Independent Auditor's Report on the Quarterly and Year to Date Special Purpose IND-AS Financial Results of the Company

To
The Board of Directors of
EASEMYTRIP USA INC.
Report on the audit of the Financial Results

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying statement of quarterly and year to date IND- AS financial results of **EASEMYTRIP USA INC.** ("the Company") for the quarter ended March 31, 2024 and for the year ended March 31, 2024 ("Statement"), attached herewith, being submitted by the Company to the group auditors of **EASY TRIP PLANNERS LIMITED**, pursuant to their review of the consolidated financial results for the year ended March 31, 2024.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Statement:

i. gives a true and fair view in conformity with the applicable accounting standards, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the net profit / loss and other comprehensive income and other financial information of the Company for the quarter ended March 31, 2024 and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

ii. In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Special Purpose IND-AS Financial Results

The Statement has been prepared on the basis of the annual financial statements. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Statement that give a true and fair view of the net profit and other comprehensive income and other financial information of the Company in accordance with the applicable accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and in compliance with Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations. The responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the

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Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Statement, the Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors included in the Company are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose IND-AS Financial Results

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Statement as a whole is 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 the Statement.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' 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 ability of the Company 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 Statement 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 Statement, including the disclosures, and whether the Statement represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company regarding 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.

Other Matter

The Statement includes the results for the quarter ended March 31, 2024 being the balancing figures between the audited figures in respect of the full financial year ended March 31, 2024 and the unaudited year-to-date figures up to the end of the third quarter of the current financial year, which were subjected to a limited review by us.

For Ambani & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 016923N

Hitesh Ambani
(Designated Partner)
Membership No.: 506267
UDIN: 24506267BJZYBU2395
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22, 2024

EASEMYTRIP USA Inc.
EIN: 87-2323734
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024
Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated

	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	3	0.41	0.09
Total current assets		0.41	0.09
Total assets		0.41	0.09
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Other equity			
(i) Retained earnings	4	(0.24)	(0.11)
(ii) Other reserves	4	(0.02)	(0.00)
Total equity		(0.26)	(0.11)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	5	0.63	0.20
(ii) Other financial liabilities	6	0.04	0.00
Total current liabilities		0.67	0.20
Total liabilities		0.67	0.20
Total equity and liabilities		0.41	0.09
*0.00 refers to rounding off norms adopted by the company			
Summary of material accounting policies	2.1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

For Ambani & Associates LLP
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Firm Registration Number:- 016923N

H.Ambani

Hitesh Ambani
Designated Partner
Membership No.: 506267
UDIN:24506267BJZYBU2395

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22,2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of EASEMYTRIP USA Inc.

Nishant Pitti
Director
DIN-02172265

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22,2024

Rikant Pittie
Director
DIN-03136369

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22,2024

EASEMYTRIP USA Inc.
EIN: 87-2323734
Statement of profit and loss for the period ended March 31, 2024
Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated

		Notes	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
I	Revenue from operations		-	-
	Other income		-	-
II	**Total income**			-
III	**Expenses**			
	Finance costs	7	0.12	0.11
	Other expenses	7(a)	0.02	-
	Total expenses		0.14	0.11
IV	**(Loss) / profit before tax from operations (II-III)**		(0.14)	(0.11)
V	**Tax expense:**			
	Deferred tax credit		-	-
	Total tax expense		-	-
VI	**(Loss) / profit for the period from operations (IV-V)**		(0.14)	(0.11)
VII	**(Loss) / profit for the period (VI)**		(0.14)	(0.11)
VIII	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods			
	Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on exchange differences on translation of foreign operations*		(0.02)	(0.00)
	Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		(0.02)	(0.00)
IX	**Total comprehensive loss of the period, net of tax VII+VIII)**		(0.16)	(0.11)
* Amount below rounding off norms adopted by the company				
Summary of material accounting policies		2.1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

For Ambani & Associates LLP
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Hitesh Ambani
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EASEMYTRIP USA Inc.
EIN: 87-2323734
Cash Flow Statement for the period ended March 31, 2024
Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated

		For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Loss before tax		(0.14)	(0.11)
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows			
Finance cost		0.03	0.11
Operating loss before working capital changes		(0.11)	-
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets		-	-
Cash generated from operations		-	-
Taxes paid (net of refunds)		-	-
Net cash flow used in operating activities (A)		(0.11)	-
Cash flow from investing activities		-	-
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		0.01	(0.11)
Proceeds from current borrowings		0.44	0.20
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)		0.44	0.09
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		0.34	0.09
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(0.02)	(0.00)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		0.09	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		0.41	0.09
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand		-	-
With banks			
- On current account (refer note 3)		0.41	0.09
Total cash and cash equivalents		0.41	0.09
Summary of material accounting policies	2.1		

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

As per our report of even date.

For Ambani & Associates LLP
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Firm Registration Number:- 016923N

H. Ambani

Hitesh Ambani
Designated Partner
Membership No.: 506267
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Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22,2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
EASEMYTRIP USA Inc.

Nishant Pitti
Director
DIN-02172265

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22,2024

Rikant Pittie
Director
DIN-03136369

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22,2024

EASEMYTRIP USA Inc.
EIN: 87-2323734
Statement of Changes in equity for the period ended March 31, 2024
Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated

a. Other Equity

	Retained earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserves	Total other Equity
As at April 01, 2022	-	-	-
Loss for the year	(0.11)	-	(0.11)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	-	(0.00)	(0.00)
As at March 31, 2023	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.11)
As at April 01, 2023*	**(0.11)**	**(0.00)**	**(0.11)**
Loss for the year	**(0.14)**	-	**(0.14)**
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	-	**(0.02)**	**(0.02)**
As at March 31, 2024	**(0.24)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.26)**

*0.00 represents the rounding off norms adopted by the company

Summary of material accounting policies 2.1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

For Ambani & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:- 016923N

H. Ambani

Hitesh Ambani
Designated Partner
Membership No.: 506267
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Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22,2024

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
EASEMYTRIP USA Inc.

Rikant Pittie
Director
DIN-03136369

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22,2024

Nishant Pitti
Director
DIN-02172265

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22,2024

EASEMYTRIP USA Inc.
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Corporate Information

EASEMYTRIP USA Inc. ('the Company') was domiciled in united states and incorporated on August 24, 2021 under the provisions of the erstwhile Registrar of Companies. The Company is engaged in the business of providing services of Air tickets, Hotel packages and any other services through its own office. The registered office of the Company is located at 4677, Old Ironsides Dr, Suite 170 Santa Clara CA 95054.

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 from time to time. These financial statements includes Balance Sheet as at March 31,2024, the statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income and cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as " Financial Statements")

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

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. The areas where estimates are significant to the financial statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in Note 3.

All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in 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.

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (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 period.

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured 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 period, or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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 period, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

2.4 Leases

The Company has applied Ind AS 116 – 'Leases' using the full retrospective approach.

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

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

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.

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 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 Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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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 period 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.

2.5 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 period 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.

2.6 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.

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), 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

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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

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.

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EASEMYTRIP USA Inc.
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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 at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are 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.

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.

2.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

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.

Income from services

A. Hotels Packages

Income from hotel reservation is recognized as an agent on a net basis. Revenue is recognised at the time of issuance of hotel voucher including for non-refundable transactions as the Company does not assume any performance obligation post the confirmation of the issuance of hotel voucher to the customer.

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Packages assembled by travellers through packaging functionality on our websites generally includes a merchant hotel component and some combinations of an air, car or destination services component. The individual package components are accounted for as separate performance obligations and recognised in accordance with our revenue recognition policies stated above.

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). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (2.6) Financial instruments.

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.

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Non- cash Consideration
Ind AS 115 requires that the fair value of such non-cash consideration, received or expected to be received by the customer, is included in the transaction price. The Company measures the non-cash consideration at fair value. If Company cannot reasonably estimate the fair value of the non-cash consideration, the Company measures the consideration indirectly by reference to the standalone selling price of the goods or services promised to the customer in exchange for the consideration.

2.8 Foreign currency transactions

The Company restated Ind AS summary statements are presented in Indian Rupees. The Company determines the functional currency and items included in the summary statements of entity are measured using that functional currency, which is the currency of their countries of domicile.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in restated summary statement of profit or loss with the exception of the following:

i) In the restated Ind AS summary statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting entity, such exchange differences are recognised initially in OCI. These exchange differences are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

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ii) Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

2.9 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 period are recognised in the balance sheet as current income tax assets / liabilities. Any interest, related to accrued liabilities for potential tax assessments are not included in Income tax charge or (credit), but are rather recognised within finance costs.

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 unrecognised deferred tax assets / carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date for recoverability and adjusted appropriately.

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

Deferred tax assets and 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.

2.10 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 equities shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

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2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 Segment reporting policies

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

3. 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 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.

b. Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured

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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. For details, refer to note 16 & 17.

c. 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.

d. 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.

e. 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 periods 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.

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Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated

3 Cash & cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks:		
-Current account	0.41	0.09
	0.41	0.09

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

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks:	0.41	0.09
	0.41	0.09

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7 Finance costs

	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Bank charges	0.09	0.10
Interest on loan from related party (refer note 8)	0.03	0.01
	0.12	0.11

7(a) Finance costs

	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Exchange gain/loss	0.02	-
	0.02	-

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8 Related party disclosures

(i) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Holding Company	**Easy Trip Planners Limited**
Fellow Subsidiary	**Easemytrip UK Ltd**

(ii) Key Management Personnel

Rikant Pittie
Nishant Pitti
Prashant Pitti

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
A) Transactions during the year		
Loan taken		
Easemytrip UK Ltd	**0.63**	0.20
Interest Expenses		
Easemytrip UK Ltd	**0.03**	
B) Balance Payable at the year end		
Short term borrowings		
Easemytrip UK Ltd	**0.63**	0.20
Interest Payable		
Easemytrip UK Ltd	**0.04**	0.00

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Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated

9 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 of the parent. 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 less cash and cash equivalents.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Borrowings	**0.63**	0.20
Less: cash and cash equivalents	**(0.40)**	(0.09)
Net debt	**0.23**	**0.11**
Equity share capital	-	-
Other equity	**(0.26)**	(0.12)
Total Capital	**(0.26)**	**(0.12)**
Capital and net debt	**(0.03)**	**(0.01)**
Debt to equity ratio	**(23.09)**	**(22.22)**
Net Debt to equity ratio	**(8.36)**	**(12.08)**

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

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Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated

10 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:

	Carrying values As at March 31, 2024	Fair values As at March 31, 2024	Carrying values As at March 31, 2023	Fair values As at March 31, 2023
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	0.41	0.41	0.09	0.09
Total	0.41	0.41	0.09	0.09

	Carrying values As at March 31, 2024	Fair values As at March 31, 2024	Carrying values As at March 31, 2023	Fair values As at March 31, 2023
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	0.63	0.63	0.20	0.20
Other financial liablities	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
Total	0.67	0.67	0.20	0.20

Management has assessed that loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade payables and borrowings approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated

11 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.

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:

		Fair value measurement using		
	Total	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	-	-	-	-
- Shares	-	-	-	-
- Bonds	-	-	-	-
- Debentures	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets				
Interest accrued on bonds	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on debentures	-	-	-	-

There are no transfer between levels during the year ended March 31, 2024.

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

		Fair value measurement using		
	Total	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	-	-	-	-
- Shares	-	-	-	-
- Bonds	-	-	-	-
- Debentures	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets				
Interest accrued on bonds	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on debentures	-	-	-	-

There are no transfer between levels during the year ended March 31, 2023.

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12 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) 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:

	Not Due	0 to 60 days	60 to 120 days	120 to 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at March 31 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

(ii) **Expected credit loss for trade receivables using simplified approach**

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Gross carrying amount	-	-
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	-	-
(Since there are no previous write-off in the balances hence no provision for expected credit loss has been created)		
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	-	-

b) 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	Carrying amount	On Demand	Upto 1 Year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	0.63	0.63	-	-	0.63
Other financial liabilities	0.04	-	0.04	-	0.04
Total	0.67	0.63	0.04	-	0.67

As at March 31, 2023	Carrying amount	On Demand	Upto 1 Year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	0.20	0.20	-	-	0.20
Other financial liabilities	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00
Total	0.20	0.20	0.00	-	0.20

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13 **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.

14 **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.

15 **Events after the reporting period**

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

16 This financial statement has been prepared solely to enable Easy Trip Planners Limited to prepare its group financial statements, only those disclosures as considered appropriate by the Management have been considered in these Financial Statements.

17 Previous year figures have been regrouped or reclassed whenever considred necessary.

As per our report of even date attached

For Ambani & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:- 016923N

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NEW DELHI
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Hitesh Ambani
Designated Partner
Membership No.: 506267
UDIN:24506267BJZYBU2395

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22,2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
EASEMYTRIP USA Inc.

Nishant Pitti
Director
DIN-02172265

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22,2024

Rikant Pittie
Director
DIN-03136369

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22,2024