

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

(i) Opinion

- 1.1** We have audited the financial statements of SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2024, and the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information ("the financial statements").
- 1.2** In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, the Profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2 Basis for Opinion

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

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

- 3.1** The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report there on.
- 3.2** Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- 3.3** 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 in the 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.



4 Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

- 4.1** 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, changes in equity 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; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- 4.2** 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.
- 4.3** Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

5 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

- 5.1** 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.
- 5.2** As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- a. 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.
 - b. 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.



- c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- d. 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.
- e. 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.

5.3 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.

5.4 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.

6 Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

6.1 As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "**Annexure A**", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

6.2 As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the matters stated in paragraph h (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules");
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;



- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 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;
- f) Respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph h (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules;
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure B”; and
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 37 to the accounts, 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, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 37 to the accounts, 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, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement and
- v. No dividend is declared or paid during the year by the Company.

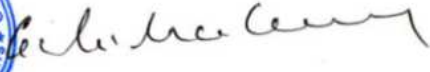


- vi. Based on our examination and the information and explanations given to us, which included test checks and as explained in note 39 of the financial statements and in accordance with requirements of the Implementation Guide on Reporting on Audit Trail under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made using privileged/ administrative access rights. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of accounting software.

Place: Chennai
Date: May 18, 2024



For Brahmayya & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S


K Jitendra Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 201825
UDIN No: 24201825BKAJOG7626

Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024, to the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE).
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) As explained to us, the PPE are physically verified by the management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. The physically verification of PPE have been conducted by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its PPE (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) The Management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its inventory and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on physical verification.
- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs.5 crores during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and the company is not required to file quarterly returns or statements with the banks.
- (iii)(a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The investments made prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not provided any guarantees and loans to any parties and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(b)3(iii)(c)3(iii)(d)3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) The company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013, with respect to the loans and investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.
- (v) The Company has accepted Unsecured Unlisted Non- Convertible redeemable debentures from its member and has complied with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 and other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder to the extent applicable. Further, no order has been passed by Company law Board (CLB) or National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) or Reverse Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal against the Company.



- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the records of the Company, the Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.
- (b) Based on our audit procedures and on the information and explanations given by the Management, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2024 on account of 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) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has applied term loans for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) There are no subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) of the Order 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) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) No material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.



- (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) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) The transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv)(a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash loss during the year and immediately preceding financial year.
- (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) (a) In our opinion section 135(5) of the Act is not applicable to the company. Hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion section 135(6) of the Act is not applicable to the company. Hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xxi) (a) The company is not having any subsidiaries and therefore not required to draw any consolidated financial statements. Hence, the reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For Brahmayya & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S



K. Jitendra Kumar

Partner

Membership No: 201825

UDIN No: 24201825BKAJOG7626

Place: Chennai
Date: May 18, 2024

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 6 2 (g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements of SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements 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 Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements 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 with reference to Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, 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 with reference to Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance



with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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 with reference to Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements 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 with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements 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 Brahmayya & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S



K Jitendra Kumar
K Jitendra Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 201825
UDIN No: 24201825BKAJOG7626

Place: Chennai
Date: May 18, 2024

ASSETS

Non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress

Intangible assets

Financial assets

Investments

Other non-current financial assets

Deferred tax assets (net)

Other non-current assets

Assets for current tax (net)

Sub total

Current assets

Inventories

Financial assets

Trade receivables

Cash and cash equivalents

Other current financial assets

Other current assets

Sub total

Total assets

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Equity

Equity share capital

Instruments entirely equity in nature

Other equity

Total equity

Liabilities

Non-current liabilities

Financial liabilities

Borrowings

Other non-current financial liabilities

Long term provisions

Sub total

Current liabilities

Financial liabilities

Borrowings

Trade payables

- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises

- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

Other current financial liabilities

Other current liabilities

Short term provisions

Sub total

Total equity and liabilities

Summary of material accounting policies

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

As per our report of even date

For BRAHMAYYA & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No : 000511S



K. Jitendra Kumar

Partner

Membership No: 201825



Place: Chennai

Date: May 18, 2024

Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
3.1	9,531	10,133
4	-	4
3.2	6	10
5	6	6
7	436	315
8	2,872	2,245
9	86	85
8	110	116
	13,047	12,914
10	59	47
11	523	385
12.1	123	106
7	13	1
9	141	89
	859	628
	13,906	13,542
13.1	40	40
13.2	3,594	3,594
14	1,818	561
	5,452	4,195
15	5,998	6,466
16	24	25
17	33	25
	6,055	6,516
15	1,738	2,287
19	44	21
	76	80
16	464	391
18	76	51
17	1	1
	2,399	2,831
	13,906	13,542
2.4		

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited

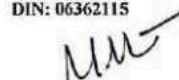
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Vineet Verma

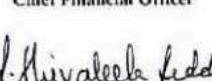
Director

DIN: 06362115



Ananda Natarajan

Chief Financial Officer



P. Shivalakshmi Reddy

Company Secretary

Membership No. A26375

Place: Bangalore

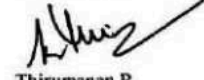
Date: May 18, 2024



Badri Palaniappan

Director

DIN: 01692531



Thirumanan R

Manager



SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	5,884	4,819
Other income	21	41	416
Total income (i)		5,925	5,235
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	22	454	382
Employee benefits expense	23	832	774
Depreciation and amortization expenses	24	759	907
Finance costs	25	882	987
Other expenses	26	2,372	1,984
Total expenses (ii)		5,299	5,034
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (iii) = (i) - (ii)		626	201
Profit/(loss) before tax (v) = (iii) - (iv)		626	201
Tax expense	8		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		(628)	50
Total tax expense (vi)		(628)	50
Profit/(loss) for the year (vii) = (v) - (vi)		1,254	151
Other comprehensive income			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		4	6
Income tax effect - credit/(charge)		(1)	(2)
Other comprehensive income ('OCI') (viii)		3	4
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (ix) = (vii) + (viii) [comprising profit/(loss) and OCI for the year]		1,257	155
Earnings/(loss) per share ('EPS')	27		
[nominal value of share Rs.10 (March 31, 2023: Rs.10)]			
Basic & Diluted EPS (Rs)		3.45	0.42
Summary of material accounting policies	2.4		

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

As per our report of even date

For BRAHMAYYA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No : 000511S



K. Jitendra Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 201825

Place: Chennai
Date: May 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited
CIN No. U55101KA2012PLC099437

Vineet Verma
Director
DIN: 06362115

Badri Palaniappan
Director
DIN: 01692531

Ananda Natarajan
Chief Financial Officer

Thirumanan R
Manager

P Shivalecta Reddy
Company Secretary
Membership No. A26375

Place: Bangalore
Date: May 18, 2024



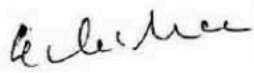
SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited
Statement of cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	626	201
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	759	907
Gain/Loss on sale of PPE	18	(381)
Interest expense	882	987
Interest income	(29)	(20)
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,256	1,694
Movements in working capital :		
(Decrease) / increase in trade payables	18	11
(Decrease) / increase in other liabilities	101	(11)
(Decrease) / increase in provisions	13	14
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(11)	(13)
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivable	(138)	(105)
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	(70)	30
Cash generated from operations	2,169	1,620
Direct taxes (paid)/refunds, net	6	(28)
Net cash flow (used in)/from operating activities (A)	2,175	1,592
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including capital work in progress)	(183)	(20)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7	1,167
Redemption of bank deposits		2
Investment in bank deposits	(116)	-
Purchase of non current investments	-	(5)
Interest received	29	5
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	(263)	1,149
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	7,571	648
Repayment of borrowings	(8,800)	(2,515)
Interest paid	(830)	(942)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	(2,059)	(2,809)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(147)	(68)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(133)	(65)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	(280)	(133)
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	12.1 4	4
With banks - in current accounts	12.1 116	102
Cheques on hand	12.1 3	-
Sub-total	123	106
Less: Bank overdraft	15 (403)	(239)
Total cash and cash equivalents	(280)	(133)

Note: Refer note 12.1 for changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

Summary of material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For BRAHMAYYA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No : 000511S


K. Jitendra Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 201825




Place: Chennai
Date: May 18, 2024

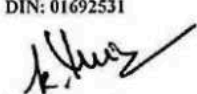
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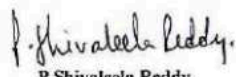
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited
CIN No. U55101KA2012PLC099437


Vineet Verma
Director
DIN: 06362115


Badri Palaniappan
Director
DIN: 01692531


Ananda Natarajan
Chief Financial Officer


Thirumanan R
Manager


P. Shivalakshmi Reddy
Company Secretary
Membership No. A26375
Place: Bangalore
Date: May 18, 2024



A. Equity share capital
(refer note 13.1)

Equity shares of Rs.10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid-up
As at April 01, 2022
Changes during the year
As at March 31, 2023

As at April 01, 2023
Changes during the year
As at March 31, 2024

No. of shares (in Lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
4	40
-	-
4	40
4	40
-	-
4	40

B. Instruments entirely equity in nature
(refer note 13.1)

Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs.100/- each ("CCPS")
As at April 01, 2022
Changes during the year
As at March 31, 2023

As at April 01, 2023
Changes during the year
As at March 31, 2023

No. of shares (in Lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
36	3,594
-	-
36	3,594
36	3,594
-	-
36	3,594

C. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments	Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings		
As at April 01, 2022	8,554	1	829	91	(9,229)	160	406
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	151	-	151
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
As at March 31, 2023	8,554	1	829	91	(9,074)	160	561
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	1,254	-	1,254
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
As at March 31, 2024	8,554	1	829	91	(7,817)	160	1,818

Summary of material accounting policies 2.4
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For BRAHMAYYA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No : 0005115

K.Jitendra Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 201825



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited
CIN No. U55101KA2012PLC099437

Vineet Verma
Director
DIN: 06562115

Ananda Natarajan
Chief Financial Officer

P. Shivaleela Reddy
Company Secretary
Membership No. A26375

Badri Palaniappan
Director
DIN: 01692531

Thirumanan R
Manager



Place: Chennai
Date: May 18, 2024

Place: Bangalore
Date: May 18, 2024

SRP PROSPERITA HOTEL VENTURES LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note 1. Corporate Information

SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated on September 20, 2012, under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 29th Floor, World Trade Centre, Brigade Gateway Campus, 26/1, Dr Rajkumar Road, Malleswaram- Rajajinagar, Bangalore 560 055.

The Company is carrying on the business of owning and operating hotels.

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on May 18, 2024.

Note 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with 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 have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The statement of cash flows has been prepared under indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the Company has considered an operating cycle of 12 months. Deferred tax assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current assets/ liabilities.

The financial statements are presented in Indian currency (INR), being the functional and presentation currency. Being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operate.

The amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to nearest lakhs as per the requirement of schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

Note 2.2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

Note 2.3. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty, and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

• **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the Balance Sheet date. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

• **Impairment testing:** Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.



- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and their tax charge in the statement of profit or loss. Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets and therefore the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.
- **Defined benefit plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, etc. 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 Balance Sheet date.

Note 2.4. Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at deemed cost/ cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. This applies mainly to components for machinery. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the Property, plant and equipment is de-recognized.

Costs of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

Depreciation is calculated on written down value basis using the following useful lives estimated by the management, which are equal to those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013

Nature of Asset	Useful life under Schedule II (in years)
Building	60 Years
Computer Equipment's	3 Years
Computer Server	6 Years
Electrical installation	10 Years
Furniture and Fixture	8 Years
Office Equipment's	5 Years
Plant and Machinery	15 Years
Other Equipment	5 Years
Motor Vehicle	8 Years



SRP PROSPERITA HOTEL VENTURES LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(b) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately 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 comprising of computer software are amortized on a written down value basis over a period of six years, which is estimated by the management to be the useful life of the asset. In case of certain hotel-specific assets, the intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of six years.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of amortization of intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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 asset is derecognized.

(c) Impairment of assets:

A. Financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset is impaired and measures the required expected credit losses through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

B. Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(d) Inventories:

Stock of food and beverages, stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a Weighted Average basis) or net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of fair value of consideration paid including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase.

(e) Provisions and contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation and the unwinding of the discount is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are recognized only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements.

(f) Revenue recognition:

Revenue from contracts with customers

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 measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other credits, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. The Company presents revenue from contracts with customers net of indirect taxes in its statement of profit and loss.



SRP PROSPERITA HOTEL VENTURES LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Revenue from hospitality services

Revenue from hospitality operations comprise revenue from room charges, food and beverage sales, facility usage charges and allied services, including telecommunication, laundry, etc. Revenue is recognized as and when the services are rendered and is disclose net of allowances

Contract balances

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 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 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.

Export incentive entitlement

Export incentive entitlements include duty credit scrips are recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that the Company has complied with the conditions attached to them and it is reasonably certain that the ultimate realisation will be made. These are recognized in the period in which the right to receive the same is established, which generally coincides with the period during which the exports eligible for incentives are made.

Interest income

Interest income, including income arising from other financial instruments measured at amortized cost, is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

(g) Employee Benefits:

Retirement benefits in the form of state governed Employee Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance and Employee Pension Fund Schemes are defined contribution schemes (collectively the 'Schemes'). The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the Schemes. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the Schemes as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. The contribution paid in excess of amount due is recognized as an asset and the contribution due in excess of amount paid is recognized as a liability.

Gratuity, which is a defined benefit plan, is accrued based on an independent actuarial valuation, which is done based on project unit credit method as at the balance sheet date. The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income. In accordance with Ind AS, re-measurement gains and losses on defined benefit plans recognized in OCI are not to be subsequently reclassified to statement of profit and loss. As required under Ind AS compliant Schedule III, the Company recognizes re-measurement gains and losses on defined benefit plans (net of tax) to retained earnings.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve 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, made at the end of each financial year. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss. The Company presents the accumulated leave liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

(h) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss using the effective interest method.



(i) **Income Taxes:**

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) **Current tax:**

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) **Deferred tax :**

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences in the foreseeable future and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a reasonable certainty to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

(j) **Financial Instruments:**

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') or fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivable that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise 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 amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade, and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's balance sheet) 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 or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. Including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" are satisfied. For liabilities designated as Fair Value through Profit and Loss ("FVTPL"), fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR"). The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

De-recognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



SRP PROSPERITA HOTEL VENTURES LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(k) Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including potential equity shares, if any, on compulsory convertible debentures. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Note 2.5 : Standards issued but not yet effective:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company as of date.

Note 2.6 : Changes in accounting policies and disclosures:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated March 31, 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023. The Company applied for the first-time these amendments.

(i) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

(ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

(iii) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases. The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Apart from these, consequential amendments and editorials have been made to other Ind AS to the extent possible like Ind AS 101, Ind AS 102, Ind AS 103, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 109, Ind AS 115 and Ind AS 34.



3.1 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant & machinery	Electrical installation	Office equipment	Computer hardware	Motor vehicles	Furniture & fixtures	Other Equipment	Total
At April 01, 2022	830	11,438	3,355	1,628	181	146	34	2,407	589	20,608
Additions	-	-	12	-	-	-	11	-	-	23
Disposals/Adjustments	(65)	(913)	(52)	-	-	-	(11)	(122)	-	(1,163)
At March 31, 2023	765	10,525	3,315	1,628	181	146	34	2,285	589	19,468
Additions	-	8	7	7	50	-	-	100	7	179
Disposals/Adjustments	-	(5)	(68)	(2)	(52)	-	-	(21)	(7)	(155)
At March 31, 2024	765	10,528	3,254	1,633	179	146	34	2,364	589	19,492
Depreciation										
At April 01, 2022	-	2,527	2,106	1,260	168	140	27	2,024	560	8,812
Additions	-	434	227	95	6	2	3	121	13	901
Disposals	-	(236)	(32)	-	-	-	(9)	(102)	-	(379)
At March 31, 2023	-	2,725	2,301	1,355	174	142	21	2,043	573	9,334
Additions	-	381	183	72	16	2	4	88	9	755
Disposals	-	(1)	(50)	(2)	(51)	-	-	(17)	(7)	(128)
At March 31, 2024	-	3,105	2,434	1,425	139	144	25	2,114	575	9,961
Net book value										
At March 31, 2023	765	7,800	1,013	273	7	4	13	242	16	10,133
At March 31, 2024	765	7,423	820	208	40	2	9	250	14	9,531

Assets pledged

Refer note 15 for details of assets pledged as security for borrowings.

Title deeds of immovable properties

The title deeds of all the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the year.



3.2 Intangible Assets

	Computer Software	Total
Cost		
At April 01, 2022	186	186
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2023	186	186
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	186	186
Amortization		
At April 01, 2022	170	170
Charge for the year	6	6
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2023	176	176
Charge for the year	4	4
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	180	180
Net book value		
At March 31, 2023	10	10
At March 31, 2024	6	6

4 Capital work in progress

	Property Plant and Equipment	Total
At April 01, 2022	-	-
Additions during the year	4	4
Less: Capitalised during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2023	4	4
Additions during the year	17	17
Less: Capitalised during the year	- 21 -	21
At March 31, 2024	-	-

Capital work in progress ageing schedule

	Amount in Capital work in progress for the period of				Total
	<1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
At March 31, 2024					
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023					
Projects in progress	4	-	-	-	4
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	-	-	-	4



SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited

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

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

5 Non-Current Investments

March 31, 2024 March 31, 2023

A. Investments at amortised cost

Investments in Government or trust securities

-National Savings Certificate*

- -

B. Investments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

In Equity Shares of Rs. 10 Each Fully paid up

55,655 (\$5,655) Equity Shares of Aban Green Power Private Limited**

6 6

Total Investments (A+B)

6 6

a) Aggregate amount of quoted investments

- -

b) Aggregate amount of other investments

6 6

c) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments

- -

* Represents Rs 5000/- as investment in National Saving Certificate

**The Company has invested in an energy generating company as per the regulation of Electricity Act. As per share holder agreement entered into by the Company, the shares are required to be transferred back at cost. Accordingly, the cost of investment represents the fair value of the investments and hence the cost equals the fair value.

6 Loans

(Unsecured, considered good)

Non-current		Current	
March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Loans to employees

7 Other financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

Non-current		Current	
March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
415	299	-	-
18	13	-	-
3	3	-	-
-	-	13	1
436	315	13	1

Margin money deposits with banks*

Security deposit

Interest Accrued on Power Deposit

Unbilled revenue

* the company holds margin deposit placed with bank in connection with the long term borrowings, please refer note 15 for details of deposits pledged as security for borrowings.



8 Income tax

a) Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities

PPE - Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortization charged for the financial reporting

Impact relating to compound financial instruments

Gross deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets

Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes in subsequent years

Unused tax losses

Gross deferred tax assets

Net deferred tax assets

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(195)	(129)
(19)	(32)
(214)	(161)
10	7
3,076	2,399
3,086	2,406
2,872	2,245

Notes:

The unused tax losses towards business loss [Deferred tax assets of Rs. 692 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Nil)] can be carried forward for a maximum period of eight financial years immediately succeeding the financial year in which the loss was first computed and would expire, if not utilised, starting from financial year 2029-2030. Further, the unused tax losses towards unabsorbed depreciation [Deferred tax assets of Rs.2,384 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Rs.2,399 lakhs)] can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

b) Tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are:

Profit or Loss section

Current tax

Current income tax charge

Deferred tax credit

Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences

Income tax expense/(credit) reported in the statement of profit and loss

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
-	-
(628)	50
(628)	50

OCI Section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year

Income tax relating to re-measurement (gains)/ losses on defined benefit plans

Income tax expense/(credit) reported in OCI

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1	2
1	2

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate

Accounting profit before income tax

Statutory income tax rate

Tax on accounting profit at statutory income tax rate

Tax effect on recognition of unrecognised tax loss

Tax effect of other items, net

Tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
626	201
27.82%	27.82%
174	56
(802)	-
-	(6)
(628)	50

d) Reconciliation of deferred tax asset (net)

Opening balance

Deferred tax recognised in profit or loss

Deferred tax recognised in other equity

Deferred tax recognised in OCI

Closing balance of deferred tax assets

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
2,245	2,297
628	(50)
(1)	(2)
2,872	2,245

e) Assets for current tax (net)

Assets for current tax (net)

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
110	116



9

Other assets

(Unsecured)

Considered good

Balances with statutory / government authorities

Advance to suppliers

Capital advances

Prepaid expenses

Advance to Employees

Non-current		Current	
March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
66	62	43	-
-	-	5	17
-	-	-	-
20	23	79	56
-	-	14	16
86	85	141	89

10

Inventories

(valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

Food and beverages

Stores and spares

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
50	37
9	10
59	47

For details of inventories pledged as security for borrowings refer note 15.

11

Trade receivables

(unsecured)

Trade receivables - considered good

Receivables from related parties (refer note 30)

Receivables from others parties

Trade receivables - credit impaired

Allowance for Bad Debt

Total trade receivables

Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)

Trade receivables - credit impaired

Total trade receivables

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
8	-
515	385
-	-
-	-
523	385
-	-
523	385

a. Details of provision for impairment is as below:

Balance at the beginning of the year

Add: Provision made during the year

Less: Adjusted during the year

Balance at the end of the year

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
-	-

b. Trade receivables ageing schedule:

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total
	< 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 Years	
March 31, 2024						
Undisputed, considered good	523	-	-	-	-	523
Undisputed, credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed, considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed, credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	523	-	-	-	-	523
March 31, 2023						
Undisputed, considered good	385	-	-	-	-	385
Undisputed, credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed, considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed, credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	385	-	-	-	-	385

Notes:

1. Refer note 15 for details of trade receivables pledged as security for borrowings.

2. Trade receivable are non interest bearing and are due from the date of transactions.

3. The Company applies the expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment losses on trade receivables. The Company follows the simplified approach for recognition of impairment allowance on trade receivables. The application of the simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the year is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses/other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited

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

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

4. Trade receivable include receivable due from directors and other related parties

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Brigade Enterprises Limited ("BEL")	4	0
Subramanian Engineering Limited ("SEL")	4	-
SRP Gears Pvt Ltd ["SRP Gears"]	0	-
Mr. Badri Palaniappan	-	0

12.1 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	116	102
Cheque On Hand	3	-
Cash on hand	4	4
	123	106

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings	Interest accrued and not due on borrowings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2022	8,489	2,036	-	10,525
Cash inflows	648	-	-	648
Cash outflows	(2,515)	-	-	(2,515)
Finance costs charged off	-	-	987	987
Interest paid (other than on lease liability)	-	-	(942)	(942)
Accrual of interest on loans from related parties	43	-	(43)	-
Change in bank overdraft (forming part of cash and cash equivalents)	-	52	-	52
Others*	(199)	199	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	6,466	2,287	2	8,755
Cash inflows	7,571	-	-	7,571
Cash outflows	(8,800)	-	-	(8,800)
Finance costs charged off	-	-	882	882
Interest paid (other than on lease liability)	-	-	(830)	(830)
Accrual of interest on loans from related parties	48	-	(48)	-
Change in bank overdraft (forming part of cash and cash equivalents)	-	164	-	164
Others*	713	(713)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	5,998	1,738	6	7,742

* Others indicate the effect of movement in reclassification of current portion of long-term borrowings to other financial liabilities basis the balance repayment period.

12.2 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with banks:				
Margin money deposits	415	299	-	-
Deposits with maturity of more than 3 months but not more than 12 months	-	-	-	-
	415	299	-	-
Less: Margin money deposits with banks disclosed under non-current financial assets (refer note 7)	(415)	(299)	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Note: Deposits earned interest based on the bank deposit rates.

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Investments (note 5)	-	-
Loans (note 6)	-	-
Other financial assets (note 7)	449	316
Trade receivables (note 11)	523	385
Cash and cash equivalents (note 12.1)	123	106
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (note 12.2)	-	-
	1,095	807



13.1 Equity share capital

Authorised share capital

Equity shares of Rs.10 each:

Balance at the beginning of the year

Changes during the year

Balance at the end of the year

March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
No. in lakhs	Rs.	No. in lakhs	Rs.
30	300	30	300
-	-	-	-
30	300	30	300

0.01% A Series Compulsary Convertible Preference Shares of Rs.100 each:

Balance at the beginning of the year

Changes during the year

Balance at the end of the year

34	3,400	34	3,400
-	-	-	-
34	3,400	34	3,400

0.01% B Series Compulsary Convertible Preference Shares of Rs.100 each:

Balance at the beginning of the year

Changes during the year

Balance at the end of the year

3	300	3	300
-	-	-	-
3	300	3	300

Total Balance at the end of the year

67	4,000	67	4,000
----	-------	----	-------

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of director is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General meeting.

In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Issued, subscribed and fully paid- up share capital

Equity shares of Rs.10 each:

Balance at the beginning of the year

Changes during the year

Balance at the end of the year

March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
No. in lakhs	Rs.	No. in lakhs	Rs.
4	40	4	40
-	-	-	-
4	40	4	40

Shares held by holding / ultimate holding and / or their subsidiary / associates

Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up Held By Holding Company
Brigade Hotel Ventures Limited

March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
No. in lakhs	% Holding	No. in lakhs	% Holding
2	50%	2	50%



Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. in lakhs	% Holding	No. in lakhs	% Holding
Equity shares				
Brigade Hotel Ventures Limited	2	50%	2	50%
Badri Palaniappan R.	1	26%	1	26%
Subramanian Investments Pvt Ltd	0	11%	0	11%

- 1 As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.
- 2 The company does not have any outstanding shares issued under options. For details of shares reserved for issue on conversion of Compulsary Convertible Preference Shares, please refer note related to terms of conversion of preference shares.
- 3 The company does not have any Bonus Share Issued, Share issued for consideration other than Cash and Shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

Details of Promoters share holding in the Company:

Promoters Name	April 01, 2023		Changes during the year	March 31, 2024	
	No. in lakhs	% holding		No. in lakhs	% holding
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid					
Brigade Hotel Ventures Limited	2.02	50%	-	2.02	50%
Badri Palaniappan R.	1.05	26%	-	1.05	26%
Subramanian Investments Pvt Ltd	0.44	11%	-	0.44	11%
Ramanathan S. (HUF)	0.15	4%	-	0.15	4%
Palaniappan S.(HUF)	0.15	4%	-	0.15	4%
Visalakshi R.	0.08	2%	-	0.08	2%
Subramanian Engineering Ltd	0.04	1%	-	0.04	1%
Pritvi Palaniappan	0.01	0%	-	-	0%
Profile Gears & Engineering Pvt Ltd	-	0%	-	-	0%
VCK Share & Stock Brokings Private Limited	-	0%	-	-	0%

13.2 Instruments entirely equity in nature

0.01% A Series Cumulative Compulsary Convertible preference Shares of Rs.100 each:

Balance at the beginning of the year

Increase/(decrease) during the year

Balance at the end of the year

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. in lakhs	Rs.	No. in lakhs	Rs.
	33	3,294	33	3,294
	-	-	-	-
	33	3,294	33	3,294

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. in lakhs	% Holding	No. in lakhs	% Holding
0.01% A Series Cumulative Compulsary Convertible preference Shares of Rs.100 each:				
Brigade Hotel Ventures Limited	32	98%	32	98%

Instruments entirely equity in nature

0.01% B Series Cumulative Compulsary Convertible preference Shares of Rs.100 each:

Balance at the beginning of the year

Increase/(decrease) during the year

Balance at the end of the year

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. in lakhs	Rs.	No. in lakhs	Rs.
	3	300	3	300
	-	-	-	-
	3	300	3	300

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. in lakhs	% Holding	No. in lakhs	% Holding
0.01% B Series Cumulative Compulsary Convertible preference Shares of Rs.100 each:				
Brigade Enterprises Limited	2	50%	2	50%
Subramnian Engineering Ltd	2	50%	-	50%



SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited

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

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

A Series and B Series Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares holder may at any time prior to expiry of nine years exercise the option to convert to ten equity shares for every one preference share held. The dividend is payable as may be decided by the Board of Directors of the Company. Each holder of CCPS is entitled to one vote per share. The preference shares rank ahead of the equity shares in the event of a liquidation. The holder of CCPS shall be entitled to voting rights as per the Companies Act, 2013.

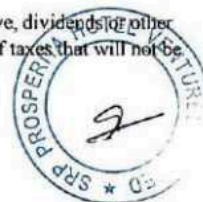
Details of Promoters share holding in the Company:

Promoters Name	April 01, 2023		Changes during the year	March 31, 2024	
	No. in lakhs	% holding		No. in lakhs	% holding
0.01% A Series Cumulative Compulsory Convertible preference Shares of Rs.100 each:					
Brigade Hotel Ventures Limited	32	98%		32	98%
Subramanian Engineering Ltd	1	2%		1	2%
0.01% B Series Cumulative Compulsory Convertible preference Shares of Rs.100 each:					
Brigade Enterprises Limited	2	50%		2	50%
Subramanian Engineering Ltd	2	50%		2	50%

14 Other equity

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Equity Component of Financial Instruments interest below-market rate		
Balance at the beginning of the year	160	160
On Debentures (NCDs) issued during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	160	160
Equity component of compound financial instruments (i.e. Debentures) represents the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the liability component and tax effect thereon.		
(b) Securities Premium account:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,554	8,554
Add: Received during the year on issue of equity shares	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	8,554	8,554
Securities Premium account represent premium on issue of equity shares		
(c) Capital Reserve :		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1	1
Add: Amount transferred pursuant to Demerger	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1	1
Capital reserve represents reserve as part of demerger scheme, which can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.		
(d) Revaluation Reserve:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	829	829
Add: Amount transferred pursuant to Demerger	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	829	829
Revaluation reserve represents reserve arising on revaluation of land. Upon disposal, any revaluation surplus relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred directly to retained earnings.		
(e) General reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	91	91
Add: Amount transferred pursuant to Demerger	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	91	91
General reserve represents amounts transferred from retained earnings, which can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.		
(f) Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(9,074)	(9,229)
Profit/(loss) for the year	1,254	151
Total comprehensive income for the year	3	4
Balance at the end of the year	(7,817)	(9,074)
Total Other Equity	1,818	561

Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.



15 Borrowings

	Effective interest rate	Maturity period	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current borrowings				
Secured				
Term loan from banks	7-12%	Upto 2030	6,889	8,117
Less: current maturities - term loans from banks disclosed under the head "Current borrowings"			(1,056)	(2,048)
			5,833	6,069
Non - Convertible Debentures				
Unsecured				
3,11,590 0.01% Unlisted Non- Convertible redeemable debentures of Rs. 100/each fully paid up			279	249
2,00,000 A Series 0.01% Unlisted Non- Convertible redeemable debentures of Rs. 100/each fully paid up			165	148
			444	397
Less: current maturities - Non-Convertible debentures disclosed under the head "Current borrowings"			(279)	-
			165	397
Total Non-Current Borrowings			5,998	6,466

Note:

- i) The Company have availed three Term Loans with the interest rate of MCLR for 3 months plus spread of 0.25% per annum (Present interest rate is 8.90 % reset due on May 24), which are repayable within 28-84 instalments ranging from 37 Lakhs to 177 Lakhs for various loans.
- ii) Term loans are Secured by Equitable Mortgage of land admeasuring 67,015 sqft at old Mahabalipuram road, Chennai together with all buildings owned by the Company and hypothecation on entire current assets and movable fixed assets of the Company.
- iii) With regard to the borrowings from banks, the Company has utilised the loans solely for the purposes for which they were taken.
- iv) No fund on short term basis have been used for long term purposes by the company
- v) The company has satisfied all debt covenants as per the terms of the bank loans and overdraft facilities.
- vi) The Company is not required to file quarterly statements with the banks as per the terms of the sanction letter.

Debentures

- i) NCD have been issued at par carrying an interest rate of 0.01% per annum and with effect from March 25, 2020. These are mandatorily redeemable at the expiry of 5 years from the date of its issue i.e., March 20, 2025.
- ii) A series NCD have been issued at par carrying an interest rate of 0.01% per annum and with effect from December 07, 2020. These are mandatorily redeemable at the expiry of 5 years from the date of its issue i.e., December 06, 2025.

Current borrowings

	Effective interest rate	Maturity period	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Bank overdraft (Secured)	9-10%	On demand	403	239
Current maturities of non-current borrowings - term loans from banks (Secured)	7-12%	Upto 2030	1,056	2,048
Current maturities of non-current borrowings - debentures (UnSecured)			279	-
Total Current borrowings			1,738	2,287

Over draft Facility from a Bank is secured collateral by land, buildings and hypothecation entire current assets and movable fixed assets of the Company. The facilities carry interest rate of 8.9% - 9.6% and repayable on demand.

16 Other financial liabilities

	Non-Current		Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Lease deposits	24	25	-	-
Payable towards purchase of fixed assets	-	-	67	75
Other Payables	-	-	263	188
Interest Accrued and not due	-	-	6	2
Employee benefits payable	-	-	125	117
Interest free deposits from customers	-	-	3	9
	24	25	464	391



17 Provisions

Provision for employee benefits

Provision for gratuity (refer note 32)

Provision for leave encashment

Non-Current		Current	
March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
26	19	1	1
7	6	-	-
33	25	1	1

18 Other liabilities

Advance from customers

Statutory dues payable

Non-Current		Current	
March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
-	-	46	21
-	-	30	30
-	-	76	51

19 Trade payables

Trade payables

- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 35)

- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

- Payable to related parties (refer note 30)

- Payable to other parties

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
44	21
-	-
76	80
120	101

Trade payables ageing schedule:

Particulars	Unbilled and not due	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total
		< 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	
March 31, 2024							
MSME	-	44	-	-	-	-	44
Others	14	62	-	-	-	-	76
Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	106	-	-	-	-	120
March 31, 2023							
MSME	-	21	-	-	-	-	21
Others	15	65	-	-	-	-	80
Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15	86	-	-	-	-	101

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Non-current borrowings (note 15)

Current borrowings (note 15)

Other financial liabilities (note 16)

Lease liabilities (note 29)

Trade payables (note 19)

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
5,998	6,466
1,738	2,287
488	416
-	-
120	101
8,344	9,270



20 Revenue from operations

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		
- Revenue from hospitality services	5,684	4,636
Income from leasing	35	105
	5,719	4,741
Other operating revenue		
Other ancillary services	165	78
	165	78
	5,884	4,819

20.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company’s revenue from contracts with customers by timing of transfer of goods or services:

Revenue from contracts with customers	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue from hospitality services and other ancillary services - Recognised over time	5,849	4,714

20.2 Contract balances

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade receivables	523	385
Unbilled revenue	13	1
	536	386
Advance from customers	46	21
	46	21

Trade receivable are due from the date of transactions.

Unbilled revenue pertains to transactions where performance obligation has been satisfied and contractual invoices have not been raised.

Contract liabilities includes advance from customers and deferred revenue representing transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations. The outstanding balance has increased primarily on non satisfaction of performance obligations

Revenue recognised during the year that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the year:	21	19
--	----	----

21 Other income

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest income from financial assets at amortized cost:		
- On Bank deposits	24	13
- Interest on IT Refund	5	5
- Interest on Power Deposit	-	2
Miscellaneous income	6	12
Profit on sale of PPE	6	384
	41	416

22 Cost of materials consumed

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Inventory at the beginning of the year	47	35
Add: Purchases during the year	466	395
	513	429
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(59)	(47)
	454	382



23 Employee benefits expense

Salaries, wages and bonus
Contribution to provident and other funds
Staff welfare expenses

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
728	660
41	47
63	67
832	774

24 Depreciation and amortization expense

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3.1)
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 3.2)

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
755	901
4	6
759	907

25 Finance costs

Interest
on bank borrowings
on related party borrowings (refer note 30)
on others
Other borrowing costs and bank charges

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
723	898
48	43
2	1
109	45
882	987

26 Other expenses

Power and fuel
Rent (refer note 29)
Repairs & maintenance
Buildings
Plant & machinery
Others
Sub-contracting expenses
Consumable costs
Insurance
Rates and taxes
Payment to auditor (refer note below)
Property Taxes
Advertising and sales promotion
Agency Commission
Legal and professional charges
Printing and Stationery Expenses
Travelling & Conveyance
Communication expenses
Loss on sale of PPE
Directors sitting fees
Miscellaneous expenses

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
522	440
74	39
181	197
2	3
51	38
248	146
199	205
25	17
68	65
8	8
60	66
37	17
126	91
458	328
39	40
149	132
18	17
24	3
1	1
82	131
2,372	1,984

Payment to auditors (excluding goods and services tax):

Statutory Audit
Tax Audit
Out of pocket expenses

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
6	6
2	2
-	-
8	8



27 Earnings/(Loss) per share ('EPS')

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

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

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

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	1,257	155
Effect of dilution	-	-
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders adjusted for the effect of dilution	1,257	155
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (No.in lakhs)	363	363
[includes 359.4 lakhs (March 31, 2023: 359.4 lakhs) equity shares to be issued on conversion of CCPS being a mandatorily convertible instrument. Also refer note 13.2]		
Effect of dilution	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	363	363

28 Commitments and contingencies

a. Contingent liabilities

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income tax	17	16
	17	16

b. Commitments

The estimated amount of contracts (net of capital advance) remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for is Rs. Nil (March 31, 2023: Rs. 4 lakhs)

29 Leases

Company as lessor

The Company has entered into cancellable operating leases consisting of certain retail spaces in the hotels on short term basis with renewal clauses. The Company is also required to maintain the property over the lease term.

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Lease rentals recognised as an income in the statement of profit and loss	35	105

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within one year	83	36
After one year but not more than five years	-	83
More than five years	-	-
	83	119

Company as lessee

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

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses under rent)	74	39



30 Related Party Disclosure:

a) List of Related Parties;

Sl No.	Name of the Related Parties	Nature of Relation Ship
1	Brigade Enterprises Limited ("BEL")	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Brigade Hotel Ventures Limited ("BHVL")	Holding Company
3	Ms. Nirupa Shankar	Directors
4	Mr. Vineet Verma	
5	Mr. Badri Palaniappan	
6	Ms. Visalakshi	
7	Ms Susan Mathew	
8	Mr Ananda Natarajan	Chief Financial Officer
9	WTC Trades & Projects Private Limited ("WTC")	Fellow Subsidiary company
10	Brigade Tetrarch Private Limited ("BTPL")	
11	Brigade Properties Private Limited ("BPPL")	
12	BCV Developers Private Limited ("BDPL")	
13	Brigade Hospitality Services Limited ("BHSL")	
14	Brigade Estates & Projects Private Limited (BEPL)	
15	Brigade (Gujarat) Projects Private Limited ("BGPPL")	
16	Celebrations Private Limited ("CPL")	
17	Augusta Club Private Limited ("ACPL")	
18	Brigade Innovations LLP ("BILLP")	
19	Tetrarch Developers Limited ("TDL")	
20	Vibrency Real Estates Pvt Ltd ("VREPL")	
21	Venusta Ventures Pvt Ltd ("VVPL")	
22	Zoiros Projects Pvt Ltd ("ZPPL")	
23	Propel Capital Ventures LLP ("PCVLLP")	
24	BCV Real Estates Private Limited ("BDPL")	
25	Tandem Allied Services Pvt Ltd ("TASPL")	
26	Tetrarch Real Estates Private Limited ("TREPL")	
27	Brigade Flexible Office Space Pvt Ltd ("BFOSPL")	
28	Perungudi Real Estates Private Limited ("PREPL")	
29	Brigade Infrastructure & Power Private Limited ("BIPPL")	
30	Mysore Holdings Private Limited ("MHPL")	Companies with Common Director
31	Mysore Projects Private Limited ("MPPL")	
32	Subramanian Engineering Limited ("SEL")	
33	SRP Gears Pvt Ltd ("SRP Gears")	
34	SRP Tools Pvt Ltd ("SRP Tools")	



SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for Year Ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

b) Transactions with related parties:

		(Rs.)	
Particulars	Company	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Sale of Service/Material	BEL	6	19
Sale of Service/Material	WTC	0	0
Sale of Service/Material	PREPL	4	8
Sale of Service/Material	BHSL	5	-
Sale of Service/Material	SEL	9	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	BHVL	12	58
Reimbursement of Expenses	BHSL	2	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	SEL	3	-
Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	BHSL		444
Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	SEL		719
Interest on NCD	BHVL	0	0
Interest on NCD	SEL	0	0
Notional Interest on NCD	BHVL	34	30
Notional Interest on NCD	SEL	14	13
Rental Security Deposit Received	BHVL	-	33
Rental Security Deposit Paid Back	BHVL	-	33
Purchase of Service/Material	BHVL	15	-
Sale of Service/Material	SRP Gears	0	0
Sale of Service/Material	Mr. Badri Palaniappan	0	0
Sitting Fees	Ms Susan Mathew	1	1

c) Balance outstanding at the end of the period:

Particulars	Company	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
CCPS	BHVL	3,244	3,244
	SEL	200	200
	BEL	150	150
Outstanding Receivable	BEL	4	0
Debt component of compound financial instruments (NCD)	BHVL	313	280
	SEL	131	117
Outstanding Receivable	SEL	4	-
Outstanding Receivable	SRP Gears	0	-
Outstanding Payable	BHVL	1	-
Outstanding Receivable	Director -Mr Badri Palaniappan	-	0

Notes:

1. The related party transactions are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivable or payable.

2. In respect of the transactions with the related parties, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, and the details have been disclosed above, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of Section 177 are not applicable to the Company.



31 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks and 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.

i. 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 two types of risk: interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. The Company's management has developed and enacted a risk management strategy regarding commodity price risk and its mitigation. The Company is subject to the price risk variables, which are expected to vary in line with the prevailing market conditions.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the entity's profit/(loss) before tax is due to changes in the fair value of non-current and current borrowings and other current and non current financial liabilities.

Particulars	Change in interest rate	Effect on loss before tax
March 31, 2024	+1%	50
	-1%	(50)
March 31, 2023	+1%	104
	-1%	(104)

The company also exposed to transactional foreign currency risk on trading activities which are not material. There is no unhedged foreign currency exposure as on 31st March 2024.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments if a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises majorly from trade receivables/ unbilled revenue and other financial assets.

Other financial assets are bank deposits with banks and hence, the Company does not expect any credit risk with respect to these financial assets.

With respect to other financial assets, the Company has constituted teams to review the receivables on periodic basis and to take necessary mitigations, wherever required. The Company creates allowance for all unsecured receivables based on lifetime expected credit loss. At the balance sheet date, there was no significant concentration of credit risk and exposure thereon.

iii. Liquidity Risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of borrowings and lease contracts. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Maturity period	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Financial liabilities - Current			
Current borrowings - term loans from banks	Within 1 year	1,621	2,048
Current borrowings - bank overdraft	Within 1 year	403	239
Current borrowings - loans from related parties	Within 1 year	312	-
Trade payables	Within 1 year	120	101
Other financial liabilities	Within 1 year	464	391
Financial liabilities - Non Current			
Non-Current borrowings - term loans from banks	Between 1-10 years	7,099	6,069
Non-Current borrowings - loans from related parties	Between 1-5 years	200	397
Lease liabilities	Between 1-30 years	-	-
Other financial liabilities	Between 1-3 years	-	25



32 Employee Benefits:

a The Company has recognised the following expenses as defined contribution plan under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds" (net of recoveries):

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provident Fund	37	33

b Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

The Company operates defined gratuity plan for its employees. Under the plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service.
The following tables summarises the components of net benefit expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss and amount recognised in the balance sheet with respect to gratuity. The defined benefit plan is unfunded.

Changes in the defined benefit obligation ('DBO') and fair value of plan assets ('FVoPA') - Year ended March 31, 2024

Gratuity	Opening balance	Expense charged to profit or loss			Benefits paid	Remeasurement (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income					Contributions by employer	Closing balance
		Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in profit or loss		Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI		
DBO	19	10	1	-	-	-	-	1	(5)	(4)	-	27
FVoPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net liability	19	10	1	-	-	-	-	1	(5)	(4)	-	27

Changes in the defined benefit obligation ('DBO') and fair value of plan assets ('FVoPA') - Year ended March 31, 2023

Gratuity	Opening balance	Expense charged to profit or loss			Benefits paid	Remeasurement (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income					Contributions by employer	Closing balance
		Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in profit or loss		Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI		
DBO	15	10	1	-	-	-	-	(1)	(6)	(7)	-	19
FVoPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net liability	15	10	1	-	-	-	-	(1)	(6)	(7)	-	19

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.2%	7.4%
Future salary benefit levels	8.0%	8.0%

The Mortality rate used in the valuation is 100% of IALM 2012-14 for March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions for Gratuity plan is as shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024				March 31, 2023			
	Discount Rate		Salary Growth Rate		Discount Rate		Salary Growth Rate	
Sensitivity Level	-1%	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%	+1%
Impact on DBO	31	(24)	(24)	31	23	(17)	(17)	23
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	19%	-190%	-190%	17%	14%	-135%	-135%	14%

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The following are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan - gratuity during the next year : NIL

*Scheme is managed on unfunded basis

The Expected cash flows over the next years (Valued on Undiscounted basis)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within 1 year	1	1
Between 1 and 5 years	5	4
More than 5 years	21	15
Total expected payments	27	19



33 Fair values

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

i) The management assessed that the carrying values of cash and bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables, and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values largely due to their short-term maturities.

ii) The management assessed that the carrying values of bank deposits, borrowings and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values based on cash flow discounting using parameters such as interest rates, tenure of instrument, creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project, as applicable.

iii) Also refer note 5 for investments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

These financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs as explained above. There have been no transfers between levels during the year.

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value (Level 3)	Carrying Value	Fair Value (Level 3)
Financial Assets				
<i>Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss</i>				
Investments	6	6	6	6
<i>Measured at amortised cost</i>				
Investments in Government or trust securities*	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	523	523	385	385
Cash and cash equivalents	123	123	106	106
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	449	449	316	316
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	7,736	7,736	8,753	8,753
Trade payables	120	120	101	101
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	488	488	416	416

* Represents Rs 5000/- as investment in National Saving Certificate

34 Capital management

The Company's objectives of capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the return to shareholders, issue/ buyback shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

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

- Equity includes equity share capital and all other equity components attributable to the equity holders

- Net Debt includes borrowings (non-current and current), trade payables, lease liabilities and other financial liabilities, less cash and cash equivalents and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Borrowings	7,736	8,753
Trade payables	120	101
Lease liabilities	-	-
Other financial liabilities	488	416
Less: Cash and cash equivalents & bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(123)	(106)
Net Debt (A)	8,222	9,164
Equity share capital	40	40
Instruments entirely equity in nature	3,594	3,594
Other equity	1,818	561
Equity (B)	5,452	4,195
Equity plus net debt (C = A + B)	13,674	13,359
Gearing ratio (D = A / C)	60%	69%

In order to achieve the objective of maximizing shareholders value, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Any significant breach in meeting the financial covenants would allow the bank to call borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of above mentioned interest-bearing borrowings.

There were no changes made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the current and previous years.



35 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Rs.	Rs.
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier	44	21
The amount of interest due and remaining unpaid to any supplier	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the Company along with the amount of the payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year).	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years.	-	-
	44	21

Note: The above information is furnished based on the information available with the Company.

36 Financial ratios

- a. Ratio Current ratio
Numerator Current assets
Denominator Current liabilities

Ratios/ Measures	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current assets (A)	859	628
Current liabilities (B)	2,399	2,831
Current ratio (C) = (A) / (B)	0.36	0.22
%change from previous year	61%	

Current liabilities are reduced due to the take over of loan by other bank

- b. Ratio Debt equity ratio
Numerator Total debt [represents current and non-current borrowings and lease liabilities]
Denominator Shareholders' equity [represents total equity]

Ratios/ Measures	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total debt (A)	7,736	8,753
Shareholder's equity (B)	5,452	4,195
Debt equity ratio (C) = (A) / (B)	1.42	2.09
%Change from previous year	-32%	

Debt are reduced due to the take over of loan by other bank

- c. Ratio Debt service coverage ratio
Numerator Earnings available for debt service
Denominator Debt service

Ratios/ Measures	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit/(loss) after tax (A)	1,254	151
Add: Non cash operating expenses and finance cost		
Depreciation and Amortisation expense (B)	759	907
Finance costs (C)	882	987
Earnings available for debt services (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	2,895	2,045
Finance costs (E)	882	987
Repayment of non-current borrowings (F)	8,800	2,515
Debt service (H) = (E) + (F)	9,682	3,502
Debt service coverage ratio (I) = (D) / (H)	0.30	0.58
%Change from previous year	-49%	

The ratio has changed mainly on account increase in profit for the year which is due to increased revenue from operations during the year.



- d Ratio Trade receivables turnover ratio
Numerator Revenue from operations
Denominator Average trade receivables

Ratios/ Measures	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations (A)	5,884	4,819
Closing Trade Receivables	523	385
Average Trade Receivables [(opening + closing) /2] (B)	454	329
Trade receivables turnover ratio (C) = (A) / (B)	12.96	14.66
%Change from previous year	-12%	

- e Ratio Trade payables turnover ratio
Numerator Total purchases
Denominator Average trade payables

Ratios/ Measures	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total purchases * (A)	2,826	2,366
Closing Trade Payables	120	101
Average Trade Payables [(opening + closing) /2] (B)	111	96
Trade payables turnover ratio (C) = (A) / (B)	25.57	24.64
%Change from previous year	4%	

*Total Purchase represents purchase of goods and services which is the aggregate of cost of materials consumed and other expenses

- f Ratio Net capital turnover ratio
Numerator Revenue from operations
Denominator Working capital (Current assets - Current liabilities)

Ratios/ Measures	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations (A)	5,884	4,819
Working capital (B)	(1,541)	(2,203)
Net capital turnover ratio (C) = (A)/ (B)	(3.82)	(2.19)
%Change from previous year	75%	

The ratio has changed mainly due to increase in revenue from operations in the current year.

- g Ratio Net profit ratio
Numerator Profit after tax
Denominator Revenue from operations

Ratios/ Measures	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit/(loss) after tax (A)	1,254	151
Revenue from operations (B)	5,884	4,819
Net profit (C) = (A) / (B)	0.21	0.03
%Change from previous year	580%	

The ratio has changed mainly due to increase in profit upon increase in revenue from operations in the current year.

- h Ratio Return on capital employed
Numerator Earning before interest and taxes
Denominator Capital Employed (Total equity, Total borrowings and Total lease liabilities)

Ratios/ Measures	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit/(loss) after tax (A)	1,254	151
Adjustments		
Add: Total tax expense (B)	(628)	50
Add: Finance costs (C)	882	987
Earnings before interest and tax (D) = (A) + (B) + (C)	1,508	1,188
Total equity (E)	5,452	4,195
Current and Non-current borrowings (F)	7,736	8,753
Current and Non-current lease liabilities (G)	-	-
Capital Employed (H) = (E) + (F) + (G)	13,188	12,948
Return on capital employed (I) = (D) / (H)	0.11	0.09
%Change from previous year	25%	

The ratio has changed mainly due to increase in revenue from operations in the current year and consequential increase in profit for the year.



- i

Ratio

Return on equity ratio
- Numerator

Restated loss after tax
- Denominator

Average Shareholder's Equity

Ratios/ Measures	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit/(loss) after tax (A)	1,254	151
Closing shareholder's equity (B)	5,452	4,195
Average shareholder's equity [(opening + closing) /2] (C)	4,824	4,118
Return on equity (D) = (A)/(C)	0.26	0.04
%Change from previous year	609%	

The ratio has changed mainly due to increase in profit upon increase in revenue from operations in the current year.

- j

Ratio

Inventory turnover ratio
- Numerator

Cost of goods sold
- Denominator

Average inventory

Ratios/ Measures	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cost of goods sold (A)	454	382
Closing Inventory (B)	59	47
Average inventory [(opening + closing) /2] (C)	53	41
Inventory turnover ratio (D) = (A)/(C)	8.61	9.38
%Change from previous year	-8%	

Note:Return on investment in not applicable to the Company



37 Additional regulatory information not disclosed elsewhere in the financial information

- (i) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- (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 has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediaries 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.
- (vi) No funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, 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 Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like 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.
- (viii) The Company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

38 Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged in the business of hospitality. The Board of Directors being the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes. All operating segments operating results are reviewed regularly by CODM to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. CODM believes that these are governed by same set of risks and returns hence, CODM reviews them as one component. Hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided under Ind-AS 108 – Segment information with respect to the single reportable segment, other than those already provided in the accompanying standalone financial statements. Further, the Company is domiciled in India and the Company's current and non-current assets are located in India. There is no identifiable major customer in the Company who is contributing more than 10% of revenue.

- 39 As per proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 which is applicable from April 1, 2023, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software. There are no instances of the audit trail feature being tampered with. The preservation of audit trail is as per statutory requirements for record retention effective from the financial year March 31, 2024.

As per our report of even date

For BRAHMAYYA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No : 000511S



K. Jitendra Kumar

K. Jitendra Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 201825

Place: Chennai
Date: May 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SRP Prosperita Hotel Ventures Limited
CIN No. U55101KA2012PLC099437

Vincent Verma
Vincent Verma
Director
DIN: 06362115

Ananda Natarajan
Ananda Natarajan
Chief Financial Officer

P Shivala Reddy
P Shivala Reddy
Company Secretary
Membership No. A26375

Place: Bangalore
Date: May 18, 2024

Badri Palaniappan
Badri Palaniappan
Director
DIN: 01692531

Thirumanan R
Thirumanan R
Manager

