



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of **M/S DOOK TRAVELS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **M/S DOOK TRAVELS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company")**, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2024, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Cash Flow Statement and Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit 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 Standalone 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 there under, 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 on the financial statements.

**Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon**

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone 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 and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. 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; 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 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 also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

The management is also responsible for effective implementation of the requirements prescribed by Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 i.e., every company which uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account, should use only such accounting software which has the following features:

- Records an audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made; and
- Ensuring that audit trail is not disabled.
- Accounting software may be hosted and maintained in India or outside India whose backup should be accessible in India at all the times and such backup of accounts should be maintained on servers physically located in India.

### **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:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Assess and comment on company's compliance with implementation Audit trail under Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.





- Evaluate that the company maintain back-up of the books of account and other relevant papers in electronic mode that should be accessible in India at all the times. Also, the Company create backup of accounts on servers physically located in India on a daily basis. This is as per the amended Rule 3 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone 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 standalone 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 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the 'Annexure A', a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b) Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility which has been operated from 01<sup>st</sup> October 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.
  - c) 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.
  - d) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - e) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
  - f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
  - g) 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 B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting; and





- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's report in accordance with the requirements of Sec 197(16) of the Act as amended, we report that Section 197 is not applicable to a private company. Hence reporting as per Section 197(16) is not required.
- i) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. As per explanation provided by the lawyer and management, no material contingencies are determined and no accruals are needed to be recorded and disclosed in the financials as on 31st March 2024.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024.
  - 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 it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
    - b) The management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
  - v. Based on such audit procedures that the auditor has considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
  - vi. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31st March 2024.

**For Suri & Sudhir**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm Registration Number: 000601N**

  
  
**Sudhir Kumar Arora**  
**(Partner)**  
**Membership Number: 080338**  
**UDIN: - 24080338BKCWMV8273**

**Place: New Delhi**  
**Date: 22-05-2024**





**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Dook Travels Private Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

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.

- (a) (A). The company has maintained Fixed Assets Register updated with proper records showing particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (B). The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) All the assets have been physically verified by the management during the year at regular intervals according to a regular program of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) Since the company is not in the possession of any immovable property hence the provision of para (i) (c) are not applicable
- (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, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii.

- (a) As the Company does not possess any Inventory therefore Para (ii) do not apply.
- (b) That the company has not been sanctioned working capital limit from any banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, therefore clause (ii) (b) is not applicable.





**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Dook Travels Private Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

- iii. The Company has provided loans or advances in the nature of loans to subsidiaries and others during the year as per details given below:

Particulars	Loans (₹) in millions	Loans (₹) in millions
Aggregate amount provided/granted during the year:		
- Subsidiaries	Nil	Nil
- Others	3.00	14.87
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:		
- Subsidiaries	Nil	Nil
- Others	Nil	Nil

- (b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, terms and conditions of the grant of all loans provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. Further, the Company has not given any security and provided guarantee during the year.
- (c) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company, there is no stipulated schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest.
- (d) There is no overdue amount in respect of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to such companies.
- (e) The Company has not granted any loan or advance in the nature of loan which has fallen due during the year. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans/advances in nature of loan that existed as at the beginning of the year.
- (f) The above loan granted by the company are in the nature of loans, which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- iv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments made and guarantee provided as applicable. Further, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 and section 186 of the Act in respect of security provided by it.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits covered under Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion the maintenance of cost records have not been prescribed for the company by the Central Government under subsection (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.





**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of  
Dook Travels Private Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year  
ended 31 March 2024**

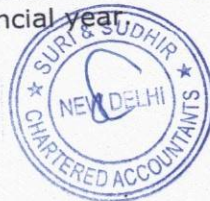
- vii.
- a. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company, though there have been slight delays in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
  - b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no amount payable in respect of income tax, service tax, sales tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess whichever applicable, which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.
- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix.
- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not taken any loans from any financial institution or bank. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix) (a) of the Order is not applicable
  - (b) That no instance or information has come on our records in context to the Company been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
  - (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
  - (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements, company has not raised any funds on short term basis.
  - (e) 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 therefore clause (ix) (e) is not applicable.
  - (f) The company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies therefore clause (ix)(f) is not applicable.
- x.
- (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
  - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, during the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment of shares during the year under review and hence compliance with the provisions of Section 42 of Companies Act 2013 is not applicable.





**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of  
Dook Travels Private Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year  
ended 31 March 2024**

- xi.
- (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
  - (b) No report under sub-Section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
  - (c) That as represented 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 hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. Based on audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv.
- (a) The company is not required to have an Internal Audit System, therefore clause (xiv) (a) of the order is not applicable.
  - (b) Internal audit under Section 138 read with rule 13 of company act is not applicable to the company therefore clause (xiv) (b) of the order is not applicable.
- xv. Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them.
- xvi.
- (a) The company is not required to hold Certificate of Registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, therefore clause (xvi)(a) is not applicable.
  - (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities, therefore clause (xvi)(a) is not applicable.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, during the year, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence clause (xvi) (c) is not applicable.
  - (d) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence clause (xvi)(d) is not applicable.
- xvii. The company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.





**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of  
Dook Travels Private Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year  
ended 31 March 2024**

- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. As the companies do not meet any of the conditions specified under Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, hence clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) is not applicable.
- xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

**For Suri & Sudhir  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 000601N**

  
**Sudhir Kumar Arora  
(Partner)  
Membership Number: 080338  
UDIN: - 24080338BKCWMV8273**

**Place: New Delhi  
Date: 22-05-2024**





**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Dook Travels Private Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

**Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Dook Travels Private Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

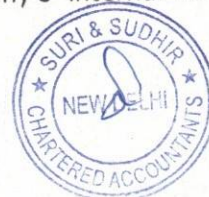
The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (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 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 Companies Act, 2013.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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 ICAI 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 Company's 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 March 31, 2024, based on the internal financial 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 ICAI.

**For Suri & Sudhir**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**FRN: 000601N**

  
**Sudhir Kumar Arora**  
**(Partner)**  
**Membership No. 080338**  
**UDIN No. 24080338BKCWMV8273**

**Date-22-05-2024**  
**Place- New Delhi**



## Dook Travels Private Limited

### Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, unless stated otherwise)

#### 1. Corporate Information

Dook Travels Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on December 27, 2013 under the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 replaced with Companies Act, 2013 w.e.f April 01, 2014. The Company is engaged in the business of providing tour and travel related services..

#### 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

##### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The Standalone financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III). The financial statements comply with Ind AS notified by Ministry of Company Affairs (MCA).

These financial statements are authorized for issue by the Company's Board of directors on May 22, 2024.

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, by the Company, to all the years presented in the said financial statements.

Accounting policies and methods of computation followed in the Financial Statements are same as compared with the financial statements of the holding company (Easy Trip Planners Limited - formerly known as Easy Trip Planners Private Limited) for the year ended March 31, 2024.

The preparation of the said financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

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

##### 2.2 Fair value measurement

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

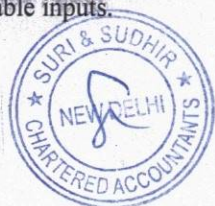
- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

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

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



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD. For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

Director



**Dook Travels Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**  
**(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, unless stated otherwise)**

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

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

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

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.

### **2.3 Current versus non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

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

An asset is classified as current when it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle, held primarily for the purpose of trading, expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting year, or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting year, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

### **2.4 Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')**

An item is recognised as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. PPE is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The initial cost of PPE comprises purchase price (including non-refundable duties and taxes but excluding any trade discounts and rebates), borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

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

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD. For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.



Director

Director



**Dook Travels Private Limited**

**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, unless stated otherwise)**

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

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management which are in line with the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its PPE.

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Years</b>
Furniture and fixtures	10
Computers	3
Office equipment	5
Software	3
Lease Hold Improvements	10
Intangible Assets	10

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of PPE are reviewed, and adjusted appropriately, at least as at each reporting date so as to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets. The effects of any change in the estimated useful lives, residual values and / or depreciation method are accounted prospectively, and accordingly the depreciation is calculated over the PPE's remaining revised useful life.

Subsequent costs are capitalised on the carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when future economic benefits associated with the item are probable to flow to the Company and cost of the item can be measured reliably. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such components separately and depreciates them based on their specific useful lives. All repair and maintenance are charged to statement of profit and loss during the reporting year in which they are incurred.

## **2.5 Intangible assets**

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

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The Company amortizes software over the best estimate of its useful life which is three years Website maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred.

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

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

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.



Director

Director



**Dook Travels Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**  
**(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, unless stated otherwise)**

**2.6 Leases**

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified 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:

- 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;
- 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 has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
  - the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

***Where the Company is the lessee***

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

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 re-measurements 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:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- 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.



FOR DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.



Director

FOR DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.



Director



**Dook Travels Private Limited**

**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, unless stated otherwise)**

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.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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 'other non-current financial liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

***Where the Company is the lessor***

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the year in which they are earned.

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease is based on whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

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

**2.7 Borrowing cost**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

**2.8 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**

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



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



**Dook Travels Private Limited**

**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, unless stated otherwise)**

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash in banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**Classification**

The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments), designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments) and fair value through profit or loss.

**Financial instruments at amortized cost**

A financial instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. This category includes cash and bank balances, loans, unbilled revenue, trade and other receivables.

**Financial instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVTOCI')**

A financial instrument is classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial instruments included within the OCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss.

**Financial instruments at Fair Value through Profit and Loss ('FVTPL')**

Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, is classified at fair value through profit and loss. Financial instruments included in the fair value through profit and loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

**Offsetting of financial instruments**

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'S. Suri', written over a horizontal line.

Director

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'M. Suri', written over a horizontal line.

Director



**Dook Travels Private Limited**

**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, unless stated otherwise)**

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.

**Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

**Impairment of financial assets**

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit and loss. Lifetime ECL allowance is recognized for trade receivables with no significant financing component. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case, they are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company follows simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

**ii) Financial liabilities**

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables and other payables.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured either at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, or at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

**Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

**Loans and borrowings**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. 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 EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

**2.9 Revenue recognition**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised at the completion of services.

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD. For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.



Director

Director



**Dook Travels Private Limited**

**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, unless stated otherwise)**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty.

The Company assesses its revenue arrangement against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as agent in case of sale of airline tickets and hotel packages as the supplier is primarily responsible for providing the underlying travel services and the Company does not control the service provided by the supplier to the traveller.

Ind AS 115 was issued on March 28, 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Company has adopted the new standard on the transition date using the full retrospective method.

**Contract balances**

**Contract assets**

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

**Trade Receivables**

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

**Contract liabilities**

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

**2.10 Foreign currency transactions**

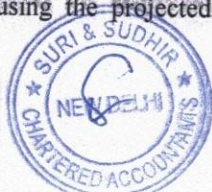
The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is the functional and presentational currency of the Company.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the relevant functional currency at the rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the closing exchange rate prevailing as at the reporting date with the resulting foreign exchange differences, on subsequent restatement / settlement, recognized in the statement of profit and loss within other expenses / other income.

**2.11 Employee benefits (Retirement & Other Employee benefits)**

Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme and the Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid.

The Company operates defined benefit plan for its employees, viz., gratuity. The costs of providing benefits under the plan are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Actuarial valuation is carried out for using the projected unit credit method. In accordance with the local laws and regulations, all the



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



**Dook Travels Private Limited**

**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

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employees in India are entitled for the Gratuity plan. The said plan requires a lump-sum payment to eligible employees (meeting the required vesting service condition) at retirement or termination of employment, based on a pre-defined formula. The obligation towards the said benefits is recognised in the balance sheet, at the present value of the defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets (being the funded portion). The present value of the said obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using interest rates of government bonds. The interest income / (expense) are calculated by applying the above-mentioned discount rate to the plan assets and defined benefit obligations liability. The net interest income / (expense) on the net defined benefit liability is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. However, the related re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognised directly in the other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise. The said re-measurements comprise of actuarial gains and losses (arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions), the return on plan assets (excluding interest). Re-measurements are not re-classified to the statement of profit and loss in any of the subsequent years.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

## **2.12 Income taxes**

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

### **a. Current tax**

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

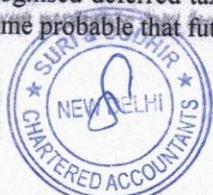
Current income tax assets and liabilities are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the balance sheet, if and only when, (a) the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the current income tax assets and liabilities, and (b) when it relates to income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

### **b. Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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 profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.



Director

Director

OF DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.



**Dook Travels Private Limited**

**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, unless stated otherwise)**

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.

**2.13 Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the 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 such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

**2.14 Provisions**

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value if the effect of time value of money is not material and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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

**2.15 Contingent liabilities**

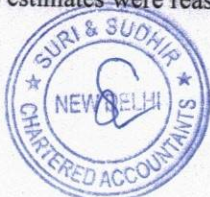
A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in financial statements.

**2.16 Cash and cash equivalents**

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

**2.17 Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The estimates used in the preparation of the said financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events), that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date. Although the Company regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates - even if the assumptions underlying such estimates were reasonable when made, if these results differ from historical experience or other assumptions



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

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Director



**Dook Travels Private Limited**

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do not turn out to be substantially accurate. The changes in estimates are recognized in the financial statements in the year in which they become known.

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

**a. Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables and advances**

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. Additionally, a large number of minor receivables is grouped into homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible are provided in note 8 and 34.

**b. Defined benefit plans**

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



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



**Dook Travels Private Limited**

**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, unless stated otherwise)**

**c. Fair value of financial instruments**

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

**d. Contingencies**

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

**e. Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate**

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

**f. Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee**

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any years covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). Termination options in given in lease of office space to the lease, which have been included in the lease liability as Company is not intended to terminate the lease. Reason for not to exercise the termination option is because Company requires the office premise for future period, location of office premise is prominent and lease rentals are reasonable. There is no future cash outflow in respect to extension and termination option which is not included in the lease liability.



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



Dook Travels Private Limited  
CIN: U63000DL2013PTC262812  
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024  
(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	3	1.68	1.51	1.11
Intangible Assets	4	38.18	47.77	-
Right-of-use assets	5	19.48	20.48	20.38
<b>Financial assets</b>				
(i) Other financial assets	11	6.62	1.33	1.01
Deferred tax asset (net)	12	3.74	-	0.44
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>69.70</b>	<b>71.09</b>	<b>22.94</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
(i) Investments	9	30.32	-	4.88
(ii) Loans	10	-	-	29.43
(iii) Trade receivables	6	38.51	14.44	2.77
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	7	41.63	19.71	23.98
(v) Other Bank balance	8	0.55	-	-
(v) Other financial assets		-	5.15	-
Current Tax Assets (net)	13	-	1.17	1.07
Other current assets	14	75.00	18.81	1.29
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>186.01</b>	<b>59.28</b>	<b>63.42</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>255.71</b>	<b>130.37</b>	<b>86.36</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>EQUITY</b>				
Equity Share Capital				
Other equity	15	0.30	0.30	0.30
<b>Total equity</b>	16	<b>54.32</b>	<b>41.37</b>	<b>35.60</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Lease Liabilities				
Provisions	33	17.24	15.36	14.02
Deferred tax liability (net)	19	2.06	-	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	21	<b>19.30</b>	<b>16.32</b>	<b>14.02</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
(i) Lease Liabilities				
(ii) Trade payables	33	4.36	5.99	5.46
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	-	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		55.12	19.70	0.19
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities		4.93	-	-
Contract liability	17A			
Provisions	18	101.30	37.27	21.80
Other current liabilities	19	0.06	-	-
Current tax liabilities	20	8.88	9.41	8.98
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>7.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>181.80</b>	<b>72.37</b>	<b>36.43</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>201.10</b>	<b>88.69</b>	<b>50.45</b>
		<b>255.71</b>	<b>130.36</b>	<b>86.36</b>

See accompanying notes forming part of these financial statements

The accompanying notes are an integral part of special purpose financial statements.

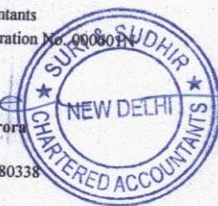
As per our report of even date

For SURI & SUDHIR

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 000808

Sudhir Kumar Arora  
Partner  
Membership No. 080338



Place : New Delhi

Date : May 22, 2024

UDIN: 24080338BKCMU8273

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Dook Travels Private Limited

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Sandeep Kumar Gupta  
Director  
DIN: 03046491

Place : New Delhi  
Date : May 22, 2024

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Gopal Krishan Kapoor  
Director  
DIN: 03071404

Place : New Delhi  
Date : May 22, 2024

Director



**Dook Travels Private Limited**  
**CIN: U63000DL2013PTC262812**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024**  
**(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)**

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from Operations	22	322.01	145.68
Other income	23	9.85	3.77
<b>Total income (I)</b>		<b>331.86</b>	<b>149.45</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Service cost		206.42	76.63
Employee benefits expense	24	57.45	39.23
Finance cost	25	5.76	5.92
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	14.82	5.37
Other expenses	27	29.41	14.68
<b>Total Expenses (II)</b>		<b>313.86</b>	<b>141.83</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax (V=III+IV)</b>		<b>18.00</b>	<b>7.62</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current tax	34	9.29	1.85
Adjustment of tax for previous years		0.46	-
Deferred tax		(4.70)	-
<b>Total Tax Expense (VI)</b>		<b>5.05</b>	<b>1.85</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the year (VII=V-VI)</b>		<b>12.95</b>	<b>5.77</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss):</b>			
(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
(i) Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans			
(ii) Income tax relating to above			
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year (VIII = a+b)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year</b>		<b>12.95</b>	<b>5.77</b>
<b>Earning/(Loss) per equity share:</b>			
Basic EPS (In Rs.)	29	431.53	192.32
Diluted EPS (In Rs.)		431.53	192.32
<b>Summary of material accounting policies</b>	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of special purpose financial statements.

As per our report of even date

**For SURI & SUDHIR**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 000601N



Sudhir Kumar Arora

Partner

Membership No. 080338

Place : New Delhi

Date: May 22, 2024

UDIA: 24080338BKC W MV 8 2 73

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Dook Travels Private Limited**

**For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD. For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.**

Sandeep Kumar Gupta

Director

DIN: 03046491

Director

Place : New Delhi

Date: May 22, 2024

Gopal Krishan Kapoor

Director

DIN: 03071404

Director

Place : New Delhi

Date: May 22, 2024



Dook Travels Private Limited  
CIN: U63000DL2013PTC262812  
Statement of cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the period March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit for the year before tax	18.00	7.62
<b>Non cash adjustment to reconcile (Loss)/Profit before tax to net cash flows</b>		
Depreciation and amortization expense	14.82	5.37
Impairment allowance of trade receivables	1.60	(1.27)
Provision for doubtful advances	1.32	-
Loss on sale of assets	0.04	-
Balance Written off	-	-
Provision for contingencies	1.50	-
Cessation of Lease Liability	(0.14)	-
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(0.32)	2.08
Profit on sale of mutual funds	(1.49)	(2.35)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	-
<b>Interest income on:</b>		
On deposits with bank	(0.34)	(0.30)
On loans	-	(3.02)
Security deposits carried at amortised cost	(0.20)	(0.17)
<b>Interest expense</b>		
- On others	1.60	1.07
- On Lease Liabilities	3.00	4.15
<b>Operating (Loss)/Profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>39.39</b>	<b>13.18</b>
<b>Working capital adjustments:</b>		
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	(25.67)	(10.40)
(Increase) / Decrease in loans	-	29.43
(Increase) / Decrease in Other financial Assets	5.49	(5.31)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	(57.50)	(17.52)
Increase / (decrease) in Trade Payables	33.92	19.54
Increase / (decrease) in Other financial liabilities	4.93	-
Increase / (decrease) in Contract liabilities	64.03	15.47
Increase / (decrease) in Other current liabilities	(0.53)	0.43
Increase / (decrease) in Provisions	2.12	-
<b>Cash (used in)/generated from operations</b>	<b>66.18</b>	<b>44.81</b>
Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	(1.47)	(1.95)
<b>Net cash flows (used in)/generated from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>64.71</b>	<b>42.86</b>
<b>B. Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(0.74)	(48.64)
Sale of Property, plant and equipment	0.16	-
Proceeds / (investment) in mutual funds	(28.51)	5.15
Investment in deposits having maturity of more than 3 months	(5.97)	-
Interest received	0.34	3.32
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(34.72)</b>	<b>(40.17)</b>
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
<b>Cash Flow from financing activities</b>		
Interest paid	(1.60)	(1.07)
Interest and principal payment of lease liabilities	(6.47)	(5.90)
<b>Net cash flows generated from financing activities (C)</b>	<b>(8.07)</b>	<b>(6.97)</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>21.92</b>	<b>(4.28)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	19.71	23.98
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year</b>	<b>41.63</b>	<b>19.71</b>
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash on hand		
Fund in transit	0.09	0.49
Balances with banks	0.04	0.04
- On current accounts		
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	41.50	14.51
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents [Refer note 6(iii)]</b>	<b>41.63</b>	<b>19.71</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of special purpose financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For SURI & SUDHIR

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 000601N

Sudhir Kumar Arora

Partner

Membership No. 080338

Place : New Delhi

Date: May 22, 2024

LDX 24080338BK CW MV8223



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Dook Travels Private Limited

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Sandeep Kumar Gupta

Director

DIN: 03046491

Place : New Delhi

Date: May 22, 2024

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Gopal Krishan Kapoor

Director

DIN: 03071404

Place : New Delhi

Date: May 22, 2024

Director



Dook Travels Private Limited  
 CIN: U63000DL2013PTC262812  
 Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024  
 (All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital (Refer note 10)

Particulars	Number		Amount	
As at April 1, 2022				
Add: Shares issued during the year		30,000		0.30
As at March 31, 2023		-		-
Add: Shares issued during the year		30,000		0.30
As at December 31, 2023		-		-
		30,000		0.30

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders of the company		Total
	Reserve and Surplus	Items of Other Comprehensive Income	
	Retained earnings		
Balance as at April 1, 2022			
Profit for the year	35.60	-	35.60
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss):	5.77	-	5.77
(i) Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	41.37	-	41.37
Profit for the year	41.37	-	41.37
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss):	12.95	-	12.95
(i) Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	-	-
Add: Securities premium on shares issued during the year	54.31	-	54.31
Balance as at March 31, 2024	54.31	-	54.31

The accompanying notes are an integral part of special purpose financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For SURI & SUDHIR

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 900601N



Sudhir Kumar Arora  
Partner

Membership No. 080338

Place : New Delhi

Date: May 22, 2024

UIN: 24080338TBK CW MV 8273

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Dook Travels Private Limited

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Sandeep Kumar Gupta

Director

DIN: 03046491

Place : New Delhi

Date: May 22, 2024

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Gopal Krishan Kapoor

Director

DIN: 03071404

Place : New Delhi

Date: May 22, 2024

Director



Dook Travels Private Limited  
CIN: U63000DL2013PTC262812

Notes to financial statements for the period from April 01, 2023 to March 31, 2024  
(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Computer	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicle	Total
<b>Deemed Cost as at April 1, 2022</b>	0.10	0.31	0.40	0.30	1.11
Additions	0.55	0.12	0.17	-	0.84
Disposals	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
<b>At March 31, 2023</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.95</b>
Additions	0.51	0.09	0.14	-	0.74
Disposals/Written off	-	0.23	0.21	-	0.44
<b>At March 31, 2024</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>2.25</b>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
<b>Deemed Cost as at April 1, 2022</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	0.02	0.04	0.30	0.07	0.43
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2023</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.43</b>
Charge for the year	0.19	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.37
Disposals	-	0.06	0.17	-	0.23
<b>At March 31, 2024</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.57</b>
<b>Net book value</b>					
At April 1, 2022	0.10	0.31	0.40	0.30	1.11
At March 31, 2023	0.63	0.39	0.27	0.23	1.51
At March 31, 2024	0.95	0.26	0.31	0.16	1.68

Note (i): On transition to Ind AS (i.e. April 1, 2022), the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all Property, plant and equipment measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Property, plant and equipment.



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Signature]*

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Signature]*

Director



Dook Travels Private Limited  
CIN: U63000DL2013PTC262812

Notes to financial statements for the period from April 01, 2023 to March 31, 2024  
(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

4 Intangible Assets

	Intangible Assets	Total
<b>Deemed Cost as at April 1, 2022</b>	-	-
Additions	47.79	47.79
Disposals	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>47.79</b>	<b>47.79</b>
Additions	-	-
Disposals/transfer	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>47.79</b>	<b>47.79</b>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>		
<b>Deemed Cost as at April 1, 2022</b>	-	-
Charge for the year	0.03	0.03
Disposals	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>
Charge for the year	9.58	9.58
Disposals	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>9.61</b>	<b>9.61</b>
<b>Net book value</b>		
At April 1, 2022	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	47.77	47.77
As at March 31, 2024	38.18	38.18

Note (i): On transition to Ind AS (i.e. April 1, 2022), the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all Intangible assets measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Intangible assets.



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



Dook Travels Private Limited  
CIN: U63000DL2013PTC262812

Notes to financial statements for the period from April 01, 2023 to March 31, 2024  
(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

5 Right-of-use assets

**Gross Block**

Balance as at April 01, 2022

Additions

Modifications

**Balance as at March 31, 2023**

Additions

Modifications

**Balance as at March 31, 2024**

**Total**

20.38

5.01

-

25.39

5.27

1.40

29.26

**Accumulated amortisation**

Balance as at April 01, 2022

Depreciation expense

**Balance as at March 31, 2023**

Depreciation expense

**Balance as at March 31, 2024**

-

4.91

4.91

4.87

9.78

**Carrying amount**

Balance as at April 01, 2022

**Balance as at March 31, 2023**

**Balance as at March 31, 2024**

20.38

20.48

19.48



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



6 Trade receivables

Trade receivables  
 Receivables from related parties (Refer note 36)

As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
38.51	14.44	2.77
-	-	-
<b>38.51</b>	<b>14.44</b>	<b>2.77</b>

Break-up of Trade Receivables:

Trade receivables  
 Considered good - secured  
 Considered good - unsecured  
 Undisputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk  
 Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)  
 Undisputed Trade Receivables considered good  
 Undisputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk  
 Total Trade Receivables

As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
-	-	-
38.51	14.44	2.77
1.17	-	-
<b>39.68</b>	<b>14.44</b>	<b>2.77</b>
-	-	-
(1.17)	-	-
<b>38.51</b>	<b>14.44</b>	<b>2.77</b>

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables:

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

As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
-	-	-
1.17	-	-
<b>1.17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Trade Receivables ageing schedule:

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	39.68	-	-	-	-	39.68
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	0.87	-	-	-	0.87
<b>Total Trade Receivables</b>	<b>39.68</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>40.85</b>

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	13.38	0.24	0.06	-	-	13.68
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	0.77	0.77
<b>Total Trade Receivables</b>	<b>13.38</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>14.44</b>

As at April 01, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	0.05	0.10	0.38	0.76	1.48	2.77
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Trade Receivables</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>2.77</b>

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks  
 - On current accounts  
 - Deposits with original maturity of less than three months  
 Cash on hand  
 Fund in transit  
 Total

As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
41.50	14.51	17.50
-	4.67	5.48
0.09	0.49	0.94
0.04	0.04	0.06
<b>41.63</b>	<b>19.71</b>	<b>23.98</b>

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Balances with banks:  
 - On current accounts  
 - Deposits with original maturity of less than three months  
 Cash on hand  
 Fund in transit  
 Total

As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
41.50	14.51	17.50
-	4.67	5.48
0.09	0.49	0.94
0.04	0.04	0.06
<b>41.63</b>	<b>19.71</b>	<b>23.98</b>



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Signature]*

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Signature]*

Director



Dook Travels Private Limited  
CIN: U63000DL2013PTC262812

Notes to financial statements for the period from April 01, 2023 to March 31, 2024  
(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

8	Other Bank balance	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
	Balances with banks:			
	- Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	0.55	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
9	Investments at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
	<b>Quoted Liquid Mutual Fund Units</b>			
	Investment in mutual fund			
	4,11,268.50 (March 31, 2023: NIL April 01, 2022: NIL) units of INR 24.3693 (March 31, 2023: NIL April 01, 2022: NIL) each unit fully paid up of Aditya Birla Sun Life Arbitrage Fund	10.02	-	-
	8,19,631.15 (March 31, 2023: NIL April 01, 2022: NIL) units of INR 12.46 (March 31, 2023: NIL April 01, 2022: NIL) each unit fully paid up of Aditya Birla Sun Life Transportation and Logistics Fund	10.21	-	-
	829.44 (March 31, 2023: NIL April 01, 2022: NIL) units of INR 12,157.74 (March 31, 2023: NIL April 01, 2022: NIL) each unit fully paid up of ICICI Prudential Large and Mid Cap Fund	10.08	-	-
	1,8430 (March 31, 2023: NIL April 01, 2022: NIL) units of INR 10.0002 (March 31, 2023: NIL April 01, 2022: NIL) each unit fully paid up of Quantum Liquid Fund	0.00	-	-
	NIL (March 31, 2023: NIL April 01, 2022: 36,380.312) units of INR NIL (March 31, 2023: NIL April 01, 2022: 65.87) each unit fully paid up of Franklin India Focused Equity Fund	-	-	2.40
	NIL (March 31, 2023: NIL April 01, 2022: 27,078.192) units of INR NIL (March 31, 2023: NIL April 01, 2022: 91.55) each unit fully paid up of HDFC Mid-cap opportunities fund	-	-	2.48
	<b>Total FVTPL investments</b>	<b>30.32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.88</b>
	Current	30.32	-	4.88
	Aggregate book value of quoted investments	30.32	-	4.88
	Aggregate market value of quoted investments	30.32	-	4.88
	Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-	-
10	Loans	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2021
	Current			
	Loans to related parties	-	-	29.43
	<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29.43</b>
	Total current	-	-	29.43
11	Other financial assets	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
	<b>Financial assets carried at amortised cost</b>			
	<b>Non Current</b>			
	Deposits with original maturity of more than twelve months			
	a) Security deposits	5.42	-	-
	Unsecured, considered good	1.20	1.34	1.01
	Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-	-
	Less: Allowance for doubtful deposits	6.62	1.34	1.01
	<b>Total Other Non-current financial assets</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.01</b>
	Current			
	Other recoverables	-	5.15	-
		-	<b>5.15</b>	<b>-</b>



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

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Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

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Director



		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
<b>12</b>	<b>Deferred tax asset (net):</b>			
	<b>Deferred tax relates to the followings:</b>			
	Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year and earlier years but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis	3.74	-	0.44
	Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year and earlier years but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis	-	-	-
	Allowance for impairment of trade receivables			
	Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	<u>3.74</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.44</u>
	<b>Reconciliation of deferred tax asset (net):</b>			
			As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	Opening balance of deferred tax asset (net) as at April 01			
	Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in profit or loss		-0.96	0.44
	Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in OCI		5.05	1.85
	Closing balance of deferred tax asset (net) as at March 31		<u>3.74</u>	<u>-0.96</u>
<b>13</b>	<b>Current tax assets (Net)</b>			
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
	Tax assets			
	Advance tax	-	1.17	1.07
	<b>Total current Tax Assets</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.17</u>	<u>1.07</u>
<b>13(a)</b>	<b>Current tax liabilities (Net)</b>			
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
	Tax liabilities			
	Current tax liabilities (Net)	7.14	-	-
	<b>Total current Tax Assets</b>	<u>7.14</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>14</b>	<b>Other assets</b>			
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
	<b>Current</b>			
	Advance to Employee	0.00	0.70	-
	Prepaid expenses	0.05	9.41	0.10
	Advance to Suppliers	74.95	8.70	1.19
	<b>Credit impaired</b>			
	Advance to suppliers	1.32	-	-
	Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-1.32	-	-
	<b>Total current other assets</b>	<u>75.00</u>	<u>18.81</u>	<u>1.29</u>
		<u>75.00</u>	<u>18.81</u>	<u>1.29</u>

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For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

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Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

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Director



15 Share Capital

Details of share capital is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
<b>Authorised Share Capital</b>			
Equity Shares			
500,000 (March 31, 2023: 500,000, April 1, 2022: 500,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	5.00	5.00	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>
<b>Equity Shares</b>			
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up			
30,000 (March 31, 2023: 30,000 ; April 1, 2022: 30,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	0.30	0.30	0.30
	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.30</b>

(i) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting year

(a) Reconciliation of authorised share capital as at year end :

	Equity shares	
	No. of shares	Amount
Ordinary Equity shares		
As at April 01, 2022 (Equity shares of INR 10 each)	5,00,000	5.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023 (Equity shares of INR 10 each)	5,00,000	5.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024 (Equity shares of INR 10 each)	5,00,000	5.00

(b) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

	Equity shares	
	Number	Amount
Ordinary Equity shares		
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
As at April 1, 2022	30,000	0.30
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	30,000	0.30
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	30,000	0.30

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Class & Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		As at April 01, 2022	
	Number	% of holding	Number	% of holding	Number	% of holding
Equity shares						
Sandeep Kumar Gupta	7,350	24.50%	15,000	50.00%	15,000	50.00%
Gopal Krishna Kapoor	7,350	24.50%	15,000	50.00%	15,000	50.00%
Easy Trip Planners Limited	15,300	51.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%

(d) Terms/ rights attached to Equity shares

The company has only one class of Equity having a par value Rs. 10.00 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the Equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(e) Details of shares held by the Holding company

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		As at April 01, 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Equity Shares						
Easy Trip Planners Limited	15,300	51.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%

(f) Details of shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2024						
Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year	
Equity Shares						
Sandeep Kumar Gupta	15,000	(7,650)	7,350	24.50%	-25.50%	
Gopal Krishna Kapoor	15,000	(7,650)	7,350	24.50%	-25.50%	
As at March 31, 2023						
Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year	
Equity Shares						
Sandeep Kumar Gupta	15,000	(15,000)	15,000	50.00%	0.00%	
Gopal Krishna Kapoor	15,000	3,40,832	15,000	50.00%	0.00%	
As at April 01, 2022						
Promoter Name	No. of shares at the April 01, 2021	Change during the year	No. of shares at the April 01, 2022	% of Total Shares	% change during the year	
Sandeep Kumar Gupta	15,000	-	15,000	50.00%	0.00%	
Gopal Krishna Kapoor	15,000	-	15,000	50.00%	0.00%	



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

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Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

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Director



16 Other equity

Particulars	Amount
<b>Retained earnings</b>	
As at April 1, 2022	35.60
Add: Profit for the year	5.77
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	-
As at March 31, 2023	41.37
Add: Profit for the year	12.95
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	-
As at March 31, 2024	54.32
<b>Total Reserve and Surplus</b>	
As at April 1, 2022	35.60
As at March 31, 2023	41.37
As at March 31, 2024	54.32



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



17 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 30)	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	55.12	19.70	0.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.12</b>	<b>19.70</b>	<b>0.19</b>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 0-60 days terms.

Trade Payable ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	55.12	-	-	-	55.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55.12</b>

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	19.30	0.05	0.33	0.02	19.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.30</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>19.70</b>

As at April 1, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	0.13	0.07	0.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.19</b>

There are no disputed dues from micro enterprises and small enterprises and creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises as at March 31, 2023; March 31, 2022 and April 1, 2022.

The above ageing is prepared for Invoices booked on first in first out basis.

17A Other Financial Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
Current			
Other Payables	4.93	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

18 Contract liability

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
Deferred revenue	1.13	-	-
Advance from customers	100.17	37.27	21.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.30</b>	<b>37.27</b>	<b>21.80</b>

19 Provisions

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
<b>Non-current</b>			
Provision for Gratuity (Refer note 32)	2.06	-	-
<b>Total Non-current Provisions</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current</b>			
Provision for Gratuity (Refer note 32)	0.06	-	-
<b>Total Current Provisions</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

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Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

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Director



20 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues payable  
 Tax deducted at source payable  
 GST Payable  
 Provident fund payable  
 Other statutory dues Payable  
 Employee Benefits Payable  
**Total Other current liabilities**

As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
1.56	1.36	3.94
2.13	2.32	1.56
0.35	0.31	0.19
0.01	0.01	0.00
4.83	5.41	3.29
<b>8.88</b>	<b>9.41</b>	<b>8.98</b>

21 Deferred tax liability

Deferred Tax Liabilities

As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
-	0.96	-
-	<b>0.96</b>	-



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

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Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

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Director



22 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

(a) Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from operations:

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Type of services</b>		
Rendering of services		
Air Passage	13.08	21.74
Hotel Packages	308.93	123.94
Other services	-	-
<b>Total revenue from operations (A)</b>	<b>322.01</b>	<b>145.68</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>		
Services transferred at a point in time	322.01	145.68
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>	<b>322.01</b>	<b>145.68</b>

(b) Set out below, is the reconciliation of the revenue from operations with the amounts disclosed in the segment information:

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Revenue</b>		
External customers	322.01	145.68
Inter-segment	-	-
	<b>322.01</b>	<b>145.68</b>
<b>Inter-segment adjustments and eliminations</b>		
Total revenue from operations	<b>322.01</b>	<b>145.68</b>

(c) Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contracts assets, and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
Trade receivables	38.51	14.44	2.77
Contract assets	-	-	-
Contract liabilities	101.30	37.27	21.80

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days. During the period ended March 31, 2024, Rs. Nil (March 31, 2023, Rs. Nil; April 01, 2022 - Rs. Nil) was recognised as provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables.

(d) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue as per contracted price		
Adjustments	322.01	145.68
Less: Discounts offered to customers	-	-
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>322.01</b>	<b>145.68</b>

(e) Performance obligations

Information about the Company's performance obligations are summarised below:

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at year end are, as follows:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
Within one year	139.81	51.71	24.58
More than one year	-	-	-
	<b>139.81</b>	<b>51.71</b>	<b>24.58</b>

23 Other income

Other non-operating income

Interest income:

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
On deposits with bank	0.34	0.30
On loans	-	3.02
Security deposits carried at amortised cost	0.20	0.17
Cessation of Lease Liability	0.14	-
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	0.32	-2.08
Profit on sale of mutual fund	1.49	2.35
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	7.36	0.01
<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>9.85</b>	<b>3.77</b>



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

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Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Signature]*

Director



24 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	53.18	37.26
Contribution to provident and other funds	1.95	1.82
Gratuity expense (refer note 32)	2.22	-
Staff welfare expenses	0.10	0.15
	<b>57.45</b>	<b>39.23</b>

25 Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Interest at amortised cost:</b>		
- On others	1.60	1.07
- On lease liabilities (refer note 32)	3.00	4.15
Bank Charges	1.16	0.70
	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.92</b>

26 Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation of Property, plant and equipments (refer note 3)	0.37	0.43
Amortisation of Intangible Assets (refer note 4)	9.58	0.03
Amortisation of Right-of-use assets (refer note 5)	4.87	4.91
	<b>14.82</b>	<b>5.37</b>

27 Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Rent	0.15	0.32
Power and Fuel	1.10	0.79
Advertising and sales promotion	13.56	8.70
Commission expense	1.62	0.61
Fixed assets written off	0.03	-
<b>Repair and Maintenance</b>		
- Others	3.66	1.62
Rates and taxes	0.71	0.23
Travelling and Conveyance	0.57	0.57
Communication Costs	0.86	0.87
Printing and Stationary	0.41	0.31
Legal and Professional Fees	0.37	0.21
Impairment allowance of trade receivables	1.60	-1.27
Provision for doubtful advances	1.32	-
Payment to Auditor (Refer note below)	0.45	0.40
Loss on sale of assets	0.04	-
Insurance expenses	0.85	0.89
Exchange loss (net)	0.26	0.21
Donation	0.22	0.02
Provision for contingencies	1.50	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.16	0.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.41</b>	<b>14.68</b>
<b>Note</b>		
(i) Payment to auditors:		
Statutory Audit Fees	0.45	0.40
For Other Services	-	-
	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.40</b>



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

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Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

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Director



28 Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

During the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Retained earnings	Total
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on FVTOCI financial assets	-	-	-
	-	-	-

During the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Retained earnings	Total
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on FVTOCI financial assets	-	-	-
	-	-	-

29 Earning per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per equity share has been computed by dividing net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the year. Diluted earnings per equity share has been computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

Particulars	Units	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	Rs. Millions	12.95	5.77
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating Basic EPS	Numbers	30,000	30,000
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating Diluted EPS	Numbers	30,000	30,000
Basic EPS [Nominal value Rs. 10 per share (March 31, 2023 - Rs. 10 per share)]	Rs.	431.53	192.32
Diluted EPS [Nominal value Rs. 10 per share (March 31, 2023 - Rs. 10 per share)]	Rs.	431.53	192.32



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



Dook Travels Private Limited  
CIN: U63000DL2013PTC262812

Notes to financial statements for the period from April 01, 2023 to March 31, 2024  
(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

**30 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act 2006**

The Company, has during the year, initiated the process of identification of its suppliers rendering their status under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence disclosures, if any, relating to amount unpaid as at the year end along with interest paid/payable as required under the said Act have been provided in the books of accounts. Based on the information available with the Company there are following principle/interest amount due to micro, small and medium enterprises.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-	-
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-	-



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



**31 First time adoption of Ind AS**

As stated in note 2 (a), the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 would be the first annual financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 and other relevant provisions of the Act ('previous GAAP').

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on March 31, 2024, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2022, which is the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its previous GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2022 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023.

This note explains exemptions availed by the Company in restating its previous GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 01, 2022 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023.

**Exemptions applied:**

Ind AS 101, First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards allows first time adopters of Ind AS certain optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions from the retrospective application of certain Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions and mandatory exceptions in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

**(i) Mandatory exceptions:**

**a) Estimates**

The estimates at April 1, 2022 and at March 31, 2023 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Previous GAAP did not require estimation:

- Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions as at April 1, 2022 and March 31, 2023.

**b) De-recognition of financial assets:**

The Company has applied the de-recognition requirements in Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

**c) Classification and measurement of financial assets**

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets into amortised cost or FVTOCI on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS. Further, the standard permits measurement of financial assets accounted at amortised cost based on the facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition if retrospective application is impracticable.

Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification and measurement of financial assets into amortised cost or FVTOCI based on the facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition.

**d) Impairment of financial assets**

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind AS, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.

**(ii) Optional exemptions:**

Ind AS 101 allows first time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

**a) Deemed cost-Previous GAAP carrying amount:**

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets and investment property covered by Ind AS 38 and Ind AS 40 respectively. Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment at their previous GAAP carrying value.

**b) Leases**

Ind AS 101 allows an entity to determine whether an arrangement existing at the date of transition to Ind ASs contains a lease in accordance with Ind AS 116, on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at that date.

The standard provides an option to apply Ind AS 116 on transition date either using full retrospective method or modified retrospective method along with some available practical expedients

Accordingly, the Company has elected to follow modified retrospective method for transition to Ind AS 116. The company has also applied practical expedients wherein:

- i) it has used single discount rate of 15% ;
- ii) it has elected to apply short term lease exemption to leases for which term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application; and
- iii) it has elected to apply low value lease exemption to leases of low value assets.

**c) Revenue**

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers' to contracts that are not completed on transition date. Further, the Company has applied full retrospective approach on transition date subject to some practical expedients as prescribed by the standard.



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



e) Effect of Ind AS adoption on Balance Sheet as at April 01, 2022  
Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following table presents the reconciliation from regrouped previous GAAP to Ind AS.

Particulars	Amount as per IGAAP #	GAAP Adjustments/ Prior Period Adjustments	Amount as per Ind AS
<b>I ASSETS</b>			
<b>(1) Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1.09	0.02	1.11
(b) Intangible Assets	-	-	-
(c) Right-of-use assets	-	20.38	20.38
(d) Financial Assets	-	-	-
Other financial Assets	-	1.01	1.01
(e) Deferred tax asset (net)	0.44	-	0.44
(f) Non-current Investment	2.80	-2.80	-
(g) Loans and advances	29.43	-29.43	-
(h) Other assets	1.90	-1.90	-
<b>Total Non-current Assets</b>	<b>35.66</b>	<b>-12.72</b>	<b>22.94</b>
<b>(2) Current assets</b>			
(a) Financial assets	-	4.88	4.88
(i) Investments	-	29.43	29.43
(ii) Loans	-	0.00	0.00
(iii) Trade receivables	2.77	0.00	2.77
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	23.89	0.09	23.98
(v) Other Bank balance	-	-	-
Other current assets	1.49	-0.20	1.29
Loans and advances	2.99	-2.99	-
Current tax asset (net)	-	1.07	1.07
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>31.14</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>63.42</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>66.80</b>	<b>19.56</b>	<b>86.36</b>
<b>II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>(1) Equity</b>			
(a) Equity Share capital	0.30	-	0.30
(b) Other Equity	33.53	2.07	35.60
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>33.83</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>35.90</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>(1) Non-current liabilities</b>			
(i) Lease Liabilities	-	14.02	14.02
Non-current provision	0.63	-0.63	-
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>13.39</b>	<b>14.02</b>
<b>(2) Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	-	5.46	5.46
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.93	-1.74	0.19
(b) Other current liabilities	29.47	-20.49	8.98
(c) Contract liability	-	21.80	21.80
Provision	0.95	-0.95	-
Liabilities for current tax (net)	-	-	-
<b>Total Current liabilities</b>	<b>32.35</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>36.44</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>32.98</b>	<b>17.48</b>	<b>50.46</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>	<b>66.81</b>	<b>19.55</b>	<b>86.36</b>

# Previous GAAP figures have been regrouped to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

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For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Signature]*

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Signature]*

Director



d) Effect of Ind AS adoption on Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Amount as per IGAAP #	GAAP Adjustments/ Prior Period Adjustments	Amount as per Ind AS
<b>I ASSETS</b>			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1.27	0.24	1.51
(b) Intangible Assets	47.77	0.00	47.77
(c) Right-of-use assets	-	20.48	20.48
(d) Financial Assets			
Other financial Assets	-	1.33	1.33
(e) Deferred tax asset (net)	-	-	-
(f) Other non-current assets	2.23	-2.23	-
<b>Total Non-current Assets</b>	<b>51.27</b>	<b>19.81</b>	<b>71.08</b>
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	-	-	-
(ii) Loans	-	-	-
(iii) Trade receivables	14.44	0.00	14.44
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	19.71	-0.00	19.71
(v) Other Bank balance	-	-	-
(vi) Other Financial Assets	-	-	5.15
(b) Current Tax asset (net)	-	-	-
(c) Other current assets	16.18	2.64	18.81
(d) Short term loans and advances	13.58	-13.58	-
Current tax asset (net)	-	1.17	1.17
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>63.91</b>	<b>-4.62</b>	<b>59.29</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>115.18</b>	<b>15.19</b>	<b>130.37</b>
<b>II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
(1) Equity			
(a) Share capital	0.30	-	0.30
(b) Other Equity	42.91	-1.54	41.37
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>43.21</b>	<b>-1.54</b>	<b>41.67</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	-	15.36	15.36
Provisions	0.67	-0.67	-
Deferred tax liability (net)	0.96	-	0.96
<b>Total Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>14.69</b>	<b>16.32</b>
(1) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	-	5.99	5.99
(i) Trade payables	-	-	-
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4.23	15.47	19.70
(b) Contract liability	-	37.27	37.27
(c) Liabilities for current tax (net)	-	-	-
(d) Other current liabilities	46.12	-36.71	9.41
(e) Provision	19.98	-19.98	-
<b>Total Current liabilities</b>	<b>70.33</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>72.37</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>71.96</b>	<b>16.72</b>	<b>88.69</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>	<b>115.18</b>	<b>15.18</b>	<b>130.36</b>

# Previous GAAP figures have been regrouped to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

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For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Signature]*

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Signature]*

Director



e) Effect of Ind AS adoption on Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Amount as per IGAAP #	GAAP Adjustments/ Prior Period Adjustments	Amount as per Ind AS
<b>I Revenue from operations</b>	518.38	-372.70	145.68
<b>II Other Income</b>	7.15	-3.38	3.77
<b>III Total Income (I+II)</b>	<b>525.52</b>	<b>-376.08</b>	<b>149.45</b>
<b>IV Expenses</b>			
Service cost	449.96	-373.33	76.63
Employee benefits expense	39.51	-0.28	39.23
Depreciation and amortisation expense	0.69	4.68	5.37
Finance Costs	-	5.92	5.92
Other expenses	24.13	-9.45	14.68
<b>Total expenses (IV)</b>	<b>514.29</b>	<b>-372.46</b>	<b>141.83</b>
<b>V Profit before tax (III-IV)</b>	<b>11.23</b>	<b>-3.62</b>	<b>7.62</b>
<b>VI Tax expense:</b>			
Current Tax:			
Pertaining to profit for the current year	0.44	1.40	1.85
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	-	-
Deferred Tax	1.40	-1.40	-
<b>Total tax expense (VI)</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.85</b>
<b>VII Profit for the year (V+VI)</b>	<b>9.39</b>	<b>-3.62</b>	<b>5.77</b>
<b>VIII Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss</b>			
Re-measurement(loss)/gain on defined benefit plans	-	-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
<b>Total other comprehensive (loss)/income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes(VII+VIII)</b>	<b>9.39</b>	<b>-3.62</b>	<b>5.77</b>

# Previous GAAP figures have been regrouped to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

0) Effect of Ind AS adoption on Statement of Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Amount as per IGAAP #	GAAP Adjustments/ Prior Period Adjustments	Amount as per Ind AS
<b>Retained earnings</b>			
Balance as at March 31, 2022	33.53	2.07	35.60
Add: Profit for the year	9.39	3.62	5.77
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>42.91</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>41.37</b>

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For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Signature]*

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Signature]*

Director



**32 Employee Benefits**

**A. Defined Contribution Plans**

The Company makes contribution towards Provident Fund and Pension Scheme to the defined contribution plans for eligible employees.

The Company has charged the following costs in Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds in the Statement of Profit and Loss:-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Employer's contribution to Provident fund and pension schemes	1.95	1.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.82</b>

**B. Defined Benefit Plans**

**Gratuity:**

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employees who have completed five years of service are entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefit provided depends on the member's length of service and salary retirement age. The employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to 15 days salary last drawn for each completed year of service with part thereof in excess of six months subject to maximum limit of INR 2 million. The same is payable on termination of service or retirement or death whichever is earlier.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on an actuarial valuation as at the reporting date using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligations are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rate used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans is based on the market yields on Government bonds as at the date of actuarial valuation. Actuarial gains and losses (net of tax) are recognised immediately in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

The Company has a unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profits or losses and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

**(i) Benefit liability**

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
Present value of obligation at beginning of the year	-	-	-
Interest cost	-	-	-
Current service cost	0.49	-	-
Past service cost	1.72	-	-
Actuarial (loss)/gain on obligation			
- Economic assumptions	-	-	-
- Demographic assumptions	-	-	-
- Experience adjustment	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.09)	-	-
<b>Present value of obligation at the closing of the year</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**(ii) Gratuity Cost recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:-**

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Total service cost		
Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	2.22	-
<b>Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>-</b>

**(iii) Gratuity Cost recognised through Other Comprehensive Income:-**

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Actuarial (gains) / losses		
- change in financial assumptions	-	-
- change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	-	-
	-	-



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*[Signature]*

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Signature]*

Director



(iv) The principal actuarial assumptions used for estimating the Company's defined benefit obligations are set out below:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
Discount rate	7.25%	-	-
Future salary increase	10.00%	-	-
Average expected future working life (years)	26.69	-	-
Expected rate of return on plan asset	Not applicable	-	-
Retirement age (years)	58 Years	-	-
Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability*	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)	-	-
Withdrawal rate (per annum)			
- Up to 30 years	5%	-	-
- From 31 years to 44 years	3%	-	-
- From 44 years to 58 years	2%	-	-

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

(v) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
<b>Impact of the change in discount rate</b>			
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	-0.12	-	-
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	0.13	-	-
<b>Impact of the change in salary increase</b>			
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	0.04	-	-
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(0.04)	-	-

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

(vi) The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit obligation in future years:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
0 to 1 Year	0.06	-
1 to 2 Year	0.05	-
2 to 3 Year	0.04	-
3 to 4 Year	0.04	-
4 to 5 Year	0.06	-
5 to 10 Year	1.87	-



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

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33 Leases

Company as a Lessee

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' using the modified retrospective approach from April 1, 2022.

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

Particulars	Total
As at April 1, 2022	19.48
Additions	4.84
Deletions	-
Depreciation expense	(4.68)
As at March 31, 2023	19.64
Additions	5.06
Deletions	(1.22)
Depreciation expense	(4.66)
As at March 31, 2024	18.82

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

Particulars	Total
As at April 1, 2022	19.48
Additions	4.84
Deletions	-
Accretion of interest	4.15
Payments	(7.13)
As at March 31, 2023	21.34
Additions	5.06
Deletions	(1.36)
Accretion of interest	2.88
Payments	(6.33)
As at March 31, 2024	21.59

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022
Lease Liabilities (Non-current)	17.24	15.36	14.02
Lease Liabilities (Current)	4.36	5.99	5.46
Total	21.60	21.35	19.48

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 15%, with maturity between 2023-2027

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	4.66	4.68
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2.88	4.15
Variable lease payments (included in other expenses)	0.15	0.32
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	7.69	9.15

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022
Within one year	7.12	7.03	6.90
Between 1 and 2 years	6.97	5.74	7.03
Between 2 and 3 years	7.50	5.59	5.74
Between 3 and 4 years	5.85	6.03	5.59
Between 4 and 5 years	0.93	4.26	6.03
More than five years	-	-	4.26
Total	28.37	28.65	35.55



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

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Director



34 Current Tax and Deferred Tax

(i) Income tax recognised in profit and loss

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Current tax:</b>		
Current tax on profit for the year	9.29	1.85
<b>Total current tax</b>	<b>9.29</b>	<b>1.85</b>
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(4.70)	-
Impact of change in tax rate	-	-
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<b>(4.70)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>1.85</b>

The Income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>7.62</b>
Statutory income tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	4.68	1.98
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	-	-
Disallowable expenses	-	-
Others	(4.68)	(1.98)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	-
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(ii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
-Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	-	-
<b>Total income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

35 Commitments and contingencies

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities and other commitments as at March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and April 01, 2022.



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



Dook Travels Private Limited

CIN: U63000DL2013PTC262812

Notes to financial statements for the period from April 01, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

### 36 Related Party Transactions

#### A. Name of Related parties and related party relationship

##### Related Parties under Ind AS 24

Holding Company

Easy Trip Planners Limited (w.e.f. 27 September, 2023) \*

##### Key Management Personnel

Director

Sandeep Kumar Gupta

Director

Gopal Krishan Kapoor

#### B. Details of Transactions and Balances with Related parties:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(i) <b>Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel *</b>		
Mr. Sandeep Kumar Gupta	4.99	4.99
Mr. Gopal Krishan Kapoor	4.99	4.99
(ii) <b>Tickets, hotels and packages purchased</b>		
Easy Trip Planners Limited	2.61	-
EaseMyTrip MiddleEast DMCC	0.04	-
(iii) <b>Tickets, hotels and packages sold</b>		
Easy Trip Planners Limited	3.13	-
Mr. Sandeep Kumar Gupta	0.22	-
Mr. Gopal Krishan Kapoor	0.58	-
(iv) <b>Loans given</b>		
Wat Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd.	3.00	14.87
(v) <b>Repayment (of Loan Given above)</b>		
Wat Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd.	3.00	-
(vi) <b>Interest Amount</b>		
Wat Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd.	-	3.02
(vii) <b>Reimbursement expenses</b>		
Mr. Gopal Krishan Kapoor	0.04	-



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



Dook Travels Private Limited

CIN: U63000DL2013PTC262812

Notes to financial statements for the period from April 01, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

**C. Outstanding Balances at the year end:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) <b>Balance Payable at the year end</b>		
Easy Trip Planners Limited	0.43	-
(ii) <b>Employee benefits payable at the year end</b>		
Mr. Sandeep Kumar Gupta	0.54	2.21
Mr. Gopal Krishan Kapoor	0.02	0.67

\* Easy Trip Planners Limited has been acquired 51% shareholding w.e.f. 02 August, 2023; thereby acquiring the major control over the ent



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



37 Segment Information

The Company is engaged in providing Air passage and hotel Packages and other allied services in a single segment. Based on "Management Approach", as defined in Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the performance and allocates resources based on the analysis of performance of the Company as a whole. Its operations are, therefore, considered to constitute a single segment in the context of Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments.

38 Fair value measurements

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, including those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Financial Instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2024 were as follows:

Particulars	Carrying value			Fair value		
	As at			As at		
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
<b>Financial assets</b>						
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>						
Investments (current)	30.32	-	4.88	30.32	-	4.88
Loan (current)	-	-	29.43	-	-	29.43
Trade receivables	38.51	14.44	2.77	38.51	14.44	2.77
Cash and cash equivalents	41.63	19.71	23.98	41.63	19.71	23.98
Other Bank balance	0.55	-	-	0.55	-	-
Other financial assets (Non-current)	6.62	1.33	1.01	6.62	1.33	1.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>117.63</b>	<b>35.48</b>	<b>62.07</b>	<b>117.63</b>	<b>35.48</b>	<b>62.07</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>						
Lease Liabilities (current)	4.36	5.99	5.46	4.36	5.99	5.46
Lease Liabilities (Non-current)	17.24	15.36	14.02	17.24	15.36	14.02
Other financial liabilities	55.12	19.70	0.19	55.12	19.70	0.19
Contract liability	101.30	37.27	21.80	101.30	37.27	21.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.72</b>	<b>41.05</b>	<b>19.68</b>	<b>76.72</b>	<b>41.05</b>	<b>19.68</b>

The following methods/assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values of the quoted notes and bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or the discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 March 2024 was assessed to be insignificant.



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Signature]*

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Signature]*

Director



39 Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed 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: This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured using inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for such items, directly or indirectly.

Level 3: This level of hierarchy includes items measured using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instruments nor based on available market data.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments is discounted cash flow analysis.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities:

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Total	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at fair value Investments at fair value through OCI - Mutual funds	30.32	30.32	-	-
	30.32	30.32	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at Fair value Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Total	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at fair value Investments at fair value through profit or loss - Mutual funds	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at Fair value Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at April 01, 2021:

Particulars	Total	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at fair value Investments at fair value through profit or loss - Mutual funds	4.88	4.88	-	-
	4.88	4.88	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at Fair value Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



**40 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies**

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

(a) **Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, debt and equity investments and derivative financial instruments.

(i) **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As majority of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company are either non-interest bearing or fixed interest bearing instruments, the Company's net exposure to interest risk is negligible.

(ii) **Foreign Currency Risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The entire revenue and majority of the expenses of the Company are denominated in Indian Rupees.

Management considers currency risk to be low and does not hedge its currency risk. As variations in foreign currency exchange rates are not expected to have a significant impact on the results of operations, a sensitivity analysis is not presented.

(iii) **Equity price risk**

The Company's listed and non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis.

At the reporting date, the exposure to unlisted equity securities at fair value was Rs. NIL millions.

(b) **Credit risk**

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

(i) **Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are typically unsecured. Credit risk is managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as follows:

Particulars	Not Due	0 to 60 days	60 to 120 days	120 to 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at March 31, 2024	-	35.95	2.35	0.21	-	38.51
As at March 31, 2024	-	13.38	-	-	1.06	14.44
As at April 01, 2022	-	0.05	-	-	2.72	2.77

\* The ageing of trade receivables does not include expected credit loss.

(c) **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans from banks at an optimised cost.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

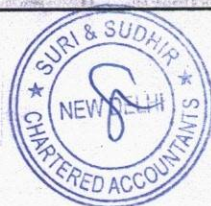
As at March 31, 2024	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease Liabilities	14.09	7.50	5.85	27.43
Trade payables	55.12	-	-	55.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.14</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>87.48</b>

As at March 31, 2023	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease Liabilities	12.77	5.59	6.0	18.36
Trade payables	19.30	0.40	-	19.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.07</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>38.06</b>

As at April 01, 2022	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease Liabilities	13.93	5.74	5.6	19.67
Trade payables	0.19	0.19	-	0.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.12</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>25.64</b>



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For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Handwritten signature]*

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

*[Handwritten signature]*

Director



**41 Capital Management**

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022
Trade Payables (refer note 17)	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (refer note 13)	-	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 7)	(41.63)	(19.71)	(23.98)
<b>Net debts</b>	<b>(41.63)</b>	<b>(19.71)</b>	<b>(23.98)</b>
Equity share capital (refer note 15)	0.30	0.30	0.30
Other equity (refer note 16)	54.32	41.37	35.60
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>54.62</b>	<b>41.68</b>	<b>35.90</b>
<b>Capital and net debt</b>	<b>12.99</b>	<b>21.97</b>	<b>11.92</b>
<b>Gearing ratio (%)</b>	<b>-320.52%</b>	<b>-89.73%</b>	<b>-201.13%</b>

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2024, year ended March 31, 2023 and year ended March 31, 2022.

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For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



42 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio analysis and its elements	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	% Change	Reason of Variance
(a) Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.02	0.82	24.90%	NA
(b) Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	-	-	0.00%	NA
(c) Debt service coverage ratio	(Loss)/Earnings for debt service = Net (loss)/profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	4.86	2.14	126.67%	Increase on account of an increase in earnings available for debt services.
(d) Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	76.55	(11.13)	-787.77%	Due to decrease in current liabilities and increase in net sale.
(e) Return on equity ratio	Net (Loss)/Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.27	0.15	80.75%	Increased due to increase in profit after taxes
(f) Net profit ratio	Net (Loss)/Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.04	0.04	1.51%	NA
(g) Return on capital employed	(Loss)/Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	0.23	0.21	9.72%	NA

Inventory turnover ratio, trade receivable turnover ratio and trade payable turnover ratio are not applicable considering the operation and business nature of Company.



For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



Dook Travels Private Limited

CIN: U63000DL2013PTC262812

Notes to financial statements for the period from April 01, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

#### 44 Other Statutory Information

- i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii) The Company did not have any transactions with Companies struck off.
- iii) The Company does 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- vii) The Company does not have 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.
- viii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- ix) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2023.
- x) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. 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 when the Code becomes effective.

45 The Company has carried forward losses as per Income Tax Act, 1961. Since, it is not probable that the Company will generate future taxable profits, there fore deferred tax assets has been recognised to the extent of deferred tax liability.

#### 46 Segment Information

The Company is in the single segment of providing tour services to its customers and has a single reportable segment of hotel and packages based on the nature of the service, the risks and returns, the organisation structure and the internal financial reporting systems. The segment results are regularly reviewed and performance is assessed by its Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The directors monitor the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

#### 47 Non- Cash consideration

Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Company is in the business of providing hotels and packages to its customers. These services are sold both on their own in separate identified contracts with customers and together as a bundled package of services. During the year, the company has not entered into non-cash consideration arrangements with any of its partners.



for DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director

for DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Director



Dook Travels Private Limited  
CIN: U63000DL2013PTC262812

Notes to financial statements for the period from April 01, 2023 to March 31, 2024  
(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

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

49 Events after the reporting period

There are no significant events that occurred after the reporting period.

As per our report of even date

For SURI & SUDHIR  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 000601N

Sudhir Kumar Arora  
Partner  
Membership No. 080338

Place : New Delhi  
Date: May 22, 2024

UDIN: 24080338BK-CWMV 8273



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Dook Travels Private Limited

For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD. For DOOK TRAVELS PVT. LTD.

Sandeep Kumar Gupta  
Director  
DIN: 03046491

Director

Place : New Delhi  
Date: May 22, 2024

Gopal Krishan Kapoor  
Director  
DIN: 03071404

Director

Place : New Delhi  
Date: May 22, 2024