Note - Auditor's remuneration

As auditor
Statutory audit and reviews*
Tax matters

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	0.30	0.30
	0.11	-
	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.30</b>

\*Inclusive of applicable taxes

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



26. Income Tax

(a) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises:

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>Current tax:</b>		
Current tax	-	-
<b>Deferred tax expense:</b>		
Attributable to Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
	-	-

(b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	-
	-	-

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense between accounting profit at applicable tax rate and effective tax rate:

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Profit/(Loss) before tax	2.97	(112.06)
Statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate -25.17% (31 March 2022: 25.17%)	0.75	(28.20)
Change in unrecognised temporary differences	7.29	24.26
Change in unrecognised unabsorbed depreciation	-	3.93
Change in unrecognised tax losses	(8.11)	-
Others	0.07	0.01
<b>Income tax expense at effective tax rate reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(d) Income tax assets and Income tax liabilities:

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance tax (net of provision of tax)	0.29	0.13
	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.13</b>

(e) Deferred tax assets/liabilities

	Deferred tax assets		(Deferred tax liabilities)		Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net)	29.26	30.71	-	-	29.26	30.71
Employee related provisions and liabilities	1.16	1.06	-	-	1.16	1.06
Financial assets at amortised cost	2.89	4.02	-	-	2.89	4.02
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	49.40	49.40	-	-	49.40	49.40
Losses	44.21	52.30	-	-	44.21	52.30
Unabsorbed depreciation	62.20	62.12	-	-	62.20	62.12
Lease liability (net of right-of-use assets)	94.53	84.79	-	-	94.53	84.79
	<b>283.65</b>	<b>284.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>283.65</b>	<b>284.40</b>
Deferred tax liabilities					-	-
Deferred tax assets					283.65	284.40
<b>Deferred tax assets (net) unrecognised*</b>					<b>283.65</b>	<b>284.40</b>

\* As at 31 March 2023, the Company has significant unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward losses. Further, there exists no convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Accordingly, the Company has not recognised any deferred tax assets.

(f) Movement of temporary differences

	As at 31 March 2021	Temporary differences	As at 31 March 2022	Temporary differences	As at 31 March 2023
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net)	39.42	(8.71)	30.71	(1.45)	29.26
Employee related provisions and liabilities	0.84	0.22	1.06	0.10	1.16
Financial assets at amortised cost	4.61	(0.59)	4.02	(1.13)	2.89
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	30.77	18.63	49.40	-	49.40
Losses	51.52	0.78	52.30	(8.09)	44.21
Unabsorbed depreciation	58.23	3.89	62.12	0.08	62.20
Lease liability (net of right-of-use assets)	70.17	14.62	84.79	9.74	94.53
	<b>255.57</b>	<b>28.83</b>	<b>284.40</b>	<b>(0.75)</b>	<b>283.65</b>

27. Earnings / (loss) per share (EPS)

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders for calculation of basic EPS	2.97	(112.06)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the calculation of basic EPS	4,99,48,036	2,79,13,815
Basic earnings / (loss) per share (₹)	0.06	(4.01)
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share (₹)	0.06	(4.01)
Nominal value per share (₹)	10	10



28. Fair value measurement and financial instruments

a. Financial instruments – by category and fair values hierarchy

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

(i) As on 31 March 2023

Particulars	Note	Carrying value			Fair value measurement using			
		Fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL')	Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>								
<b>Non current</b>								
(i) Financial assets*	5	-	-	43.60	43.60	-	-	43.60
<b>Current</b>								
(i) Trade receivables*	8	-	-	2.29	2.29	-	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents*	9	-	-	15.98	15.98	-	-	-
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, above *	10	-	-	3.49	3.49	-	-	-
(iv) Other financial assets*	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>65.36</b>	<b>65.36</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
<b>Non current</b>								
(i) Borrowings#	13	-	-	99.70	99.70	-	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	14	-	-	740.42	740.42	-	-	740.42
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	-	-	4.18	4.18	-	-	4.18
<b>Current</b>								
(i) Borrowings#	13	-	-	26.60	26.60	-	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	14	-	-	59.57	59.57	-	-	59.57
(iii) Trade payables*	18	-	-	54.13	54.13	-	-	-
(iv) Other financial liabilities	15	-	-	6.58	6.58	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>991.18</b>	<b>991.18</b>			

(ii) As on 31 March 2022

Particulars	Note	Carrying value			Fair value measurement using			
		Fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL')	Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>								
<b>Non current</b>								
(i) Financial assets*	5	-	-	38.13	38.13	-	-	38.13
<b>Current</b>								
(i) Trade receivables*	8	-	-	1.03	1.03	-	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents*	9	-	-	12.20	12.20	-	-	-
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, above *	10	-	-	3.34	3.34	-	-	-
(iv) Other financial assets*	5	-	-	2.06	2.06	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>56.76</b>	<b>56.76</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
<b>Non current</b>								
(i) Borrowings#	13	-	-	157.40	157.40	-	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	14	-	-	799.99	799.99	-	-	799.99
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	-	-	3.76	3.76	-	-	3.76
<b>Current</b>								
(i) Borrowings#	13	-	-	11.25	11.25	-	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	14	-	-	32.70	32.70	-	-	32.70
(iii) Trade payables*	18	-	-	51.32	51.32	-	-	-
(iv) Other financial liabilities	15	-	-	2.15	2.15	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>1,058.57</b>	<b>1,058.57</b>			



# The Company's borrowings have fair values that approximate to their carrying amounts as they are based on the net present value of the anticipated future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

\* The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, other current and non-current financial assets, trade payables, capital creditors and certain other current financial liabilities approximates the fair values, due to their short-term nature. The other non-current financial assets represents bank deposits (due for maturity after twelve months from the reporting date) and interest accrued but not due on bank deposits, the carrying value of which approximates the fair values as on the reporting date.

The fair values for loan were calculated based on discounted cash flows using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

There has been no transfer between level 1, level 2 and level 3 for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

#### **b. Financial risk management**

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

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market Risk - Interest Rate

#### **Risk Management Framework**

The Board of Directors of the Company 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 in the market conditions and the Company's activities

The Risk management committee oversees how management monitors compliance with Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company.

#### **i. Credit risk**

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

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(i) Trade receivables	2.29	1.03
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	15.98	12.20
(iii) Bank balances other than above	3.49	3.34
(iv) Other financial assets (current and non-current )	43.60	40.19

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 cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies. The loans primarily represents security deposits given to lessors for premises taken on lease. Such deposits will be returned to the Company on vacation of the premises or termination of the agreement whichever is earlier.

The exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from security deposit receivables.

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Trade receivables also includes receivables from credit card companies which are realisable within fortnightly. The Company does monitor the economic environment in which it operates. The Company manages its credit risk through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

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 for customers. Based on the business environment in which the Company operates, management considers that the trade receivables (other than receivables from subsidiaries) are in default (credit impaired) 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. Majority of trade receivables are from domestic customers, which are fragmented and are not concentrated to individual customers.

#### **(ii) Liquidity risk**

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

The Company believes that its liquidity position, including total cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits maturing within a year (including bank deposits under lien and excluding interest accrued but not due) of ₹ 19.47 (31 March 2022: ₹ 15.54), anticipated future internally generated funds from operations and its fully available, and other current assets (financial and non financial) of ₹ 10.83 (31 March 2022: ₹ 9.51) will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business.

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

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



**Exposure to liquidity risk**

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

As at 31 March 2023		Contractual cash flows			
Particulars	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Greater than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	126.30	34.26	110.67	-	144.93
Lease Liabilities	799.99	151.21	757.05	455.12	1,363.38
Trade payables	54.13	54.13	-	-	54.13
Security deposits payable	4.18	3.70	1.00	-	4.70
Employee related payables	5.14	5.14	-	-	5.14
Capital Creditors	1.44	1.44	-	-	1.44
	<b>991.18</b>	<b>249.88</b>	<b>868.72</b>	<b>455.12</b>	<b>1,573.72</b>

As at 31 March 2022		Contractual cash flows			
Particulars	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Greater than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	168.65	41.51	160.52	-	202.03
Lease Liabilities	832.69	129.68	698.42	455.12	1,283.21
Trade payables	51.32	51.32	-	-	51.32
Security deposits payable	3.76	-	4.70	-	4.70
Employee related payables	2.15	2.15	-	-	2.15
	<b>1,058.57</b>	<b>224.65</b>	<b>863.64</b>	<b>455.12</b>	<b>1,543.41</b>

**(iii) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk namely: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

**Interest rate risk**

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.

Fixed- rate instruments	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Indian rupee term loan	126.30	168.65

**Exposure to 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 is Nil.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



**Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**  
*( ₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)*

**29. Leases**

**A. Leases where the Company is a lessee**

The Company leases several assets including buildings for food outlets and warehouse. Lease payments are generally fixed or are linked to revenue with minimum guarantee and average lease term is 9.60 years.

**i. Lease liabilities**

**Lease liability included in balance sheet**

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current	59.57	32.70
Non current	740.42	799.99

Note: Refer note 28 for maturity analysis of lease liabilities.

**ii. Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss**

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation	24	71.53	71.46
Interest on lease liabilities	23	96.97	99.67
Lease concession (refer note below)	20	-	(4.03)
Expense relating to short term lease/variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability	25	34.17	-
<b>Net impact on statement of profit and loss</b>		<b>202.67</b>	<b>167.10</b>

**Note:**

During the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, consequential to COVID-19 pandemic, the Company has negotiated several rent concessions. Further, in view of amendments by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2020, the Company has elected to apply the practical expedient of not assessing the rent concessions originally due on or before 30 June 2021 as a lease modification, as per MCA notification dated 24 July 2020, which has been further extended till 30 June 2022 on Ind AS 116 during the current year, for rent concessions received on account of COVID-19 pandemic. Accordingly, as per requirements of MCA notifications, out of total rent concessions of ₹ Nil (31 March 2022: ₹ 20.49) confirmed till 31 March 2023, ₹ Nil (31 March 2022: ₹16.46) has been reduced towards rent expenses and balance of ₹ Nil ( Previous year: ₹4.03) is reported under other income.

**iii. Amounts recognised in the cash flow statement**

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Payment for finance cost	96.97	91.23
Principal repayments	32.70	-
<b>Total cash outflows</b>	<b>129.67</b>	<b>91.23</b>

**iv. Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.**

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*



30. Related party disclosures

(I) List of related parties and nature of relationship where control exists:

Parent and Ultimate Controlling Party:

RJ Corp Limited (Ultimate Controlling Party)  
Devyani International Limited (Parent Company)

Joint venture partner:

High Street Food Services Private Limited (Joint venture partner) till 11 July 2021

Key management personnel:

Mr. Ravi Kant Jaipuria- Director till 11 July 2021  
Mr. Amit Arora- Director till 11 July 2021  
Mr. Ghanshyam Tiwari- Director till 11 July 2021  
Mr. Virag Joshi- Director  
Mr. Manish Dawar- Director (w.e.f. 12 July 2021)  
Mr. Tarun Jain- Director (w.e.f. 12 July 2021)  
Mr. Baljinder Singh - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 13 July 2021 to 6 February 2023)  
Mr. Manish Goyanka - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 1 May 2023)  
Mr. Shubendra Dinesh Agarwal- Manager (till 16 July 2021)  
Mr. Ankit Taneja - Manager (w.e.f. 29 October 2021)  
Mr. Varun Kumar Prabhakar - Company Secretary (till 28 April 2022)  
Ms. Gunjan Shukla - Company Secretary (with effect from 29 April 2022)

(II) List of related parties and nature of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during the current / previous year:

(a) Parent and Ultimate Controlling Party:

Devyani International Limited (Parent Company)

(b) Joint venture partner:

High Street Food Services Private Limited (Joint venture partner) till 11 July 2021

(c) Key management personnel:

Mr. Shubendra Dinesh Agarwal- Manager (till 16 July 2021)  
Mr. Baljinder Singh - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 13 July 2021)  
Mr. Ankit Taneja - Manager (w.e.f. 29 October 2021)  
Ms. Gunjan Shukla - Company Secretary (with effect from 29 April 2022)

(d) Other related parties - Entities which are joint ventures or subsidiaries or where control/significant influence exists of parties as given in (I) and (II) above :

Varun Beverages Limited  
S V S India Private Limited

Transactions during the year

Description	Holding company		Joint venture partner		Other Related Party		KMP	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
<b>Repayment of Unsecured Loan</b>								
Devyani International Limited	33.00	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Street Food Services Private Limited	-	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	-
<b>Loan taken from:</b>								
Devyani International Limited	-	6.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Royalty paid</b>								
Devyani International Limited	4.41	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Purchase of raw materials and other items</b>								
Devyani International Limited	30.15	18.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varun Beverages Limited	-	-	-	-	3.44	2.31	-	-
<b>Interest charges in respect of loans</b>								
Devyani International Limited	11.82	17.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Street Food Services Private Limited	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
<b>Rent Paid</b>								
SVS India Pvt Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-
<b>Salaries, Wages and bonus</b>								
Mr. Shubendra Dinesh Agarwal - Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.49
Mr. Baljinder Singh - Chief Financial Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.79	1.02
Mr. Ankit Taneja - Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.44	0.54
Ms. Gunjan Shukla - Company Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	-
<b>Expenses incurred by other party on behalf of us</b>								
Devyani International Limited	0.79	4.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Purchase of property, plant and equipment (PPE) including intangibles</b>								
Devyani International Limited	8.00	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sale of property, plant &amp; equipment's</b>								
Devyani International Limited	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-



Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023  
(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

Balances outstanding as at the year end:

Description	Holding company		Joint venture partner		Other Related Party		KMP	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
<b>Borrowings (Unsecured)</b>								
Devyani International Limited	126.30	168.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Trade payable</b>								
Devyani International Limited	33.33	11.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varun Beverages Limited	-	-	-	-	0.33	0.41	-	-

**31. Contingent liabilities and commitments**  
(to the extent not provided for)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>Contingent liabilities:</b>		
(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:-		
-Claims made by Income tax authorities	240.29	222.10
-Claims made by Sales tax authorities	13.16	14.96
- Others (miscellaneous claims in relation to companies operations)#	1.45	-
# The Company is party to various legal proceedings in the normal course of business and does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have any adverse effect on its financial position and hence no provision has been recorded against these legal proceedings at this stage. Pending resolution of the respective proceedings, it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above as it is determinable only on receipt of judgements/decisions pending with various forums/authorities. Accordingly, the above mentioned contingent liabilities are disclosed at undiscounted amount.		
(b) Capital Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances: ₹0.09,previous year: ₹Nil)	-	-
estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances: 0.09,previous year: Nil)		
<i>(This space has been intentionally left blank)</i>		



32. Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

An amount of ₹2.80 (31 March 2022: ₹ 1.80) has been recognised as an expense in respect of the Company's contribution to Employee's Provident Fund and other funds deposited with the relevant authorities and has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B. Defined benefit plans

The Company operates a gratuity plan wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit. Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees (who have completed 5 years or more of service) 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 gratuity plan as required under Ind AS 20 - Employee Benefits

i. Changes in present value of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Present value of obligation as at beginning of the year	2.10	2.35
Interest cost	0.10	0.11
Current service cost	0.38	0.38
Benefits paid	(0.28)	(0.60)
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.10)	(0.14)
<b>Present value of obligation as at end of year</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.10</b>

ii. Actuarial assumptions

A. Economic assumptions

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities and the salary growth rate takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Valuation assumptions are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Discounting rate	7.04%	4.97%
Future salary increase	6.00%	6.00%

B. Demographic assumptions

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
i) Retirement age (years)	58	58
ii) Mortality table	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)
iii) Ages	<b>Withdrawal rate per annum(%)</b>	<b>Withdrawal rate per annum(%)</b>
Up to 30 years	41	41
From 31 to 44 years	33	33
Above 44 years	78	78

Assumption regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables

iii. (a) Expense recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>Employee benefit expenses:</b>		
(a) Current service cost	0.38	0.38
(b) Interest cost	0.10	0.11
	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.49</b>

(b) Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	0.10	0.14
	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.14</b>
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.35</b>

iv. Reconciliation statement of expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	2.20	2.10
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	(2.10)	(2.35)
Benefits paid	0.28	0.60
Expenses recognised in the statement of Profit or Loss	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.35</b>



v. The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted defined benefit liability is as follows

Particulars	Less than a year	Between one to two years	Between two to five years	Over 5 years
31 March 2023	0.66	0.61	0.68	0.25
31 March 2022	0.60	0.56	0.66	0.27

vi. Bifurcation of closing net liability at the end of year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current liability (amount due within one year)	0.66	0.60
Non-current liability (amount due over one year)	1.55	1.50
	<b>2.21</b>	<b>2.10</b>

vii. Sensitivity analysis

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 is as shown below:

Impact of the change in discount rate on defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
a) Impact due to increase of 1%	(0.05)	(0.05)
b) Impact due to decrease of 1%	0.05	0.05

Impact of the change in salary on defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
a) Impact due to increase of 1%	0.05	0.05
b) Impact due to decrease of 1%	(0.05)	(0.05)

The sensitivity analysis is 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 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.

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it provides an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Risk exposure:

The defined benefit plan is expected 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 increase in life expectancy will result in an increase in plan liabilities.

C. Compensated absences

iv. (a) Expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>Employee benefit expenses:</b>		
(a) Current service cost	0.18	0.38
(b) Interest cost	0.05	0.06
(c) Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognized in the year	(0.12)	(0.39)
	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.04</b>

D. Code of Social Security

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. 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.



**Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

**33. Segment Reporting**

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

As the Company's business activity primarily falls within a single business and geographical segment i.e. food and beverages, thus there are no additional disclosures to be provided under Ind AS 108 – 'Operating Segments'. The CODM considers that the various goods and services provided by the Company constitutes single business segment.

Segment wise information for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are as follows:

Information about geographical area - Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
a. Food and Beverage Segment		
(i) Domestic	460.37	268.24
(ii) International	-	-
b. Other Income	0.02	0.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>460.39</b>	<b>269.19</b>

No single external customer amounts to 10% or more of the Company's revenue. Accordingly, information about major customer is not provided.

**34. Capital management**

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximize shareholder's value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and other strategic investment plans. The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize returns to all its shareholders. The Company's funding requirements are met through equity infusions, internal accruals and a combination of both long-term and short-term borrowings. Majorly Company raise long term loans for its expansion requirements and based on the working capital requirement utilise the working capital facilities.

**35. Going Concern:** The accounts of the company are prepared on a going concern basis irrespective to the fact that as at 31 March 2023, the company has accumulated losses and the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets. Based on the future projections and profitability of the company provided by the management it is evident that the company will be able to finance its operations and that the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities will occur in the ordinary course of business. Further the parent company have given the undertaking to continue to fund the company whenever required.

**36. Impairment of asset**

In accordance with Ind AS 36 "Impairment of Assets", the Company has identified individual quick service restaurants (stores) as a separate cash generating unit (CGU) for the purpose of impairment review. Management periodically assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired using a benchmark of two-year's history of operating losses or marginal profits for a store. In view of higher operating costs or decline in projected sales growth, certain stores have been impaired in previous years. Based on the results of impairment testing for these stores in the current year, the property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and other intangible assets, carrying value of these stores aggregating the impairment reversal of ₹ Nil (31 March 2022: ₹19.12 ) is primarily on account of stores where the actual sales growth rate has exceeded the projected sales growth rate and also due to renewal of lease agreement, hence the recoverable amount aggregating to ₹ 1064.19 (31 March 2022: ₹ 1,008.25) has exceeded the written down value of these stores aggregating ₹ 446.35(31 March 2022: ₹501.08) after considering impairment charge recorded in previous years amounting to ₹ 30.34.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



37. Financial ratios

Ratio	Measurement unit	Numerator	Denominator	As at	As at	Change	Remarks
				31 March 2023	31 March 2022		
Current ratio	Times	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.19	0.24	-19.97%	Not applicable
Debt-equity ratio	Times	Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings]	Total equity	-0.28	-0.37	-24.60%	Not applicable

Ratio	Measurement unit	Numerator	Denominator	For the year	For the year	Change	Remarks
				ended	ended		
Debt service coverage ratio	Times	Earnings available for debt service [Profit/(loss) after tax + Depreciation and amortisation+impairment+interest- profit on sale of fixed assets]	Debt Service (Interest and lease payments+ Principal repayments.)	-1.08	-1.11	-1.99%	Not applicable
Return on equity ratio	Percentage	Net profit after tax	Average shareholder's equity	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Refer Note A
Inventory turnover ratio	Times	Costs of materials consumed	Average inventories [(opening inventories +closing inventories)/2]	24.12	17.95	34.40%	Refer Note B
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables [(opening trade receivables +closing trade receivables )/2]	277.34	234.08	18.48%	Not applicable
Trade payables turnover ratio	Times	Purchases + other expenses (excluding non cash expenses)	Average trade payables [(opening trade payables +closing trade payables )/2]	4.39	2.55	72.26%	Refer Note C
Net capital turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Working capital [Current assets - Current liabilities]	-3.66	-3.42	6.80%	Not applicable
Net profit ratio	Percentage	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	0.65%	-41.63%	-101.55%	Refer Note D
Return on capital employed	Percentage	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed [Total assets - Current liabilities]	28.50%	15.40%	85.04%	Refer Note D
Return on investment	Percentage	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Notes:

A. Due to negative networth this ratio is not calculated.

B. The increase in the ratio is attributable to the increase in the cost of materials consumed as a result on increase in operations during the current period viz a viz the previous period. However, the inventory levels in the current period did not increase in proportion to the cost of materials consumed.

C. The increase in the ratio is attributable to the increase in purchases and other expenses incurred owing to increase in operations during the current period viz a viz the previous period. However, the outstanding trade payables did not increase in proportion to purchases and other expenses .

D. The ratio improved due to improvement in business operation.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



**Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(₹ in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

**38. Other Statutory Information**

(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

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

(v) 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:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

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

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

(vii) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

39. The Board of Directors of the Parent Company (Devyani International Limited) and the Company in their meetings held on 13 December 2021 approved the scheme for amalgamation. The Scheme was filed with Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), New Delhi on 17 September 2022, and pursuant to the directions of NCLT dated 11 November 2022, the equity shareholders and unsecured creditors of the company had approved the scheme with requisite majority. The parent company had filed second motion petition on 7 January 2023, and the scheme is currently pending with the NCLT for final hearing in the matter and accordingly no accounting adjustment is required in the books of accounts.

40. The amounts of previous reported period have been regrouped/reclassified wherever considered necessary in order to comply with financial reporting requirements.

**As per our report of even date attached**

For **O P Bagla & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 000018N/N500091

**Kripa Shankar Shukla**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 515763



Place: Gurugram  
Date: 11 May 2023

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors of**  
**Devyani Airport Services (Mumbai) Private Limited**

**Virag Joshi**  
Director  
DIN: 01821240

**Manish Goyanka**  
Chief Financial Officer

**Manish Dawar**  
Director  
DIN: 00319476

**Gurjan Shukla**  
Company Secretary  
M. No.: ACS 43073

✗