

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited

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

We have audited the Standalone financial statements of Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance sheet as at March 31 2025, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, including the Standalone statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Standalone Cash Flow Statement and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, its standalone loss including standalone other comprehensive income, its standalone cash flows and the standalone changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

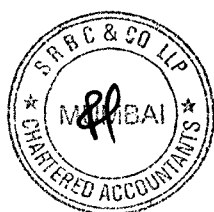
We conducted our audit of the Standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such 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.



Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the standalone financial position, standalone financial performance including standalone other comprehensive income, standalone cash flows and standalone changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone 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.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 Standalone financial statements.

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.



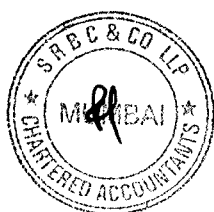
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 application of IBEAM and HRMS that we are unable to comment whether daily back-up were taken due to absence of logs beyond the cyclic period of 7 days as stated in note 54 to the standalone financial statements and for the matters stated in paragraph (i).(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including the Standalone Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Standalone Cash Flow Statement and Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, specified under section 133 of the Act;



- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (h) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025;
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone financial statements - Refer Note 43 to the Standalone financial statements;
 - 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, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures performed 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.



- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, and as explained in note 55 to the standalone financial statements, the Company, has used a Rishta and HRMS as softwares which is operated by a third-party software service provider, for maintaining its books of account. In the absence of SOC report we are unable to comment on whether audit trail feature of the said softwares was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the softwares or whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of an accounting softwares. Additionally, for the reasons stated in note 55 to the standalone financial statements, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention

Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used IBEAM as 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, if any, using privileged/ administrative access rights and direct changes to data using certain access rights, as described in note 55 to the standalone financial statements. 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 where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years

Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used HROne 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 (refer Note 55 to the standalone financial statements). Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

Poonam Tadarwal

per Poonam Tadarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 136454
UDIN: 25136454BM0JX54719
Mumbai; September 29 2025



Annexure '1' referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company")

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

- (i)(a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment
- (i)(a)(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible assets
- (i)(b) All Property, Plant and Equipment have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noted on such verification.
- (i)(c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (i)(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2025.
- (i)(e) 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)(a) Physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals during the year by management. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. There were no discrepancies of 10% or more noticed, in the aggregate for each class of inventory.
- (ii)(b) As disclosed in note 56 to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, the quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.
- (iii)(a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. The details of loan outstanding in nature of loans given in earlier years are as follows:

	Loans (in Rs)
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date	
- Subsidiaries	51,491,506
- Others	10,86,081



- (iii)(b) During the year the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and investments to, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not provided guarantees and provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.
- (iii)(c) The Company has granted loans and advances in the nature of loans during the previous year to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular.
- (iii)(d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (iii)(e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties
- (iii)(f) The Company has not granted any loan or advance in the nature of loan, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to company, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) Loans and investments in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products of the Company.



- (vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. The provisions of excise duty, custom duty are not applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, in respect of these statutory dues no undisputed amounts payable except below were outstanding, at the year-end, for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (₹)	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment
Employee State Insurance Corporation	Employee State Insurance Corporation	108,694	FY 2015-2016 to FY 2016-2017	Various	Unpaid
Value added Tax	Value added Tax	182,909	FY 2012-2013 to FY 2013-2014	Various	Unpaid
Provident Fund	Provident Fund	1,519,458	FY 2016-2017 to FY 2018-2019	Various	Unpaid
Professional Tax	Professional Tax	451,675	FY 2018-2019	Various	Various

- (vii)(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of provident fund, employees' state insurance, value added tax, sales-tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The dues outstanding in respect of service tax, profession tax and Income tax are as follows:

Statement of Disputed Dues

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹)	Amount paid under Protest (₹)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax including interest and penalty, as applicable	44,993,737	--	FY 2010-2011 to 2013-2014	Commissioner of Central GST and Central Excise
		81,146,965	--	2014-15 to June 2017	Commissioner of Central GST and Central Excise
Profession Tax Act, 1987	Profession Tax	72,125	--	FY 24-25	Professional Tax Officer Hyderabad



- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix)(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (ix)(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (ix)(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained
- (ix)(d) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (ix)(e) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- (ix)(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x)(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x)(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)(a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi)(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (xi)(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 as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.



- (xiv)(a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (xiv)(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 50 to the standalone financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 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.



S R B C & COLL P

Chartered Accountants

Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Audit report on standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

- (xx) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

Poonam Tadarwal

per Poonam Tadarwal
Partner

Membership Number: 136454
UDIN: 25136454BM0JXJ4719
Mumbai; September 29 2025



Annexure '2' referred to in paragraph under the heading of "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited ('the Company')

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 Standalone financial statements of Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone 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") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. 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 these Standalone 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 these Standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone financial statements.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone 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 controls with reference to Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone financial statements, 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 Standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

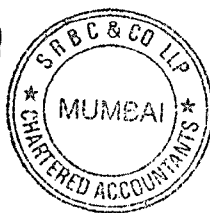
In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

Poonam Tadarwal

per Poonam Tadarwal
Partner

Membership Number: 136454
UDIN: 25136454BM0JXY4719
Mumbai; September 29 2025



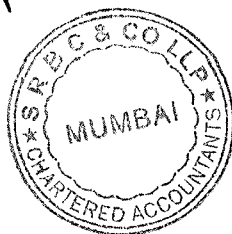
Particulars	Note No	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	12,487.57	10,841.17
Capital work in progress	4	0.96	210.02
Intangible assets	5	18.21	65.38
Right-of-use assets	6	20,433.31	20,309.92
Intangible assets under development	5A	223.77	122.43
Financial Assets			
Investments	7	1,053.21	1,328.56
Loans	9	341.93	432.80
Other financial assets	11	5,040.50	4,655.12
Income tax assets (net)	13	492.82	329.48
Deferred tax asset (net)	46	4,166.00	-
Other non-current assets	15	871.56	688.08
Total Non-Current Assets		45,129.84	38,982.96
Current assets			
Inventories	17	2,433.00	2,231.18
Financial Assets			
Investments	8	1,415.20	549.10
Trade receivables	18	635.03	593.76
Cash and cash equivalents	19	1,382.42	1,230.90
Loans	10	203.43	196.24
Other financial assets	12	2,021.85	2,196.44
Income tax assets (net)	14	-	163.65
Other current assets	16	727.13	617.15
Total Current Assets		8,818.06	7,778.42
Total assets		53,947.90	46,761.38
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	20.1	1,604.52	7.86
Instruments entirely equity in nature	20.2	-	864.96
Other Equity	21	6,412.72	4,544.97
Total Equity		8,017.24	5,417.79
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	22	8,538.61	3,201.57
Lease Liabilities	42	21,085.75	20,036.97
Other financial liabilities	24	-	4.56
Provisions	28	759.94	578.70
Contract liabilities	26.1	33.17	10.12
Total non-current liabilities		30,417.47	23,831.92
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	23	613.74	1,535.77
Lease Liabilities	42	2,841.76	3,691.55
Trade payables			
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,459.52	1,551.12
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.	27	4,840.57	4,468.07
Other financial liabilities	25	4,148.71	3,602.49
Other current liabilities	30	794.98	753.75
Provisions	29	783.47	681.12
Contract liabilities	26.2	30.44	1,227.80
Total current liabilities		15,513.19	17,511.67
Total Liabilities		45,930.66	41,343.59
Total equity and liabilities		53,947.90	46,761.38
Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No : 324982E/E300003

Poonam Tadarwal
Poonam Tadarwal
Partner
Membership No. 136454



Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 September 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Impresario
Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited

Riyaz Amlani
Riyaz Amlani
Managing Director
DIN.: 00261209

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 September 2025

Arsha Syed
Arsha Syed
Director
DIN.: 02488668

Kalyani Bhatjiwale
Kalyani Bhatjiwale
Company Secretary
Membership No.: 35720

Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Statement of Standalone Profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

Particulars	Note No	For the year ending 31 March 2025	For the year ending 31 March 2024
Revenue from operations	31	68,821.62	57,995.67
Other income	32	887.71	681.59
Total income		69,709.33	58,677.26
Expenses			
Cost of goods consumed	33	20,666.68	18,013.99
Change in inventories	34	(141.61)	(38.61)
Employee benefits expense	35	17,621.36	14,033.75
Finance costs	36	2,924.13	2,483.23
Depreciation and amortisation expense	37	9,141.44	7,323.38
Other expenses	38	20,001.24	17,660.94
Total expenses		70,213.24	59,476.68
Loss before exceptional items and before tax for the year		(503.91)	(799.42)
Exceptional items	39	(996.15)	-
Profit/ (loss) before tax for the year		(1,500.06)	(799.42)
Tax expense			
- Current tax	13 & 14	-	-
- Deferred tax charge / (credit)	46	(4,166.00)	-
-Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	13 & 14	-	1.08
Income tax expense		(4,166.00)	1.08
Profit/ (loss) after tax for the year		2,665.94	(800.50)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss account in subsequent period			
Re-measurement gains/ (loss) on defined benefit plans	40	(89.16)	(59.60)
Income tax effect	46	-	-
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year, net of tax		(89.16)	(59.60)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of tax		2,576.78	(860.10)
Earnings per equity share:			
Earnings per equity share before exceptional item (face value per share Rs. 2)	45		
Basic (in INR)		4.56	(1.00)
Diluted (in INR)		4.56	(1.00)
Earnings per equity share after exceptional item (face value per share Rs. 2)	45		
Basic (in INR)		3.32	(1.00)
Diluted (in INR)		3.32	(1.00)
Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		

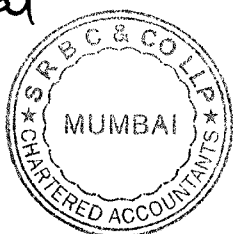
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No : 324982E/E300003

Poonam Tadarwal

Poonam Tadarwal
Partner
Membership No. 136454



Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 September 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited

Riyaz Amlani

Riyaz Amlani
Managing Director
DIN.: 00261209

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 September 2025

Arshad Syed

Arshad Syed
Director
DIN.: 02488668

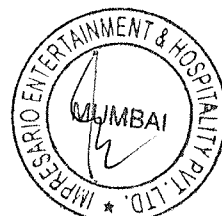
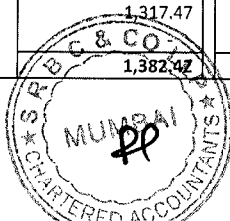
Kalyani Bhatjiwale

Kalyani Bhatjiwale
Company Secretary

Membership No.: 35720

Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Statement of Standalone Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2025
All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
A Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/ (loss) before tax	(1,500.06)	(799.42)
Adjustments for:		
Exceptional items (refer note 39)	996.15	-
Depreciation and amortisation	9,141.44	7,323.38
Gain on sales of investment	(37.11)	(145.37)
Finance costs	2,924.13	2,357.97
Share based payments (refer note 35)	22.67	43.29
Interest income	(174.65)	(168.65)
Gain on termination of lease liabilities (net)	(230.18)	(56.85)
Unwinding of interest income on security deposit	200.23	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (including breakages) (net)	2.30	48.95
Excess provisions/liabilities no longer required written back	(117.95)	(7.99)
Expected credit loss for doubtful debts including bad debt	14.23	16.03
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	11,241.20	8,611.34
Movement in working capital		
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(201.82)	(60.97)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(549.97)	(182.94)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	398.85	760.49
(Increase)/ Decrease in loans and advances	(6.83)	3.58
(Increase)/ Decrease in other assets	(123.50)	(141.63)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets	(437.48)	(1,869.48)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other financial liabilities	431.52	550.62
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	194.43	168.02
Increase / (Decrease) in contract liabilities	(1,174.31)	1,172.97
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	41.23	136.57
Cash generated from operating activities	9,813.32	9,148.57
Income tax paid (net of refund)	0.31	(299.71)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	9,813.63	8,848.86
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress, capital advances and capital creditors (net)	(5,528.97)	(7,607.21)
Purchase of intangible asset, intangible assets under development, capital advances and capital creditors (net)	(54.17)	(5.93)
Proceed from sale of Property, plant and equipment	17.12	180.05
Proceed from sale of intangible assets	0.05	5.47
Investment in subsidiaries	(226.33)	(1,295.00)
Purchase of non-current investments	-	(0.20)
Investment in mutual funds	(4,650.00)	(8,037.00)
Proceeds from sale of investment	3,821.01	12,279.46
Proceeds from repayment of loan given to other companies	12.00	12.00
Proceeds from repayment of loan given to subsidiaries	80.00	448.71
Realisation/ (investment) in bank deposits	45.33	(66.40)
Interest received from bank deposits	152.05	92.36
Interest received from inter corporate deposit	2.24	85.56
Loan to subsidiaries	-	(3.00)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(6,329.67)	(3,911.13)
C Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment for principal component of lease liabilities	(4,513.52)	(3,474.01)
Payment for interest component of lease liabilities	(1,981.17)	(1,904.32)
Proceeding from borrowings	9,840.57	3,016.64
Repayment of borrowings	(5,425.56)	(2,439.72)
Interest paid	(969.86)	(476.10)
Net cash used in from financing activities (C)	(3,049.54)	(5,277.51)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	434.42	(339.78)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	948.00	1,287.78
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,382.42	948.00
Cash and cash equivalents comprises		
Cash on hand (refer note no. 19)	64.95	69.64
Balance with banks (refer note no. 19)		
- on current accounts	1,317.47	1,161.26
Less : Bank overdraft (refer note no. 23)		(282.90)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,382.42	948.00



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Statement of Standalone Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2025
All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at 1 April 2024	Net cash inflow/ (outflow)	For the year ended March 31, 2025			As at 31 March 2025
Long term borrowings	3,201.57	5,337.04	New Leases	Rent paid	Interest on lease liabilities	8,538.61
Short term borrowings	1,535.77	(922.03)	-	-	-	613.74
Long term lease liabilities	20,036.97	-	2,186.33	(6,494.69)	1,981.17	21,085.75
Short term lease liabilities	3,691.55	-	3,691.55	-	-	2,841.76
Total Liabilities from financing activities	28,465.86	4,415.01	5,877.88	(6,494.69)	1,981.17	33,079.86

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at 1 April 2023	Net cash inflow/ (outflow)	For the year ended March 31, 2024			As at 31 March 2024
Long term borrowings	2,387.21	531.47	New Leases	Rent paid	Interest on lease liabilities	3,201.57
Short term borrowings	1,490.32	45.45	-	-	-	1,535.77
Long term lease liabilities	16,334.39	-	5,528.64	(5,378.34)	1,904.32	20,036.97
Short term lease liabilities	2,925.71	-	2,925.71	-	-	3,691.55
Total Liabilities from financing activities	23,137.63	576.92	8,454.35	(5,378.34)	1,904.32	28,465.86

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set at in Indian Accounting Standard 7 (Ind AS 7) "Statement of Cash Flows"

Summary of material accounting policies

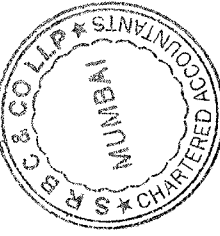
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No : 324982E/E3000003



Poonam Todarwal

Poonam Todarwal

Partner

Membership No. 136454

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 September 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited

[Signature]

Riyaz Amlani

Managing Director

DIN.: 00261209

[Signature]

Arshad Syed

Director

DIN.: 02488668

[Signature]

Kalyani Bhatijwale

Company Secretary

Membership No.: 35720

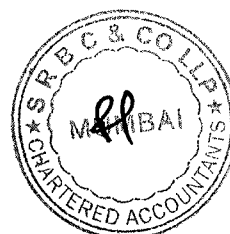
Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Statement of Standalone changes in Equity as at 31 March 2025
All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Equity Share Capital (Refer note 20.1)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Equity shares of INR 2 each issued, subscribed and fully paid as at 31 March 2025		
Balance at the beginning of the year	7.86	7.86
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	7.86	7.86
Shares issued during the year	1,596.66	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,604.52	7.86

B. Instruments entirely equity in nature

Particulars	Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (Refer note 20.2)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
0.01% Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR Nil each issued, subscribed and fully paid as at 31 March 2025 (INR 68,000 as at 31 March 2024)		
Balance at the beginning of the period year	864.96	864.96
Changes in Compulsory convertible preference shares due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	864.96	864.96
Conversion during the year	(864.96)	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	864.96



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Statement of Standalone changes in Equity as at 31 March 2025
All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

C. Other Equity

Particulars	Other Equity (Note 21)				Total other equity
	Securities Premium	Employee Stock Options Reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance at 1 April 2024	23,663.29	872.10	0.64	(19,991.06)	4,544.97
Issue of bonus shares	(731.70)	-	-	-	(731.70)
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-	2,665.94	2,665.94
Employee stock option cost (Refer note 35)	-	22.67	-	-	22.67
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) - Remeasurement of net defined benefit plan	-	-	-	(89.16)	(89.16)
Balance at 31 March 2025	22,931.59	894.77	0.64	(17,414.28)	6,412.72

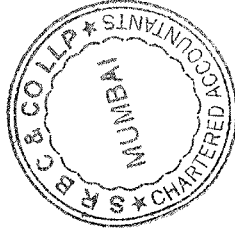
Particulars	Other Equity (Note 21)				Total other equity
	Securities Premium	Employee Stock Options Reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance at 1 April 2023	23,663.29	828.81	0.64	(19,130.96)	5,361.78
Changes in other equity due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	23,663.29	828.81	0.64	(19,130.96)	5,361.78
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(800.50)	(800.50)
Employee stock option cost (Refer note 35)	-	43.29	-	-	43.29
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) - Remeasurement of net defined benefit plan	-	-	-	(59.60)	(59.60)
Balance at 31 March 2024	23,663.29	872.10	0.64	(19,991.06)	4,544.97

Summary of material accounting policies (Note 2.2)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No : 324982E/E300003



Poonam Todarwal
Partner
Memberships No. 136454

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited

Riyaz Amlani
Managing Director
DIN.: 00261209

Arshad Syed
Director
DIN.: 02488668

Place: Mumbai

Kalyani Bhatjiwale
Company Secretary

Date: 29 September 2025

Date: 29 September 2025

Membership No.: 35720

1 Corporate information

Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated as a private limited company in India. The register and corporate office of the Company is situated at 1st Floor, American Express Bakery House, 66A, Clare Road, Byculla (West), Mumbai-400008.

The main business activity of the Company is to carry on the business of running and managing restaurants and setting up franchisees under the brands Mocha, Smoke House Deli, Social, Banng, Bandra Born, etc. The Company was incorporated on 9 March 2001 (CIN :U92120MH2001PTC131164).

The standalone financial statements have been approved by the Board in their meeting held on 29 September 2025.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The standalone financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the standalone financial statements.

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

The standalone financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, which is its functional currency and all values are rounded to the Rupees Lakhs except when otherwise indicated.

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

- Certain financial assets measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
- Share based payments

The Company has prepared the standalone financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.2 Summary of Material accounting policies

a Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
 - Held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other assets are classified as non-current

A liability is current when:

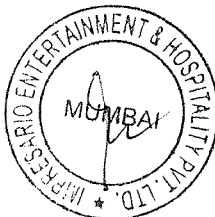
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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



b. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
 - In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
- The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as investment in mutual fund measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement.

At each reporting date, management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

c. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, capital work-in-progress and depreciation / amortisation

Property, plant and equipment with capital work-in-progress

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, 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 recognised 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 recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Asset	Useful Life
Computers	3 years
Plant and equipment (excluding crockery & cutlery)	10 years
Plant and equipment (crockery & cutlery)	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	8 years
Office equipment	5 years
Vehicles	8 years

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Act or the year of lease, whichever is lower.

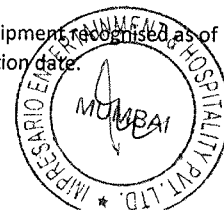
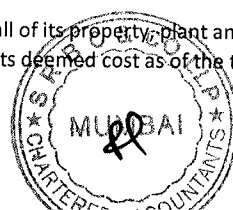
The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The Company reviews the estimated residual values and expected useful lives of assets at least annually.

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

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of 1 April, 2022 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.



Intangible assets with intangible under development

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. An intangible asset is recognized, where it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and where its cost can be reliably measured. The Company capitalises software costs where it is reasonably estimated that the software has an enduring useful life.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. There are no intangible assets assessed with indefinite useful life.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight line basis over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis as follows:

Intangible assets:	Economic life (Years)
Computer software	6
Website cost	10

Gains or losses arising from the 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of 1 April, 2022 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

d Impairment of non-financial assets

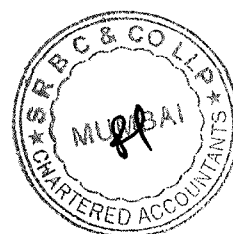
The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash - generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company of assets. When 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 fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators. The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

e Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as provident fund, employees' state insurance and labour welfare fund are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. Company's provident fund contribution is made to a government administered fund and charged as an expense to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further obligations beyond the monthly contributions.



Defined Benefit Plan

Gratuity

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income / (loss) in the year in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the standalone statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Leave encashment

Accumulated leaves, which are expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, are treated as short term employee benefit. The Company treats the entire leave as current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. It is measured on the basis of an actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary on the projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year.

f Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of the company receive remuneration in the form of share based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

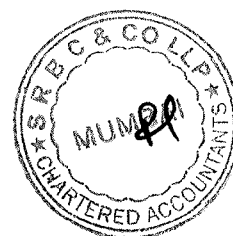
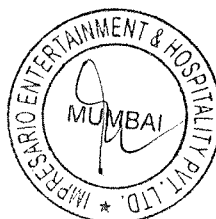
The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. Further details are given in Note 41.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in Employee Stock Option Reserve in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit and loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

g. Exceptional item

Exceptional items are those items that management considers, by virtue of their size or incidence (including but not limited to impairment charges and acquisition and restructuring related costs), should be disclosed separately to ensure that the financial information allows an understanding of the underlying performance of the business in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods. Such items are material by nature or amount to the year's results and require separate disclosure in accordance with Ind AS.



h. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (h) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- > Debt instruments at amortised cost
- > Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- > Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- > Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

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

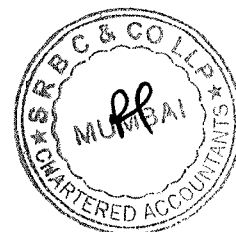
Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.



Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the 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 Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) 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.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost; and
- Financial assets measured at Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

For trade receivables, other receivables and other financial assets, the Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance.

Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The Company measures all financial liabilities at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate ('EIR') method except for financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

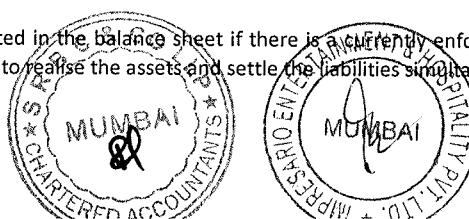
Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in Other comprehensive income / (loss). These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to 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 or loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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



i. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customer

Revenues from contracts with customers are recognised when the performance obligations towards customer ie when control has been transferred at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured at the transaction price (net of variable consideration) received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and net of taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

No element of financing is deemed present as majority of sales are on cash basis and credit sales are made with normal credit period consistent with market practice.

Goods Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of goods

The Company recognises revenue from the sale of food and other goods through Company's own outlets and are recognised when the items are delivered to or carried out by customers. Revenue is measured at the transaction price of the consideration received or receivable. Amount disclosed as revenue are net of customer returns, trade allowance, rebate, goods and services tax and valued added tax. Gift vouchers sale are recognised when the vouchers are redeemed and the goods are sold to the customers.

Sale of products – customer loyalty programme (deferred revenue)

The Company has a loyalty points programme, which allows customers to accumulate points that can be redeemed for free products. The loyalty points give rise to a separate performance obligation as they provide a material right to the customer.

A portion of the transaction price is allocated to the loyalty points awarded to customers based on relative stand-alone selling price and recognised as a contract liability until the points are redeemed. Revenue is recognised upon redemption of products by the customer.

When estimating the stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points, the Company considers the likelihood that the customer will redeem the points. The Company updates its estimates of the points that will be redeemed on a annual basis and any adjustments to the contract liability balance are charged against revenue.

Income from sub-franchisee operations

Sub-Franchisee income includes onetime initial fees and royalty income on sales. One time initial fees are non-refundable and are recognised over the term of contract. Royalty income is recognised on accrual basis based on the terms of the agreement over a period of time.

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate ("EIR"), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Revenue from displays, business promotional activity and sponsorships

Revenue from displays, business promotional activity, sponsorships and others are recognised over the period for which the products or the sponsor's advertisements are promoted/displayed or over the year of the contract entered with the business partners, as applicable and is net of cess, value added tax ('VAT'), goods and services tax (GST) and other taxes, if any.

Income from services

Income from manpower services is recognised when the services are rendered in terms of franchise agreement.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

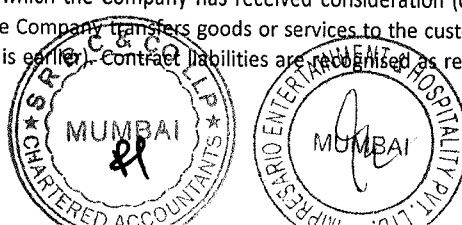
Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (n) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

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



j. Foreign currency transactions

The Company's standalone financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's functional currency using spot rates at the date; the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit or loss as expense or income in the year in which they occur or arise.

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

k. Lease

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, deferred lease components of security deposits and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Right-of-Use leasehold outlets and leasehold equipments are amortised over a period of lease term.

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

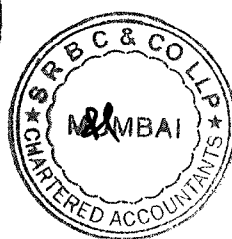
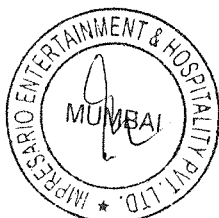
In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

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

For arrangements entered into prior to April 1, 2022, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contains lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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



Company as a lessor

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

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

Finance lease

The Company enters into a master lease agreement with landlord and sublease for effectively the entire lease term to a subsidiary by entering into a sublease agreement. The rentals are paid directly to the landlord by the Company. Under the Previous GAAP, lessee classified a lease as an operating or a finance lease based on whether or not the lease transferred substantially all risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset. Operating lease were expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Pursuant to application of Ind AS 116, for all leases other than those for which the Company has opted for short-term or low value exemption, the Company has recorded a right-of-use assets as on date of transition i.e. 31 March 2023 and lease liabilities. Use of hindsight in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. The Company has measured the right-of-use asset at the date of transition equal to lease liability i.e. measured at present value of the remaining lease payments using the incremental borrowing rate.

Ind AS 116 requires Company to:

- > derecognise the right-of-use asset under the head lease which it transfers to the franchisee,
- > recognise the net investment in the sublease as an asset,
- > recognise the difference between the right-of-use asset and the net investment as a gain or loss, and
- > continue to recognise the lease liability, i.e., the lease payments owed to the head lessor, for the head lease.

Over the sublease term, the intermediate lessor recognises the interest income from the sublease and the interest expense for the head lease.

I. Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

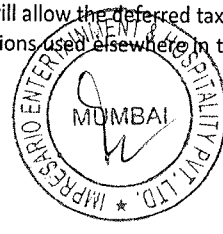
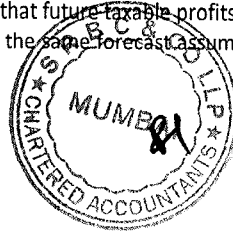
Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- ▶ When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- ▶ In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- ▶ When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- ▶ In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Company relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the standalone financial statements and in other management reports.



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

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

m. Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost (determined on first in first out basis) or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Method of valuation

Cost of inventories are determined by using weighted average method and comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

n. Earnings per share ('EPS')

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

o. Provisions and contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

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

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence will be confirmed by the 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.

A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable. An entity shall not recognize a contingent asset unless the recovery is virtually certain.

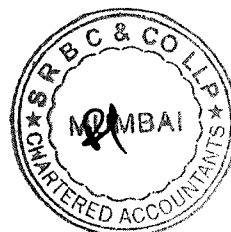
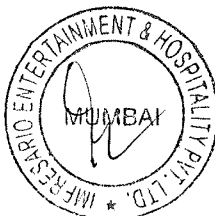
p. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the standalone 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.

q. Segment Reporting

The Company operates in the service segment and working primarily in the field of food, running and managing restaurants and other related services. Further, all activities are carried out within India. As such, there are no separate reportable segments, as per the provisions of Indian Accounting Standard 108 on "Operating Segments".



2.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future period.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements, are mentioned below:

a. Useful lives of Property, Plant and equipment

Useful life and residual value are determined by the management based on a technical evaluation considering nature of asset, past experience, estimated usage of the asset, vendor's advice, period of underlying lease term etc and same is reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. Management reviews the useful economic lives at least once a year and any changes could affect the depreciation rates prospectively and hence the asset carrying values.

The Company also reviews its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, for possible impairment if there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. In assessing the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for impairment, factors leading to significant reduction in profits, the Company's business plans and changes in regulatory/ economic environment are taken into consideration.

b. Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 40.

c. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model.

The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

d. Taxes

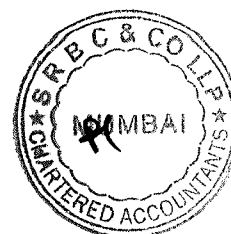
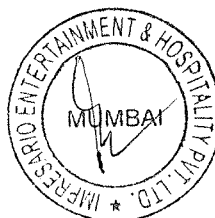
Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further details about Deferred tax assets are given in note 46.

e. Lease

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

f. Share based payments

The Company initially measures the cost of equity settled transaction with employees using Black Scholes model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transaction requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. The estimates also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. For equity settled share based payment transaction, the liability needs to be re-measured at the end of each reporting period upto the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This requires a re-assessment of the estimates used at end of each reporting period. The assumption and models used for estimating the fair value for share based-payment transaction are disclosed in note no. 41.



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited

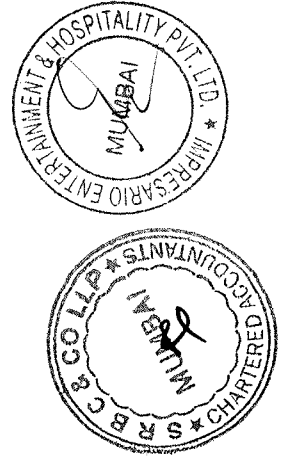
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Gross Block							
Cost as at 1 April 2023	3,414.21	1,264.59	918.03	1,134.25	216.89	134.83	7,082.80
Additions	4,075.23	1,571.36	645.68	1,100.28	69.86	192.88	7,655.29
Disposals	(578.24)	(185.25)	(109.74)	(279.66)	(22.68)	(27.85)	(1,203.42)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	6,911.20	2,650.70	1,453.97	1,954.87	264.07	299.86	13,534.67
Additions	3,033.35	1,157.72	553.63	753.12	48.73	145.11	5,691.66
Disposals	(468.99)	(209.41)	(183.20)	(147.72)	(18.53)	(15.23)	(1,043.08)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	9,475.56	3,599.01	1,824.40	2,560.27	294.27	429.74	18,183.25
Accumulated Depreciation							
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1 April 2023	323.29	120.33	143.54	323.04	55.22	37.37	1,002.79
Depreciation charge for the year (Refer note 37)	974.80	633.46	325.09	558.39	52.98	120.42	2,665.14
Disposals	(470.06)	(126.13)	(99.48)	(245.55)	(7.73)	(25.48)	(974.43)
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31 March 2024	828.03	627.66	369.15	635.88	100.47	132.31	2,693.50
Depreciation charge during the year (Refer note 37)	1,742.19	957.91	409.26	718.64	57.97	139.87	4,025.84
Disposals	(468.80)	(203.20)	(179.33)	(146.07)	(12.14)	(14.12)	(1,023.66)
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31 March 2025	2,101.42	1,382.37	599.08	1,208.45	146.30	258.06	5,695.68
Net book value as at 31 March 2024	6,083.17	2,023.04	1,084.82	1,318.99	163.60	167.55	10,841.17
Net book value as at 31 March 2025	7,374.14	2,216.64	1,225.32	1,351.82	147.97	171.68	12,487.57

For details of transaction with related parties, refer note 44.



4 Capital work in Progress (CWIP)

Capital work in Progress comprise of various capital expenditure incurred for setting up outlets to be completed in near future.

Particulars	Amounts
Cost as at 1 April 2023	344.12
Additions during the year	7,521.19
Less: Capitalisations during the year	(7,655.29)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024	210.02
Additions during the year	5,482.60
Less: Capitalisations during the year	(5,691.66)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2025	0.96

Capital work in Progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	0.96	-	-	-	0.96
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.96	-	-	-	0.96

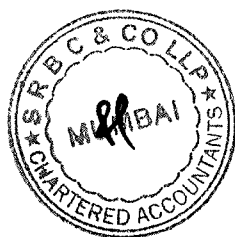
As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	210.02	-	-	-	210.02
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	210.02	-	-	-	210.02

All the upcoming projects of the Company are within the timelines as estimated during the original plan and the actual cost of projects are within the total cost as estimated by the Management of the Company as on 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

5 Intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Website Cost	Total
Gross Block			
Cost as at 1 April 2023	117.24	2.12	119.36
Additions	5.93	-	5.93
Disposals	(12.93)	-	(12.93)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	110.24	2.12	112.36
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	(1.58)	-	(1.58)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	108.66	2.12	110.78
Accumulated Amortisation			
Accumulated Amortisation as at 1 April 2023	35.82	1.07	36.89
Amortisation charge during the year (Refer note 37)	16.88	0.67	17.55
Disposals	(7.46)	-	(7.46)
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2024	45.24	1.74	46.98
Amortisation charge during the year (Refer note 37)	46.84	0.38	47.22
Disposals	(1.63)	-	(1.63)
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2025	90.45	2.12	92.57
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	65.00	0.38	65.38
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	18.21	-	18.21



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

5A Intangible assets under development

Intangible assets under development comprise of new software to be put to use in near future.

Particulars	Amounts
Cost as at 1 April 2023	15.57
Additions during the year	112.79
Less: Capitalisations during the year	(5.93)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024	122.43
Additions during the year	101.34
Less: Capitalisations during the year	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2025	223.77

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	101.34	106.86	15.57	-	223.77
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	101.34	106.86	15.57	-	223.77

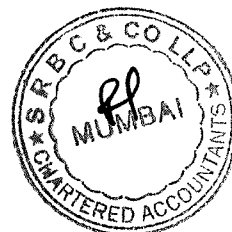
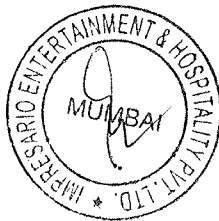
As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	106.86	15.57	-	-	122.43
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	106.86	15.57	-	-	122.43

All the upcoming projects of the Company are within the timelines as estimated during the original plan and the actual cost of projects are within the total cost as estimated by the Management of the Company as on 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

6 Right of Use Asset

Particulars	Amount
Gross block	
Cost as at 1 April 2023	20,583.16
Additions	8,790.22
Disposals	(530.98)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	28,842.40
Additions	6,126.96
Disposals	(1,675.44)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	33,293.92
Accumulated Depreciation	
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1 April 2023	3,967.7
Depreciation charge for the year (Refer note 37)	4,640.70
Disposals	(75.93)
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31 March 2024	8,532.48
Depreciation charge during the year (Refer note 37)	5,068.38
Disposals	(740.25)
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31 March 2025	12,860.61
Net book value as at 31 March 2024	20,309.92
Net book value as at 31 March 2025	20,433.31



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

7 Investments (Non-current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Investments at cost (Unquoted)		
Investment in Equity instruments of subsidiaries		
23,649 (31 March 2024: 23,649) fully paid equity shares of Dam Good Restaurants Private Limited, of Rs. 10 each	14.56	14.56
50,000 (31 March 2024: 50,000) fully paid equity shares of Holesome Foods Private Limited, of Rs. 10 each	5.00	5.00
2,000 (31 March 2024: 2,000) fully paid equity shares of Epiphany Hospitality Private Limited, of Rs. 100 each	2.00	2.00
10,410 (31 March 2024: 10,410) fully paid equity shares of Aelius Entertainment & Hospitality LLP, of Rs. 10 each	1.04	1.04
51,000 (31 March 2024: 51,000) fully paid equity shares of Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP, of Rs. 10 each	5.10	5.10
51,000 (31 March 2024: 51,000) fully paid equity shares of Social Indore LLP, of Rs. 10 each	5.10	5.10
10,000 (31 March 2024: 10,000) fully paid equity shares of Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited, of Rs. 10 each	1.00	1.00
98,43,649 (31 March 2024: 2,99,000) fully paid equity shares of Beachbum Restaurants LLP, of Rs. 10 each *	984.36	299.00
9,96,000 (31 March 2024: 9,96,000) fully paid equity shares of Trios Hospitality LLP, of Rs. 10 each	996.00	996.00
100 (31 March 2024: Nil) equity shares of Impresario Restaurant Management LLC -Dubai	23.65	-
Investment in Others		
28 (31 March 2024: 28) equity shares of Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank Limited, of Rs. 25 each	0.01	0.01
Investment in preference shares of a subsidiary		
12,50,000 (31 March 2024: 12,50,000) 0.01% Cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares of Dam Good Restaurants Private Limited, of Rs. 10 each	2.73	2.73
Investment in Others		
6 year National savings certificates	2.02	2.02
Provision for diminution of investments in equity shares of Holesome Foods Private Limited and Beachbum Restaurants LLP (Refer Note 39)	(989.36)	(5.00)
Total	1,053.21	1,328.56

* The Company has converted its balance due from subsidiary to investment during the year.

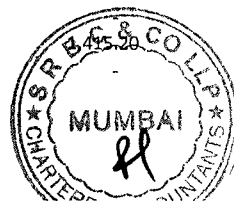
Investments measured at cost (gross)	2,042.57	1,333.56
Investments measured at FVTOCI	-	-
Investments measured at FVTPL	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	(989.36)	(5.00)
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments (net)	1,053.21	1,328.56

For details of transaction with related parties, refer note 44.

8 Investments (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Investments at fair value through profit and loss		
148,061.161 Units (31 March 2024: Nil) units of Aditya Birla Sun Life Floating Rate Fund	504.26	-
40,713.195 Units (31 March 2024: Nil) units of ICICI Money Market Plan - Growth	151.56	-
11,274.834 Units (31 March 2024: 15,124.371) units of ICICI Overnight Fund Growth	154.29	194.26
173,768.896 Units (31 March 2024: 102,698.070) units of ICICI Money Market Plan - Direct Growth	605.09	354.84
Total	1,415.20	549.10

Investment measured at cost	-	-
Investments measured at FVTOCI	-	-
Investments measured at FVTPL	1,415.20	549.10
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-	549.10
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments (net)	-	-



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

9 Loans (Non-current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Loans (Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Loan to related parties (Refer Note 44 & note 10)	341.93	432.80
Total	341.93	432.80

10 Loans (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Loans (Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Loan to related parties (Refer Note 44 and note 9)	185.34	184.98
Loans receivables which are credit impaired (Refer Note 44)	19.51	19.51
Less: Expected credit loss	(19.51)	(19.51)
Loans and advances to employees	18.09	11.26
Total	203.43	196.24

Loans are non-derivative financial assets which generate a fixed or variable interest income for the Company and are measured at amortised cost. The carrying value may be affected by changes in the credit risk of the counterparties.

Additional Information Disclosure Pursuant to Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 as per MCA notification dated March 24, 2021

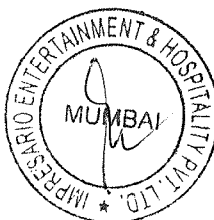
Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% of total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Loan to Promoters	12.35	2%
Loan to Subsidiaries (net of provision)	514.92	94%
Total	527.27	96%

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% of total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Loan to Promoters	22.86	4%
Loan to Subsidiaries (net of provision)	594.92	95%
Total	617.78	99%

Disclosure required under Section 186 (4) of The Companies Act 2013

Included in loans and advance are certain intercorporate deposits the particulars of which are disclosed below as required by Sec 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013

Name of the loanee	Rate of interest	Due date	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited	8%	31 March 2028	514.92	594.92



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

11 Other financial Assets (Non-current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity*	1,647.75	1,693.08
Security deposit (considered good)	3,297.84	2,914.03
Interest accrued on inter-corporate deposits (refer note 44)	94.91	48.01
Total	5,040.50	4,655.12

* pledged with banks and government authorities

12 Other financial assets (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Interest receivable on:		
On fixed deposits	7.33	33.87
Security deposit (considered good)	59.82	79.34
Other receivable **	1,947.60	2,076.12
Other receivable from related parties (Refer note 44)	7.10	7.11
Total	2,021.85	2,196.44

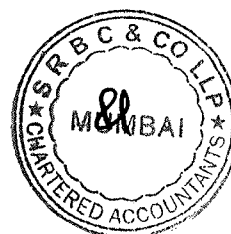
** Receivables from other customers includes gross amount receivable from subsidiaries, amounting to Rs. 519.64 lakhs (31 March 2024 Rs. 761.63 lakhs) (Refer note 44).

13 Non-current Income tax assets (Net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Advance tax (net of provisions of Rs. Nil lakhs)	492.82	329.48
Total	492.82	329.48

14 Current Income tax assets (Net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Advance tax (net of provisions of Rs. Nil lakhs)	-	163.65
Total	-	163.65



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

15 Other non-current assets

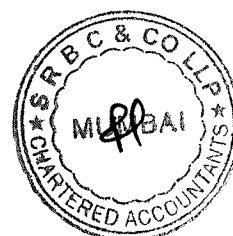
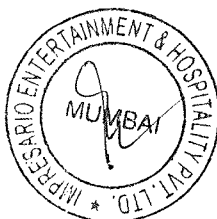
Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Capital Advances	785.10	615.14
Balance with government authorities	78.72	65.77
Prepaid Expenses	7.74	7.17
Total	871.56	688.08

16 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Prepaid expenses	580.57	482.72
Advance to suppliers	130.46	124.52
Balance with government authorities	16.10	9.91
Total	727.13	617.15

17 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(Lower of cost or net realisable value)		
Food, liquor and beverage	2,249.53	2,109.04
Less: Provision for inventory	(4.85)	(5.97)
	2,244.68	2,103.07
Packing and consumable	188.32	128.11
Total	2,433.00	2,231.18



18 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	635.03	593.76
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	53.65	37.70
Less: Allowance for credit impaired (refer note 39)	(53.65)	(37.70)
Total	635.03	593.76

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2025		Outstanding for following periods from the date of transaction					Total
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	631.75	3.28	-	-	-	635.03	
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	11.79	15.01	-	26.85	53.65	
Total	631.75	15.07	15.01	-	26.85	688.68	

As at 31 March 2024		Outstanding for following periods from the date of transaction					Total
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	590.53	3.23	-	-	-	593.76	
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	4.54	2.73	30.43	37.70	
Total	590.53	3.23	4.54	2.73	30.43	631.46	

Trade receivable includes amounts due from related parties (Refer Note 44)

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days

The company has not provided as per expected credit loss model as the company has no bad debt history during last 5 years. Further, the Company is working on cash and carry model.

There are no unbilled receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

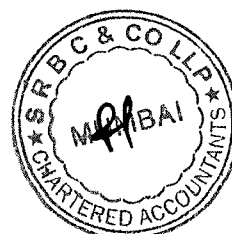
There are no disputed trade receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in ageing schedule.

19 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balances with Banks:		
- on current account	1,317.47	1,161.26
Cash on hand	64.95	69.64
Total	1,382.42	1,230.90

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

Balances with Banks:		
- on current account	1,317.47	1,161.26
Cash on hand	64.95	69.64
Less: Bank overdraft (Refer note 23)	-	(282.90)
	1,382.42	948.00



20.1 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
a) Authorised Share capital		
Nil (31 March 2024 : 500,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	-	50.00
100,000,000 (31 March 2024 : Nil) equity shares of Rs. 2 each	2,000.00	-
b) Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
80,226,135 (31 March 2024 : Nil) equity shares of Rs. 2 each, fully paid-up	1,604.52	-
Nil (31 March 2024 : 78,555) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up	-	7.86
	1,604.52	7.86

c) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year (In numbers):

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	78,555	78,555
Issued during the year before stock split	-	-
Balance before conversion compulsorily convertible preference shares, bonus & stock split	78,555	78,555
Conversion of 1,272 compulsorily convertible preference shares (refer note 21.2)	1,272	-
Issue of bonus (refer note g below)	1,59,65,400	-
Balance before stock split	1,60,45,227	78,555
Restated Balance after stock split (refer note h below)	8,02,26,135	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	8,02,26,135	78,555

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 2 per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid.

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

d) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	% holding	No. of Shares (Face Value of Rs.2)	% holding	No. of Shares (Face Value of Rs.10)
Equity shares				
India Resurgence Fund - Scheme 2	58.41%	4,68,61,140	57.78%	45,392
Riyaz Amlani	13.70%	1,09,88,670	13.88%	10,904
Kiran Arshad Chaudhry	10.13%	81,30,450	10.57%	8,307

e) Promoters share holding

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		% Change During the year
	% holding	No. of Shares (Face Value of Rs.2)	% holding	No. of Shares (Face Value of Rs.10)	
Equity shares					
Riyaz Amlani	13.70%	1,09,88,670	13.88%	10,904	(0.18%)
Arshad Syed	4.54%	36,45,135	4.59%	3,607	(0.05%)
Kiran Arshad Chaudhry	10.13%	81,30,450	10.57%	8,307	(0.44%)
Mahvash Syed	0.20%	1,59,795	0.20%	156	0.00%
Total	28.57%	2,29,24,050	29.25%	22,974.00	(0.67%)

f) Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue under the Share based payment plan of the Company, please refer note 41

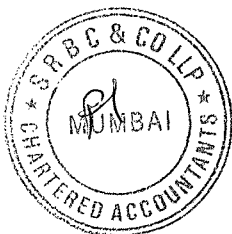
g) Bonus share issued

Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, share issued for consideration other than cash or any shares are bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Equity shares allotted as fully paid bonus shares by capitalization of security premium	731.70	-

During the year, Company has issued bonus shares in the ratio of 1:200

h) The Shareholders of the Company, had approved the sub-division of one equity share of the face value of Rs.10 each into five equity shares of face value of Rs. 2 each. The record date for the said sub-division was 13 May 2024.



20.2 Instruments entirely equity in nature

Compulsorily convertible preference shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Authorised Share capital		
Nil (31 March 2024 : 733) 0.01% Unclassified preference shares of Rs. 100,000 each	-	733.00
Nil (31 March 2024 : 1,275) 0.01% compulsorily convertible preference shares of Rs. 68,000 each	-	867.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
Nil (31 March 2024 : 1,272)) 0.01% compulsorily convertible preference shares of Rs. 68,000 each, fully paid-up	-	864.96
Total	-	864.96

Terms/ rights attached to preference shares

The preference shares existing as at 31 March 2024 are fully paid up, non-cumulative, compulsory and fully convertible (CCPSs) and shall be fully and compulsorily convertible into 1,272 equity shares, at such time as may be decided by the preference shareholder.

The CCPSs shall rank senior to the equity shares currently existing or established hereafter, with respect to (a) dividend distributions and (b) repayment of capital upon a liquidation event. In any event where shareholder voting is required, the preference shareholders shall have the same voting rights as an equity shareholders.

The reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding and the amount of share capital at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

0.01% Compulsorily convertible preference shares of Rs. 68,000 each, fully paid-up:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,272	864.96	1,272	864.96
Add : converted into equity	(1,272)	(864.96)	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	1,272	864.96

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

Out of preference shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:

Name of Holding Company	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	% held	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares
India Resurgence Fund - Scheme 2				
0.01% Compulsorily convertible preference shares of Rs.68,000 each	0.00%	-	65.57%	834

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

0.01% Compulsorily convertible preference shares of Rs. 68,000 each, fully paid-up held by:

Name of Shareholder	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	% held	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares
India Resurgence Fund - Scheme 2	0.00%	-	65.57%	834
Riyaz Amlani	0.00%	-	18.55%	236

Details of shares held by promoters

Promoter name	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	% Change During the year	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Preference shares of INR 68,000 each fully paid					
Riyaz Amlani	-	0.00%	(100.00%)	236	18.55%
Arshad Syed	-	0.00%	(100.00%)	20	1.57%
Kiran Arshad Chaudhry	-	0.00%	(100.00%)	7	0.55%
Mahvash Syed	-	0.00%	(100.00%)	3	0.24%
Total	-	0.00%	(100.00%)	266	20.91%



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
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21 Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(i) Other reserves		
Capital redemption reserve		
Opening balance	0.64	0.64
Closing balance	0.64	0.64
Securities premium		
Opening balance	23,663.29	23,663.29
Less: Issue of bonus share	(731.70)	-
Closing balance	22,931.59	23,663.29
Employee stock option reserve		
Opening balance	872.10	828.81
Add: Share-based payments expense (Refer note 35)	22.67	43.29
Closing balance	894.77	872.10
(ii) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(19,991.06)	(19,130.96)
Add: Profit/ (loss) for the year	2,665.94	(800.50)
Add/(less): Other comprehensive income / (loss) - Re-measurement gains/ (loss) on defined benefit plans	(89.16)	(59.60)
Closing balance	(17,414.28)	(19,991.06)
Total	6,412.72	4,544.97

Nature and purpose of reserves

Capital redemption reserve

Capital redemption reserve is created for redemption of debentures and preference shares.

Securities premium account-

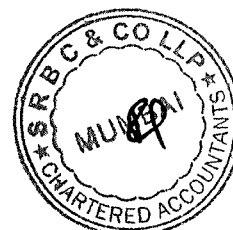
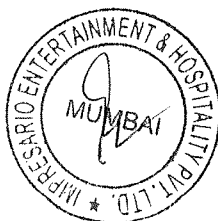
Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Employee stock option Reserve-

The fair value of the equity-settled share based payment transactions is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss with corresponding credit to Employee Stock Options Outstanding Account. The share options outstanding is used to recognised the grant date fair value options issued to employees under Impresario Employee Stock Option Scheme.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profit / (loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders and transfer from employee stock option reserve due to lapse of vesting options. 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.



22 Borrowings (Non-current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Secured		
Term loan from banks (Refer note i)	4,399.86	2,776.50
Vehicle Loans- From financial Institution (Refer note ii)	80.54	70.13
Non-convertible debentures (Refer note iii) and (Refer note 44)	3,981.96	-
Unsecured		
Intercompany deposits- Related parties(Refer Note v)	76.25	354.94
Total	8,538.61	3,201.57

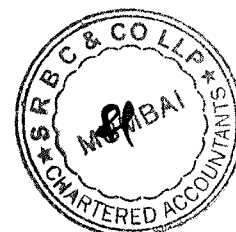
Nature of security and terms of repayment of borrowings

i) Term loan from banks consists of borrowings as detailed below

Lender	Sanctioned Amount	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	Disbursement date	Interest rate per annum	Terms of interest	Tenure in months	Maturity Date	Principal repayment commencement	Interest repayment	Security
ICICI Bank Limited	10,000.00	4,872.82	-	Jan 2025	9.65%	3 Months MCLR + 1% currently	60	January 2030	November 2025	Equal monthly installment	Security on Moveable Fixed Assets, Current Assets & Fixed Deposit of Rs. 1500 lakhs
HDFC Bank Limited	2,000.00	-	882.69	Mar 2019	8.30%	1Yr MCLR + 1.05% currently 8.75%	92	Oct 2026	Nov 2019	Equal monthly installment	Security: First and exclusive charge on Credit Card receivables, Stock and book debts and fixed deposits of Rs. 1,300 lakhs + accrued
HDFC Bank Limited	390.00	-	-	Jan 2021	8.25%	1Yr MCLR + 1% currently 7.25%	50	Feb 2025	March 2022	Equal monthly installment	Extension of existing security of Term Loan of Rs 2,000 lakhs
HDFC Bank Limited	390.00	-	306.00	Jun 2021	8.20%	1Yr MCLR + 1% currently 7.20%	60	May 2026	June 2023	Equal monthly installment	Extension of existing security of Term Loan of Rs 2,000 lakhs
HDFC Bank Limited	1,800.00	-	1,699.05	Jul 2023	9.17%	-	48	July 2027	February 2024	Equal monthly installment	Credit Card receivables, Stock and book debts, Movable Fixed Asset and fixed
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	2,000.00	-	925.74	Jan 2023	9.50%	Repo Rate + 3%	60	October 2029	November 2024	Equal monthly installment	First Pari-Passu Charge on Existing and Future Current Assets and Moveable Fixed Assets of the Borrower along with HDFC Bank Ltd. and fixed deposits
Total	16,580.00	4,872.82	3,813.48								
Less: Fair valuation of borrowing		(50.65)	(63.01)								
Less: shown under short term borrowings		(422.31)	(973.97)								
Total long term borrowings		4,399.86	2,776.50								

ii) Vehicle loan from financial institutions are as detailed below

Lender	Sanctioned	As at March 31,	As at March 31,	Disbursement	Interest rate per annum	Tenure in	Maturity Date	Principal repayment	Interest repayment	Security
BMW India Finance Pvt Ltd	45.00	42.82	-	Oct 2024	10.00%	48	Sep 2027	Oct 2024	Equal monthly installment	Motor car
HDFC Bank Limited	9.09	-	2.28	Jan 2022	8.35%	35	Nov 2024	Feb 2022	Equal monthly installment	Motor car
HDFC Bank Limited	13.50	-	8.24	Dec 2021	8.63%	61	Dec 2026	Jan 2022	Equal monthly installment	Motor car
HDFC Bank Limited	21.00	12.22	16.18	Oct 2022	7.90%	61	Nov 2026	Dec 2022	Equal monthly installment	Motor car
HDFC Bank Limited	20.00	11.31	15.10	Oct 2022	7.90%	60	Oct 2026	Nov 2022	Equal monthly installment	Motor car
HDFC Bank Limited	56.90	41.14	53.88	Dec 2023	8.50%	48	Dec 2026	Jan 2024	Equal monthly installment	Motor car
Total	165.49	107.49	95.68							
Less: shown under short term borrowings		(26.95)	(25.55)							
Total long term borrowings		80.54	70.13							



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iii) Non Convertible Debenture consists of:

Lender	Sanctioned Amount	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	Disbursement date	Coupon Rate	Tenure in months	Maturity Date	Principal repayment commencement	Interest repayment	Security
Grand Anicut fund 4	3,200.00	3,200.00	-	Oct 2024	15.00%	49	Oct 2028	Jan 2027	26 months moratorium and thereafter Equal quarterly	Pledge of 8,475,266 equity shares of the Company held by the Identified Promoters
Grand Anicut LVF 1	800.00	800.00	-	Oct 2024	15.00%	49	Oct 2028	Jan 2027	26 months moratorium and thereafter Equal quarterly	
Total	4,000.00	4,000.00	-							
Add: Fair valuation of borrowing		(18.04)	-							
Less: shown under short term borrowings		-	-							
Total long term borrowings		3,981.96	-							

iv) Overdraft from banks consists of:

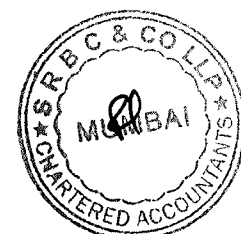
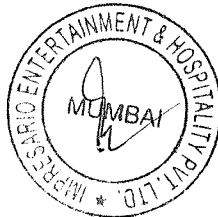
Lender	Sanctioned Amount	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	Disbursement date	Interest rate per annum	Terms of interest	Interest repayment	Security
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	500.00	-	282.90	Jan 2024	9.50%	Repo Rate +3%	Equal monthly installment	First Pari-Passu Charge on Existing and Future Current Assets and Moveable Fixed Assets of the Borrower along with HDFC Bank Ltd. and fixed deposits of Rs 520 lakhs
ICICI Bank Limited	400.00	-	-	Jan 2025	9.65%	3 Months MCLR + 1% currently 8.65%	Equal monthly installment	Security on Moveable Fixed Assets, Current Assets & Fixed Deposit of Rs.1500 lakhs
Total	900.00	-	282.90					
Less: shown under short term borrowings		-	(282.90)					
Total long term borrowings		-	-					

v) Inter Corporate Loans and Loan from Others consists of:

Lender	Sanctioned Amount	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	Disbursement date	Interest rate per annum	Tenure in months	Maturity Date	Principal repayment commencement	Interest repayment	Security
DLF Home Developers Ltd	330.00	-	284.84	Jul 2021	8.50%	61	June 2026	July 2023	Equal monthly installment	Escrow of collections of Social Saket Avenue Mall
Gentle realtors Private Limited	150.00	97.98	-	Jul 2024	14.00%	24	June 2026	Jul 2024	Equal monthly installment	Unsecured loan
Gentle realtors Private Limited	125.00	-	50.99	Jan 2023	14.00%	24	Dec 2024	Jan 2023	Equal monthly installment	Unsecured loan
T.S. Realtech Private Limited	250.00	149.02	226.13	Nov 2023	11.09%	36	Oct 2024	Dec 2023	Equal monthly installment	Unsecured loan
Total	855.00	247.00	561.96							
Add(Less): Fair valuation of borrowing		(6.27)	46.33							
Less: shown under short term borrowings		(164.48)	(253.35)							
Total long term borrowings		76.25	354.94							

23 Borrowings (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Secured		
Term loans from banks (Refer note (i) above)	422.31	973.97
Vehicle Loans from Financial Institution (Refer note (ii) above)	26.95	25.55
Overdraft from banks (Refer note (iv) above)	-	282.90
Unsecured		
Loans from others (Refer note (v) above)	164.48	253.35
Total	613.74	1,535.77



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited

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All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

24 Other financial liabilities (Non-current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Security deposits	-	4.56
Total	-	4.56

25 Other financial liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Security deposits	6.14	-
Employee dues payable (*)	3,369.96	2,764.86
Capital creditors	770.40	633.36
Excess profit share from Limited Liability Partnership payable (Refer note 44)	-	175.16
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2.21	29.11
Total	4,148.71	3,602.49

Employee dues payable includes amount payable from other related parties, amounting to Rs. 11.15 lakhs (31 March 2024 : Rs. 21.63 lakhs).

26.1 Contract liabilities (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Advance from Customers	33.17	10.12
Total	33.17	10.12

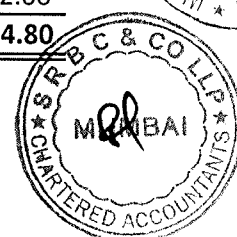
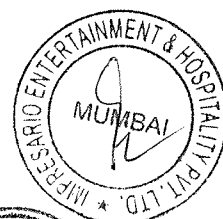
26.2 Contract liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Advance from Customers	15.44	1,123.00
Customer loyalty points (Refer note below)	15.00	104.80
Total	30.44	1,227.80

Movement in Customer loyalty points

Particulars	Amount
As at 1 April 2023	104.80
Utilisation during the year (net)	(89.80)
As at 31 March 2025	15.00

Particulars	Amount
As at 31 March 2023	32.80
Additions during the year (net)	72.00
As at 31 March 2024	104.80



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27 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Trade payables		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,459.52	1,551.12
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.	4,840.57	4,468.07
Total	6,300.09	6,019.19
Trade payables - others	6,211.07	5,859.00
Trade payables - related parties (Refer note 44)	89.02	160.19
Total	6,300.09	6,019.19

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2025	Outstanding for following periods from the date of transaction				
Particulars	< 1year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed dues from Micro enterprises and Small enterprises	1,419.89	34.07	4.31	1.25	1,459.52
(ii) Undisputed dues from Others	4,638.89	110.84	45.84	45.00	4,840.57
Total	6,058.78	144.91	50.15	46.25	6,300.09

As at 31 March 2024	Outstanding for following periods from the date of transaction				
Particulars	< 1year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed dues from Micro enterprises and Small enterprises	1,528.60	12.17	8.44	1.91	1,551.12
(ii) Undisputed dues from Others	4,320.34	60.12	41.34	46.27	4,468.07
Total	5,848.94	72.29	49.78	48.18	6,019.19

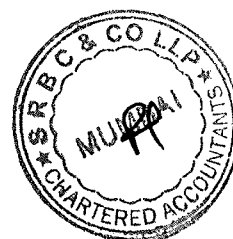
There are no disputed dues payable, hence the same is not disclosed in ageing schedule.

There are no Unbilled trade payable, hence the same is not disclosed in ageing schedule.

Due to micro and small suppliers

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Principal amount and the interest thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year-end	1,459.52	1,551.12
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under Section 16 of MSMED Act, 2006 on the above amount, unpaid	138.62	131.11
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year;	50.66	71.11
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of dis-allowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	138.62	131.11

The information regarding MSMED has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.



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28 Provisions (Non-current)

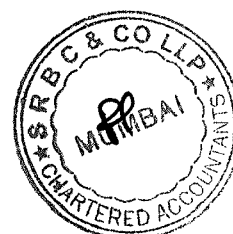
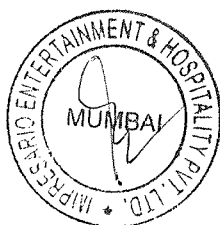
Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Provision for retirement benefits		
- Gratuity (Refer note 40)	759.94	578.70
Total	759.94	578.70

29 Provisions (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Provision for retirement benefits		
- Gratuity (Refer note 40)	275.95	261.44
- Compensated absences	507.52	419.68
Total	783.47	681.12

30 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Statutory dues payable	794.98	753.75
Total	794.98	753.75



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All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

31 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Sale of products		
Sale of food, liquor and beverages (Refer note 44)	64,762.99	53,481.18
Other operating income		
Business promotional activity	1,360.48	2,527.21
Franchisee fees (Refer note 44)	620.73	591.03
Manpower charges recovered (Refer note 44)	454.76	427.89
Income from venue rental, photo shoot and other (Refer note 44)	494.86	251.23
Display income	427.05	142.30
Management and corporate support fees (Refer note 44)	87.56	133.44
Scrap sales	23.47	15.78
Brand association fees	11.27	12.87
Excess provisions/liabilities no longer required written back	117.95	7.99
Others	460.50	404.75
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	68,821.62	57,995.67

Timing of revenue recognition	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Revenue recognised at a point in time	68,810.35	57,982.80
Revenue recognised over a period of time	11.27	12.87
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	68,821.62	57,995.67

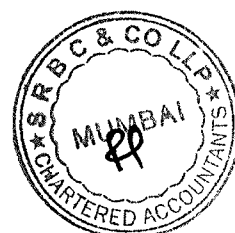
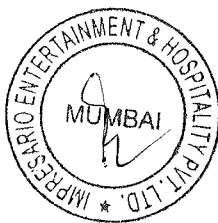
No single external customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue for year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

For details of Trade receivables, please refer note 18.

For details of Contract liabilities, please refer note 26.

32 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Interest income on		
Bank deposits	125.51	103.15
Inter corporate Loans (Refer note 44)	49.14	65.50
Income tax Refund	11.45	-
Unwinding of interest income on security deposit	200.23	178.90
Gain on sale of current investments	37.11	145.37
Profit from Limited Liability Partnership (net) (Refer note 44)	234.09	131.82
Gain on termination of lease liabilities (net)	230.18	56.85
Total	887.71	681.59



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

33 Cost of goods consumed

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Purchase of goods consumed (Refer note 44)	20,666.68	18,013.99
Total	20,666.68	18,013.99

34 Change in inventories

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Inventories as at the beginning of the year	2,103.07	2,064.46
Less: inventory at the end of the year	2,244.68	2,103.07
Total	(141.61)	(38.61)

35 Employee benefits expense

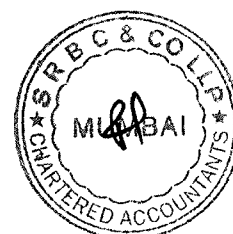
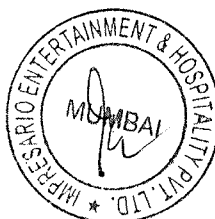
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus (Refer note 44)	13,322.91	10,433.85
Contribution to provident and other fund (refer note 40)	930.86	789.58
Employee stock option expense (Refer note 41)	22.67	43.29
Gratuity (Refer note 40)	205.44	166.47
Staff welfare expenses	3,139.48	2,600.56
Total	17,621.36	14,033.75

36 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Interest expenses on:		
Lease liabilities (Refer note 42)	1,981.17	1,904.32
Term loans from banks	425.07	250.13
Debentures (Refer note 44)	221.33	57.48
Inter corporate Loans (Refer note 44)	50.57	49.53
Vehicle Loan	8.87	6.00
Overdraft	6.15	2.58
Security Deposit	4.58	4.07
Bank charges	52.10	43.51
Delayed payment of statutory dues	2.64	6.56
Micro and small enterprises (Refer note 27)	50.66	71.11
Others	120.99	87.94
Total	2,924.13	2,483.23

37 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	4,025.84	2,665.13
Amortization on Intangible assets (Refer note 5)	47.22	17.55
Depreciation on Right of use assets (Refer note 6)	5,068.38	4,640.70
Total	9,141.44	7,323.38



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

38 Other expenses

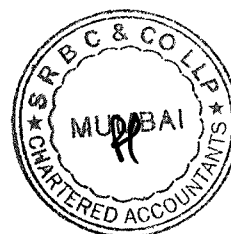
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Rent (Refer note 42 and 44)	3,051.81	2,689.89
Power and fuel	2,977.05	2,478.73
Business promotion	1,887.25	2,244.01
Office expenses (Refer note 44)	1,748.32	1,415.98
Commission and brokerage	1,762.09	1,247.64
Consumables	1,110.37	1,039.58
Advertising and sale promotion	1,285.42	1,033.28
Legal and professional Charges	791.45	856.85
Travelling and conveyance	1,079.87	845.10
Rates and taxes	878.44	771.10
Housekeeping expenses	816.52	607.72
Hire charges	472.85	530.95
Security charges	553.82	511.41
Repairs and maintenance	561.62	411.87
Credit card collection expenses	330.73	307.19
Printing and stationery	279.51	247.64
Freight outwards	163.07	169.25
Communication expenses	160.83	120.31
Breakages	2.30	46.25
Payment to auditors (Refer note below)	43.07	35.69
Expected credit loss for doubtful debts including bad debt	14.23	16.03
Miscellaneous expenses	30.62	31.77
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	2.70
Total	20,001.24	17,660.94

Payment to Auditors	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
As auditor		
- Statutory audit	33.00	28.50
- Certification services	3.50	1.20
- Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.55
- Taxes	6.57	5.44
Total	43.07	35.69

39 Exceptional items

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Provision for diminution in value of investment and trade receivable [refer note (i) below]	996.15	-
Total	996.15	-

- i) Considering the performance of one of the Company's subsidiary Beachbum Restaurants LLP, the Company has assessed the recoverability of such investments and amount recoverable from the subsidiary. Accordingly in the current year, Company has provided impairment for its investment and trade receivable in Beachbum Restaurants LLP of Rs.984.36 and 11.79 respectively which has been disclosed as an exceptional items.



40 Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

a) Defined contribution plans

The company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident fund and Employee State Insurance, which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to Provident fund and Employee State Insurance for the year is as follow:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Employer's contribution to provident fund	758.50	641.13
Employer's contribution to ESIC	161.69	139.65
Employer's contribution to labour welfare fund	3.86	2.43
Employer's contribution to National Pension scheme	6.81	6.37
Total	930.86	789.58

b) Defined benefit plans

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (Gratuity Act). The gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to receive one-half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit. The obligation under the scheme is funded.

i. General description

a. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Defined Benefit Obligation at beginning of the year	858.24	714.10
Interest cost	60.89	51.16
Current service cost	145.83	117.25
Actuarial gain on obligations due to change in financial assumption	-	-
Actuarial gain on obligations due to change in experience	84.35	53.76
Benefit paid directly by the employer	(109.04)	(80.55)
Transfer In / (Out)	7.45	2.52
Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	1,047.72	858.24

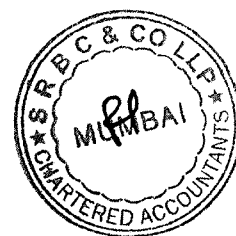
b. Fair value of Plan Assets

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Plan Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Fair value of Plan Assets at beginning of the year	18.10	27.20
Interest Income	1.28	1.95
Contributions made		75.34
Benefits paid	(83.41)	(80.55)
Return on Plan Assets	(4.81)	(5.84)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	(68.84)	18.10

c. Net Defined Benefit Obligation and Plan Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Present value of benefit obligation at the end of the year	1,047.72	858.24
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	68.84	(18.10)
Net Defined Benefit Obligation	1,116.56	840.14



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements

All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

d. Expenses Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Current service cost	145.83	117.25
Past Service cost	-	-
Interest Cost (net of income)	59.61	49.22
Total	205.44	166.47

e. Expenses recognised in Other comprehensive income / (loss)

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
Actuarial gain / (loss) on obligations due to change in experience/ financial assumptions	(84.35)	(53.76)
Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(4.81)	(5.84)
Total	(89.16)	(59.60)

f. Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Discount Rate (per annum)	6.50%	7.10%
Expected rate of return on Plan Assets (per annum)	6.50%	7.10%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality Rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
Rate of employee turnover (in %)		
Upto 30 years	50% Outlet & 25% HO	50% Outlet & 25% HO
31-44 years	38% Outlet & 25% HO	38% Outlet & 25% HO
Above 44 years	25% Outlet & 25% HO	25% Outlet & 25% HO

The estimate of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market.

g. Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Projected benefit obligation on current assumptions		
Delta effect of +1% change in the rate of discounting	1,011.88	831.91
Delta effect of -1% change in the rate of discounting	1,086.06	886.21
Delta effect of +1% change in the rate of salary increase	1,080.24	881.06
Delta effect of -1% change in the rate of salary increase	1,016.30	836.03
Delta effect of +50% change in the rate of employee turnover	983.97	825.30
Delta effect of -50% change in the rate of employee turnover	1,162.80	920.59

h. Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	287.74	279.50
Between 2 and 5 years	677.55	553.29
Between 5 and 10 years	276.05	202.32
Beyond 10 years	116.75	71.33

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 3 years (31 March 2024: 3 years).

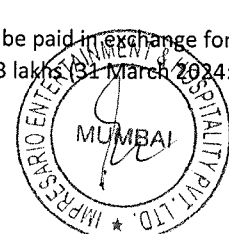
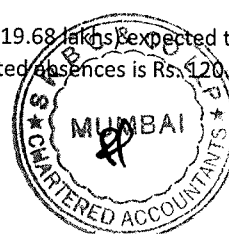
i. Category of planned assets

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
Insurer managed assets	100%	100%

c) Other long term benefit plans

Compensated absences

The compensated absences for employee benefits of Rs. 507.52 lakhs (31 March 2024: Rs. 419.68 lakhs) expected to be paid in exchange for the service recognised till 31 March 2025. The charge/ (gain) for the year towards compensated absences is Rs. 120.93 lakhs (31 March 2024: Rs. 105.58 Lakhs).



41 Share-based payments

The Company instituted an Employee Stock Option Scheme 2017, Employee Stock Option Scheme 2020 and Employee Stock Option Scheme 2025 ("ESOP") for which details are mentioned below:

Particulars		Vesting period from the grant date	Vesting percentage
ESOP Plan 2017		On 1st anniversary from the date of Grant	75% of option granted
		On 2nd anniversary from the date of Grant	15% of option granted
		On 3rd anniversary from the date of Grant	10% of option granted
ESOP Plan 2020		1st October 2021	25% of option granted
		1st October 2022	25% of option granted
		1st October 2023	25% of option granted
		1st October 2024	25% of option granted
ESOP Plan 2025	Grant 1	1st March 2026	80.00% of option granted
		1st March 2027	12.50% of option granted
		1st March 2028	7.50% of option granted
	Grant 2	1st March 2026	30% of option granted
		1st March 2027	30% of option granted
		1st March 2028	20% of option granted
		1st March 2029	20% of option granted

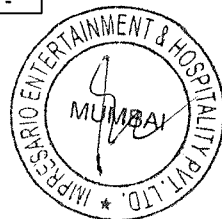
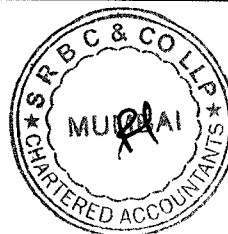
The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using Black Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. There are no cash settlement alternatives except in case of happening of an IPO event (which is a contingent event). The company does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these share options. Therefore, share options are classified as equity settled.

The details of activity under the Schemes are summarized below:

Particulars	ESOP Plan 2017*			
	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of options	Average exercise price per option (INR)	No. of options	Average exercise price per option (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,18,585	2.00	317	10.00
Add : Bonus (1:200)	-	-	63,400	10.00
Shares split (Face value Rs 2)	3,18,585	2.00	3,18,585	2.00
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,18,585	2.00	3,18,585	2.00
Exercisable at the end of the year	3,18,585	2.00	3,18,585	2.00

Particulars	ESOP Plan 2020			
	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of options	Average exercise price per option (INR)	No. of options	Average exercise price per option (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	19,18,545	2.00	2,152	10.00
Add : Bonus (1:200)	-	-	4,30,400	10.00
Shares split (Face value Rs 2)	19,18,545	2.00	21,62,760	2.00
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	(76,380)	2.00	(2,44,215)	2.00
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	18,42,165	2.00	19,18,545	2.00
Exercisable at the end of the year	18,42,165	2.00	19,18,545	2.00

Particulars	ESOP Plan 2025			
	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of options	Average exercise price per option (INR)	No. of options	Average exercise price per option (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Granted during the year	6,68,128	2.00	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	6,68,128	2.00	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	6,68,128	2.00	-	-



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All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

The fair value of the options granted for ESOP Scheme 2020 was estimated on the date of grant using Black Scholes model with the following assumptions :

Particulars	As on the grant date			
	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
Dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Expected volatility	49.3%	48.0%	46.5%	46.1%
Risk-free interest rate	5.8%	6.0%	6.2%	6.3%
Exercise price	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Expected life of option granted in years	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Share price	46.70	46.70	46.70	46.70

The fair value of the options granted for ESOP Scheme 2025 was estimated on the date of grant using Black Scholes model with the following assumptions :

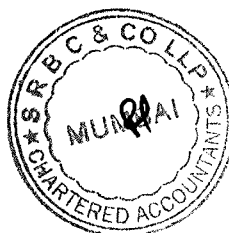
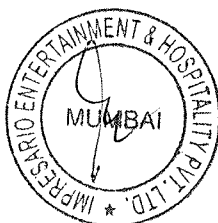
Particulars	As on the grant date			
	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
Dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Expected volatility	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Risk-free interest rate	6.73%	6.73%	6.73%	6.73%
Exercise price	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Expected life of option granted in years	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Share price	91.67	91.67	91.67	91.67

*Ind AS 102 Share-based Payment has not been applied to equity instruments in share-based payment transactions that were vested before 31 March 2023.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	22.67	43.29
Expense arising from cash-settled share-based payment transactions	-	-
Adjustments on account of subsequent measurement of ESOP liability	-	-
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	22.67	43.29

There were no cancellations or modifications to the awards in year ending 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
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All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

42 Lease liability

Brief description of the leasing arrangement

The Company has lease contracts for various premises (outlets, stores, staff rooms and warehouses) used in its operations. The lease assets have lease terms between 2 and 12 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. For certain outlets, the rent is payable in accordance with lease agreement at higher of minimum guarantee amount or revenue share percentage. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments.

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

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Opening balance	23,728.52	19,260.10
Additions during the year	5,877.88	8,454.35
Interest on lease liabilities (Refer note 36)	1,981.17	1,904.32
Fixed lease payments made	(6,494.69)	(5,378.34)
Disposal during the year	(1,165.37)	(511.91)
Total	23,927.51	23,728.52

Current and Non-current bifurcation

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current Lease liabilities	2,841.76	3,691.55
Non-Current Lease liabilities	21,085.75	20,036.97
Total	23,927.51	23,728.52

Income and expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ending 31 March 2025	For the year ending 31 March 2024
Gain on termination of lease liability (net) (Refer note 32)	(230.18)	(56.85)
Depreciation on right of use assets (Refer note 37)	5,068.38	4,640.70
Interest expenses on Lease liabilities (Refer note 36)	1,981.17	1,904.32
Expense relating to short-term lease and Variable lease payments (included in other expenses) (Refer note 38)	3,051.81	2,689.89
Total	9,871.18	9,178.06

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

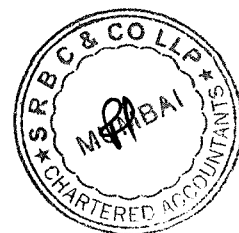
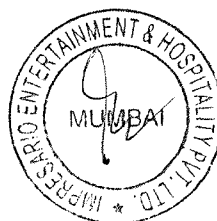
Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Not later than 1 year	2,841.76	3,691.55
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	16,719.55	17,105.21
Later than 5 years	4,366.20	2,931.76
Total	23,927.51	23,728.52

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.65% for FY 2025, 9.14% for FY 2024, with maturity between 2024-2037

Total cash outflows for leases of Rs. 6,494.69 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: Rs. 5,378.34 lakhs)

Impact on Financial ratios: Interest on lease liabilities is included in finance cost and lease liabilities is included in borrowings.

Consequently, financial ratios like debt equity ratio, interest coverage ratio, debt service coverage ratio, etc have been significantly impacted.

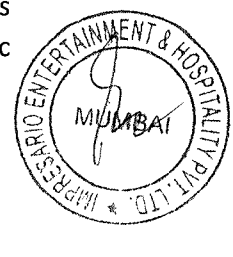
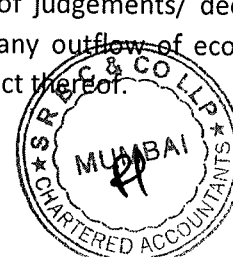


Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025****All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified****43 Commitments and Contingent liabilities**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Contingent liabilities		
Claims not acknowledged as debt		
Professional tax	0.72	-
Service tax (Refer Note 1)	1,303.83	1,303.83
Income tax matters	-	43.63
Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for	120.31	843.56
Total	1,424.86	2,191.02

Notes:

- 1 With effect from 1 June 2007, taxable services pertaining to renting of immovable property was inserted in the Finance Act, 1994, as amended, through sub-clause (zzzz) in clause (105) of Section 65. Retailers Association of India ('RAI') of which the Company is a member, filed a petition to challenge the constitutional validity of this provision in the Bombay High Court. However, this petition was dismissed by upholding the constitutional validity of the said provision of the Finance Act, 1994, as amended. However, the Bombay High Court granted a stay to RAI to seek recourse in appeal to this judgment until 30 September 2011. The RAI have filed a Special Leave Petition ("SLP") in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 20 September 2011, against the order passed by Bombay High Court and the matter is hence sub-judice until the judgment is passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the matter of service tax on rent. While the SLP is pending disposal, in the event of an adverse decision from the Hon'ble Supreme Court, there will be cash outflows of the amount aggregating Rs.42.42 lakhs (31 March 2024 : Rs. 42.42 lakhs). However, based on the legal opinion obtained by the Company, management is confident that this matter will be concluded in its favour.
- 2 M/s Isherdas Sahni & Bros (landlord) has filed a suit against Company before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi for Rs. 203.40 lakhs for Possession/ Ejectment, Permanent Injunction, Recovery of arrears of rent and common area maintenance charges, damages, mesne profit alongwith pre-litigation and pendente lite and future interest. Company had terminated the Lease Deed on 02.06.2020 on the ground of Force Majeure and had taken a stand that no rental is payable due to Force Majeure. Received Final order on 12th March 2024, where Company got relief from Court. The Company has recovered Rs. 70 lakhs from the lessor and there is no further dues as at 31st March 2025.
- 3 It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings. The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities other than stated therein above. Future cash outflows in respect of the above are determinable only on receipt of judgements/ decisions pending with various forums/ authorities. The Company does not expect any outflow of economic resources in respect of the above and therefore no provision is made in respect thereof.

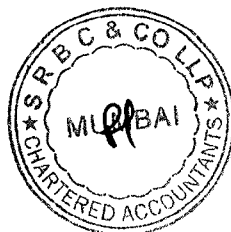


Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025****All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified****44 Related Party Disclosures****Name of Related party and Related Party relationships****Related party where control exists**

India Resurgence Fund - Scheme 2

Subsidiaries and Key Managerial Personnel

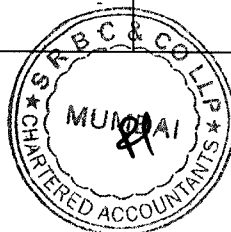
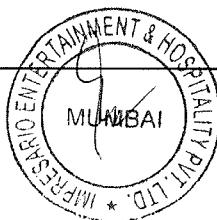
Sr No	Name of the Related Party	Nature of Relationship
1	Dam Good Restaurants Private Limited	Subsidiary
2	Epiphany Hospitality Private Limited	Subsidiary
3	Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited	Subsidiary
4	Trios Hospitality LLP (w.e.f. 1 October 2023)	Subsidiary
5	Holesome Foods Private Limited	Subsidiary
6	Aelius Entertainment & Hospitality LLP	Subsidiary
7	Social Indore LLP	Subsidiary
8	Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	Subsidiary
9	Beachbum Restaurants LLP (w.e.f. 1 November 2023)	Subsidiary
10	Impresario Restaurant Management L.L.C (Company incorporated w.e.f. 30 January 2024 and investment made on 20 February 2025)	Subsidiary
11	Impresario ESOP Trust	Company having significant influence over the Entities
12	IEHPL-Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme	Company having significant influence over the Entities
13	Rizwan Amlani, brother of Riyaz Amlani	Relatives of key managerial personnel
14	Mahvash Syed, wife of Arshad Syed	Relatives of key managerial personnel
15	Kiran Chaudhary, wife of Riyaz Amlani	Relatives of key managerial personnel
16	Berrys Hotel Private Limited	Entities in which key managerial personnel are interested / relatives of key managerial personnel erstwhile director of the Company are interested
17	Roasted Today Coffee Project LLP	Entities in which key managerial personnel are interested / relatives of key managerial personnel erstwhile director of the Company are interested
18	Golden Spoon (Lucknowee)	Entities in which key managerial personnel are interested / relatives of key managerial personnel erstwhile director of the Company are interested
19	India Resurgence Asset Management Business Private Limited	Holding Company having significant influence over the Entities
Key Managerial Personnel		
1	Riyaz Amlani	Managing Director
2	Arshad Syed	Director
3	Nidhi Nair (till 1 June 2024)	Company secretary
4	Kalyani Bhatjiwale (w.e.f. 3 June 2024)	Company secretary



44 Related party transactions (Continued)

B Details of transactions with related parties referred above, in ordinary course of business.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Receipt of franchisee fees		
Epiphany Hospitality Private Limited	28.28	26.66
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	11.40	12.54
Dam Good Restaurants Private Limited	18.74	32.93
Receipt of management and corporate support fees		
Epiphany Hospitality Private Limited	87.56	103.63
Manpower charges recovered		
Dam Good Restaurants Private Limited	-	12.68
Aelius Entertainment & Hospitality LLP	11.34	11.52
Social Indore LLP	4.25	2.52
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	15.70	15.42
Beachbum Restaurants LLP	-	0.76
Sale of food, liquor and beverages		
Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited	0.51	2.04
Epiphany Hospitality Private Limited	11.30	8.53
Aelius Entertainment & Hospitality LLP	1.44	1.82
Trios Hospitality LLP	0.49	0.45
Beachbum Restaurants LLP	0.20	7.63
Social Indore LLP	1.01	0.08
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	1.33	1.18
Berrys Hotel Private Limited	4.89	16.51
Roasted Today Coffee Project LLP	2.63	5.86
Slump sale transaction		
Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited (refer note 53)	-	232.72
Loan given repaid		
Epiphany Hospitality Private Limited	-	322.29
Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited	80.00	100.00
Riyaz Amlani	12.00	12.00
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	-	20.00
Loans given		
Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited	-	3.00
Trade mark expense		
Golden Spoon (Lucknowee)	42.82	33.99
Profit/(loss) share from Limited Liability Partnership		
Aelius Entertainment & Hospitality LLP	99.10	107.10
Social Indore LLP	148.76	-
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	(13.77)	24.72
Gratuity Liability transferred from Subsidiaries		
Epiphany Hospitality Private Limited	2.13	2.54
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	1.25	0.01
Aelius Entertainment & Hospitality LLP	1.66	3.13
Social Indore LLP	2.20	0.09
Beachbum Restaurants LLP	0.19	-
Leave Encashment Liability transferred from Subsidiaries		
Epiphany Hospitality Private Limited	0.60	0.98
Aelius Entertainment & Hospitality LLP	0.20	0.86
Social Indore LLP	0.81	0.02
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	0.65	-
Beachbum Restaurants LLP	0.23	-
Gratuity Liability transferred to Subsidiaries		
Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited	-	2.07
Trios Hospitality LLP	-	0.25
Beachbum Restaurants LLP	-	0.94



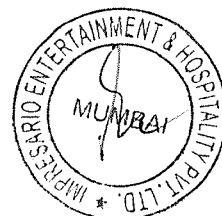
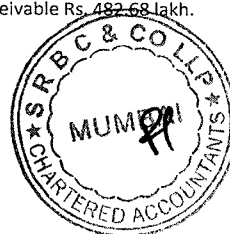
44 Related party transactions (Continued)

B Details of transactions with related parties (Continued)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Interest Income on fair valuation		
Riyaz Amlani	1.50	2.33
Interest income on inter-corporate loans		
Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited	47.38	53.34
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	-	0.13
Epiphany Hospitality Private Limited	-	11.86
Leave Encashment Liability transferred to Subsidiaries		
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	-	0.03
Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited	-	2.65
Trios Hospitality LLP	-	0.17
Beachbum Restaurants LLP	-	0.44
Reimbursement of expenses recovered		
Epiphany Hospitality Private Limited	-	1.08
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	3.76	2.54
Social Indore LLP	4.81	4.30
Aelius Entertainment & Hospitality LLP	5.85	6.23
Beachbum Restaurants LLP	0.59	14.62
Trios Hospitality LLP	-	0.46
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		
Golden Spoon (Lucknowee)	-	39.70
Roasted Today Coffee Project LLP	0.26	-
Sale of property, plant and equipment		
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	-	9.53
Epiphany Hospitality Private Limited	0.16	9.04
Social Indore LLP	0.16	1.59
Aelius Entertainment & Hospitality LLP	0.72	9.21
Trios Hospitality LLP	0.85	12.39
Reimbursement of expenses paid		
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	36.78	31.10
Social Indore LLP	33.72	71.65
Aelius Entertainment & Hospitality LLP	49.75	62.98
Beachbum Restaurants LLP	-	89.54
Trios Hospitality LLP	-	5.25
Investment in Equity share		
Impresario Restaurant Management LLC -Dubai	23.65	-
Beachbum Restaurants LLP**	685.36	299.00
Trios Hospitality LLP	-	996.00
Purchase of goods		
Roasted Today Coffee Project LLP	49.59	49.29
Berrys Hotel Private Limited	0.31	1.05
Trios Hospitality LLP	0.26	-
Remuneration to key management personnel*		
Riyaz Amlani	110.72	102.21
Arshad Syed	58.93	62.25
Nidhi Nair	-	13.37
Kalyani Bhatjiwale	11.07	-
Salary expense		
Kiran Chaudhry	147.59	132.70
Rizwaan Amlani	-	1.47
Mahvash Syed	32.28	32.28

* The remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole.

** Investment made in Beachbum Restaurant LLP through cash Rs. 202.68 lakh and conversion of Trade receivable Rs. 482.68 lakh.



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

C Balances as at the year end

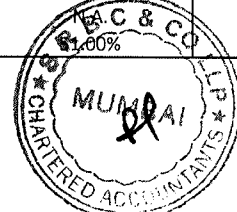
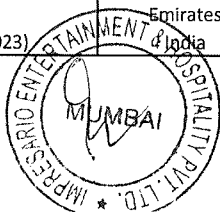
Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Loans given		
Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited	514.92	594.92
Riyaz Amlani	11.46	22.86
Holesome Foods Private Limited (against this provision done of Rs. 19.51 lakhs as at 31 March 2025)	19.51	19.51
Excess profit / (loss) share from LLP payable/ (receivable)		
Social Indore LLP	-	128.60
Aelius Entertainment & Hospitality LLP	-	63.40
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	-	(16.84)
Interest accrued on inter-corporate loans		
Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited	94.91	48.01
Remuneration payable		
Arshad Syed	2.57	3.32
Riyaz Amlani	-	4.94
Nidhi Nair	-	1.35
Kalyani Bhatjiwale	1.02	-
Employee benefits payable		
Kiran Chaudhary	5.47	10.39
Mahvash Syed	2.09	1.63
Other receivables		
IEHPL-Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme	6.78	6.78
Trade receivables		
Epiphany Hospitality Private Limited	-	136.70
Other receivables		
Dam Good Restaurants Private Limited	21.93	-
Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited	187.42	186.93
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	0.44	7.73
Berrys Hotel Private Limited	3.13	5.54
Trios Hospitality LLP	152.94	84.29
Beachbum Restaurants LLP (against this provision done of Rs. 11.79 lakhs as at 31 March 2025)	11.79	482.68
Epiphany Hospitality Private Limited	142.00	-
Trade payables		
Aelius Entertainment & Hospitality LLP	42.41	39.59
Social Indore LLP	5.17	75.43
Roasted Today Coffee Project LLP	5.19	8.46
Golden Spoon (Lucknowee)	36.25	36.71

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
D. Compensation of key management personnel of the Company		
Short-term employee benefits	180.72	177.83
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	180.72	177.83

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting year related to key management personnel.

E. Group structure

Company name	Country	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	Relationship
Dam Good Restaurants Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%	Subsidiary
Epiphany Hospitality Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%	Subsidiary
Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%	Subsidiary
Trios Hospitality LLP (w.e.f. 1 October 2023)	India	99.25%	99.25%	Subsidiary
Holesome Foods Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%	Subsidiary
Aelius Entertainment & Hospitality LLP	India	51.00%	51.00%	Subsidiary
Social Indore LLP	India	51.00%	51.00%	Subsidiary
Doon Ghati Hospitality LLP	India	51.00%	51.00%	Subsidiary
Impresario Restaurant Management L.L.C.	United Arab Emirates	100.00%	100.00%	Subsidiary
Beachbum Restaurants LLP (w.e.f. 1 November 2023)	India	51.00%	51.00%	Subsidiary



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

45 Basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS)

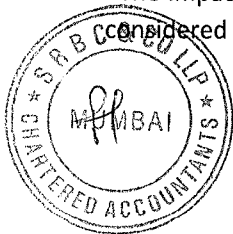
Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) 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 table reflects the profit / (loss) and equity share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and before tax for the year	(503.91)	(799.42)
Less: Tax expense	(4,166.00)	1.08
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and after tax for the year	3,662.09	(800.50)
Profit/ (loss) for the year ended as per Statement of Profit and Loss	2,665.94	(800.50)
Interest / Dividend on convertible preference shares	-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year ended as per Statement of Profit and Loss adjusted for the effect of dilution	2,665.94	(800.50)
Weighted average number of equity shareholders for basic EPS		
Equity share capital (Refer note 20.1)	8,02,26,135	78,555
Compulsory convertible preference shares (Refer note 20.2)	-	1,272
Share split	-	3,19,308
Bonus issue	-	7,98,27,000
	8,02,26,135	8,02,26,135
Effect of dilution:		
Share options*	28,28,878	22,37,130
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	8,02,26,135	8,02,26,135
Earnings per equity share:		
Earnings per equity share before exceptional item (face value per share Rs. 2)		
Basic Earning Per Share	4.56	(1.00)
Diluted Earning Per Share	4.56	(1.00)
Earnings per equity share after exceptional item (face value per share Rs. 2)		
Basic Earning Per Share	3.32	(1.00)
Diluted Earning Per Share	3.32	(1.00)

*The impact of potential equity shares (on account of Employee stock options) outstanding as at the year-end has not been considered for the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, since the same is anti-dilutive in nature.



46 Deferred tax
Income Tax disclosure

(a) Major components of income tax expense for the respective year ended:

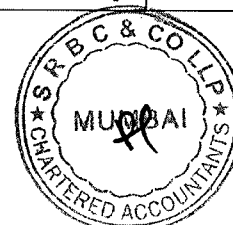
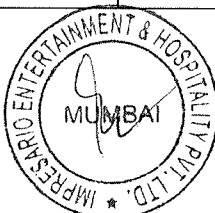
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Current income tax		
Current period	-	-
Earlier year	-	1.08
Deferred tax		
Relating to originating and reversal of temporary differences	(4,166.00)	-
Income tax expense/(income) reported in the statement of total comprehensive income/ (loss)	(4,166.00)	1.08
Income tax expense/(income) reported in the statement of profit/ (loss)	-	-
Income tax expense/(income) reported in the statement of other comprehensive income/ (loss)	(4,166.00)	1.08

(b) A reconciliation between the statutory income tax rate applicable to the Company and the effective income tax rate of the Company is as follows :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Profit/(Loss) before taxes	(1,500.06)	(799.42)
Statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense (A)	(377.57)	(201.21)
As per Financial Statement		
Current Tax	-	-
Adjustment in tax of earlier year	-	1.08
Deferred Tax (including deferred tax on other comprehensive income)	(4,166.00)	-
Total (B)	(4,166.00)	1.08
Difference (C) = (A) - (B)	3,788.43	(202.29)
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
Deferred tax asset not recognised	-	(158.06)
Deferred tax asset recognised	4,166.00	-
Income not subject to tax as already tax deducted	58.92	33.18
Adjustment in tax of earlier year	-	1.08
Provision for impairment of investment and receivables	249.00	-
Others	(685.49)	(78.49)
Total (D)	3,788.43	(202.29)
Income tax (income) / expense (C + D)	-	-

(c) The major components of deferred tax assets / liabilities arising on account of timing differences are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025 @25.17%	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024 @25.17%
Deferred tax asset				
Unabsorbed depreciation	616.23	155.09	2,166.03	545.15
Lease Liabilities	23,927.51	6,022.08	23,728.52	5,971.99
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	8,464.53	2,130.35	6,824.05	1,717.48
Expenses allowable for tax purposes when paid	3,000.30	755.12	2,348.79	591.14
Security Deposit	908.58	228.67	873.71	219.90
Contract Liabilities	63.61	16.01	18.75	4.72
Loan to related parties	20.11	5.06	2.10	0.53
Provision for Investment	-	-	5.00	1.26
Provision for debtor	53.65	13.50	37.70	9.49
Total Deferred tax asset	37,054.52	9,325.88	36,004.65	9,061.66
Deferred Tax liability				
Right-of-use assets	20,433.31	5,142.66	20,309.92	5,111.60
Security Deposit	0.11	0.03	23.44	5.90
Fair value of loan	55.00	13.84	-	-
Investments	13.30	3.35	2.57	0.65
Total Deferred tax liability	20,501.72	5,159.88	20,335.93	5,118.15
Net Deferred tax asset / (liability)	16,552.80	4,166.00	15,668.72	3,943.51
Net Deferred tax asset recognised in the books	-	4,166.00	-	-



47 Fair values of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

a. Fair value hierarchy

The company categories fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Co-operative can access at the measurement date,
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and
- Level 3 -- Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

b. Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are not reasonable approximation of fair value.

Management has determined that the carrying amounts of cash and bank balances, receivables and payables approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature and long-term nature.

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

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Security deposits	3,357.66	2,993.37	3,357.66	2,993.37
Loans	545.36	629.04	545.36	629.04
Bank deposits	1,647.75	1,693.08	1,647.75	1,693.08
Trade receivables	635.03	593.76	635.03	593.76
Cash and cash equivalents	1,382.42	1,230.90	1,382.42	1,230.90
Other financial assets	2,056.94	2,165.11	2,056.94	2,165.11
Investments	1,053.21	1,328.56	1,053.21	1,328.56
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments	1,415.20	549.09	1,415.20	549.08
Total	12,093.57	11,182.91	12,093.57	11,182.90
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Borrowings	9,152.35	4,737.35	9,152.35	4,737.35
Trade payables	6,300.09	6,019.19	6,300.09	6,019.19
Other financial liabilities	4,148.71	3,607.05	4,148.71	3,607.05
Total	19,601.15	14,363.59	19,601.15	14,363.59

48 Financial risk management objectives

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

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk
- Currency risk
- Interest rate risk

Risk Management Framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

I. Credit risk

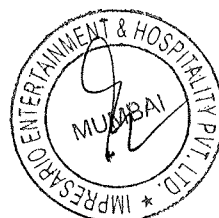
Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), security deposits with landlords and Investments. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Trade and other receivables: The Company's business is predominantly through cash and credit card collections. The credit risk on credit card collections is minimal, since they are primarily owned by customers' card issuing banks. The Company also carries credit risk on lease deposits with landlords for outlet properties taken on leases, for which agreements are signed and property possessions timely taken for restaurant operations. The risk relating to refunds after vacating or restaurant shut down is minimal since the possession of the premises is retained till the refund is collected or there are liabilities outstanding against which the asset can be adjusted.

Credit risk in cash & cash equivalents & Investments in Mutual Funds is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits/mutual fund schemes with banks and financial institutions with high ratings assigned by credit rating agencies. Ratings are monitored periodically and the Company has considered the latest available credit ratings as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of payment statistics for similar financial assets. No allowance for collective impairment was made based on past experience.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was Rs. 635.03 lakhs as on 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024 - Rs. 593.76 lakhs)



(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet its financial obligations on time or at reasonable price due to shortage of funds. The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintain a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements.

The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances and other highly marketable debt investments at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities (other than trade payables) over the next six months.

Maturity patten of financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			
	0 - 1 year	1 - 5 years	beyond 5 years	Total
Lease Liabilities	2,841.76	16,719.55	4,366.20	23,927.51
Trade payables	6,300.09	-	-	6,300.09
Borrowings	613.74	8,538.61	-	9,152.35
Security deposits	6.14	-	-	6.14
Employee dues payable	3,369.96	-	-	3,369.96
Capital creditors	770.40	-	-	770.40
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	2.21	-	-	2.21
Total	13,904.30	25,258.16	4,366.20	43,528.66

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024			
	0 - 1 year	1 - 5 years	beyond 5 years	Total
Lease Liabilities	3,691.55	17,105.21	2,931.76	23,728.52
Trade payables	6,019.19	-	-	6,019.19
Borrowings	1,519.09	3,086.45	131.80	4,737.34
Security deposits	-	4.56	-	4.56
Employee dues payable	2,764.86	-	-	2,764.86
Capital creditors	633.36	-	-	633.36
Excess profit share from Limited Liability Partnership payable	175.16	-	-	175.16
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	29.11	-	-	29.11
Total	14,832.32	20,196.22	3,063.56	38,092.10

(iii) Market Risk

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

(iv) Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the operating activities. The company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and follows appropriate risk management policies. Company currently has no foreign currency exposure.

v) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. 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.

With all other variables held constant, the Company's loss after tax is impacted through floating rate borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

Particulars	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on Profit/ (loss) before tax
As at March 31, 2025	+1%	(44.00)
	-1%	44.00
As at March 31, 2024	+1%	(27.76)
	-1%	27.76

(vi) Unhedged Foreign Currency

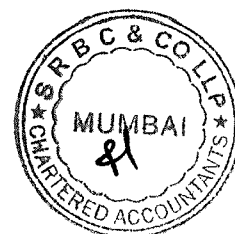
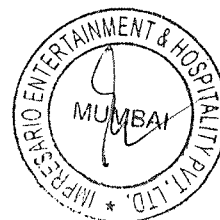
The Company has Earning before Interest & deprediation (EBID) of Rs. 14,731.51 lakhs and Unhedged Foreign Currency of Rs. Nil during the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024. The Company has no foreign currency exposure during the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

49 Capital management

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

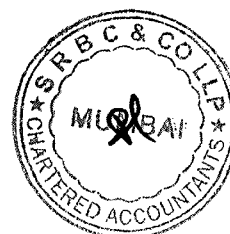
The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Borrowings (Refer note 22 and 23)	9,152.35	4,737.35
Less: cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 19)	1,382.42	1,230.90
Net debt	7,769.93	3,506.45
Equity (Refer note 20.1)	1,604.52	7.86
Convertible preference shares (Refer note 20.2)	-	864.96
Other equity (Refer note 21)	6,412.72	4,544.97
Total capital	8,017.24	5,417.79
Capital and net debt	15,787.17	8,924.24
Gearing ratio	49%	39%



50 Analytical Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	% variance	Reason for variance (above 25%)
Current ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.57	0.44	27.97%	Increase on account of decrease in current liabilities and increase in current assets in current year vis a vis previous year
Debt Equity ratio (in times)	Borrowings (including leases liabilities)	Shareholders equity (including compulsory convertible preference shares)	20.62	32.61	(36.78%)	Decrease on account of new borrowing in the current year and reduction of shareholders fund
Debt Service coverage ratio (in times)	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation	Interest & principal repayment of borrowings and lease liabilities	0.75	1.99	(62.27%)	Decrease on account of new borrowing in the current year and increase or decrease in losses in the current year vis a vis previous year
Return on equity ratio (in times)	Profit / (loss) after taxes	Average shareholder's equity	2.15	(1.00)	(315.80%)	Increase on account of increase in Profit after tax in current year vis a vis loss in previous year
Inventory turnover ratio (in days)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	41.47	44.69	(7.19%)	NA
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in days)	Sale of products	Average trade receivables	3.46	3.48	(0.57%)	NA
Trade payables turnover ratio (in days)	Purchases	Average trade payables	108.79	114.34	(4.85%)	NA
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Sale of products	Working capital	(9.67)	(5.49)	76.05%	Increase due to increase in net working capital position in current year vis a vis previous year
Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit / (loss) after taxes	Revenue from operations	4.12%	(1.38%)	(398.23%)	Increase on account of decrease in Loss
Return on Investment (Term deposit) (in %)	Income from Investments	Average investments	7.51%	6.21%	20.91%	NA
Return on Investment (Mutual Funds) (in %)	Income from Investments	Average investments	3.78%	5.60%	(32.48%)	Decrease on account of lower returns from investment
Return on capital employed (in %)	Earnings before interest and taxes	Average shareholders equity + Borrowings + Lease liabilities	28.18%	10.87%	159.26%	Increase due to increase in earning before interest and tax and reduction in average shareholders equity vis a vis previous year



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

51 Struck off Company details

As on March 31, 2025

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
Av Organics LLP	Payable	-	Vendor

As on March 31, 2024

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
Ramvi Holdings Pvt Ltd	Payable	-	Vendor
Av Organics LLP	Payable	0.03	Vendor
Netflix Networks (Opc) Private Limited	Payable	-	Vendor

52 Note on Slump sale

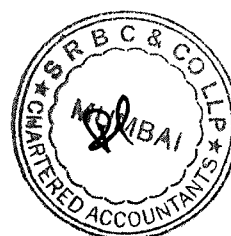
In previous year, the Board of Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited (Impresario), as part of its corporate restructuring, transferred the outlet under the brand "Slink & Bardot" under a slump sale arrangement to Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited at their meeting held on 5 September 2023 into the Company with effect from 1 October 2023, the effective date. Consequently to the same, all the assets and liabilities of the outlet were transferred to and vested in the Zuppa Hospitality Private Limited with effect from 1 October 2023 ("the effective date").

The Fair value of transferred assets and liabilities is equivalent to its book value.

Particulars	Amount in lakhs	Amount in lakhs
<u>Assets transferred</u>		
a) Property, plant and equipment	155.78	
b) Loans and advances	8.80	
c) Security deposit	33.95	
e) Inventories	117.74	
f) Trade receivables	30.40	346.67
<u>Liabilities transferred</u>		
a) Trade payables	113.95	113.95
Net assets transferred (Refer note 44)		232.72
Received in cash		(45.79)
Balance receivable in cash (Refer note 44)		186.93

53 Note on Going Concern

The Company has earned revenue from sale of products of Rs.64,762.99 lakhs and incurred a net loss before tax of Rs. 1,500.06 lakhs during the year ended 31 March 2025. The Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs. 6,695.13 lakhs and has a reserve of Rs. 6,412.72 lakhs. Basis projection prepared by the Company, the Management believe the net working capital will be bridged through there internal funding and debt. The Company has assured business operations and has future expansion plans. Accordingly, the standalone financial statements are continued to be prepared on a going concern basis.



54 Daily back up maintenance

The Company has a defined process to take daily back-up of books of accounts maintained electronically which is in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended). However, for application IBEAM and HRMS the Company maintains the logs of such backups for a cycle period of 7 days only and considering the new regulations, the management is taking steps to configure systems to ensure that logs of daily back up for books of accounts is maintained on servers physically located in India to demonstrate compliance with the regulations.

55 Audit trail

During the year, the Company used multiple accounting software platforms for maintaining its books of account. The details of the software used and the status of audit trail functionality are as follows:

1.Rishta and HRMS Software

The Company utilized Rishta and HRMS, operated by a third-party software service provider, for certain accounting functions. In the absence of a System and Organization Controls (SOC) report from the service provider, the Company is unable to confirm whether the audit trail feature was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions. Consequently, the Company cannot ascertain whether there were any instances of tampering with the audit trail feature. Furthermore, due to limitations explained above, the Company is unable to confirm whether the audit trail has been preserved in accordance with statutory record retention requirements.

2.IBEAM Software

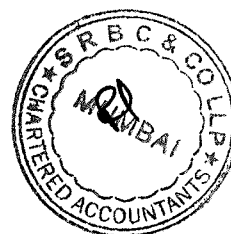
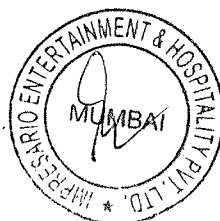
The Company used IBEAM as its primary accounting software, which includes an audit trail (edit log) feature. Based on internal assessments, the audit trail feature was operational throughout the year for all relevant transactions, except for certain changes made using privileged or administrative access rights, and direct changes to data using specific access rights. The Company has not identified any instances of tampering with the audit trail feature where it was enabled. Additionally, the audit trail for prior years has been preserved in accordance with statutory requirements, to the extent it was enabled and recorded.

3.HROne Software

The Company used HROne software for accounting purposes, which includes an audit trail (edit log) feature. The audit trail was operational throughout the year for all relevant transactions. No instances of tampering with the audit trail feature were identified. The audit trail for prior years has been preserved in accordance with statutory record retention requirements.

56 Other statutory information

- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (iv) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (v) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), Including foreign entitles (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entitles identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (vi) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (vii) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets during the year ended 31st March, 2025.
- (viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans, or other borrowings or payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (ix) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank, financial institution, government or government authority.
- (x) The quarterly returns/statements filed by the company with the banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the company.



57 Events after the reporting period

On August 22, 2025, the Company has filed an application with the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) for the merger of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Dam Good Hospitality Private Limited and Epiphany Foods Private Limited, with Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited. The proposed merger is subject to approval by the NCLT and other regulatory authorities as applicable. The objective of the merger is to streamline operations, improve cost efficiencies, and consolidate the brand and business under a single legal entity. The financial impact of the merger, if approved, will be accounted for in accordance with applicable accounting standards in the period in which the merger becomes effective.

58 Segment Reporting

The Managing Director (MD) of the Company has been identified as Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company who evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by reportable segments. CODM reviews the entire operating results of the business as a whole for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and therefore, Company believes that there is single reportable segment i.e. "Restaurants and Management". Segment performance is evaluated based on Profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statement.

The Company operates only in India and hence all non current assets belong to reportable segment are located in India. The Company doesn't have any individual customer who is contributing more than 10% of revenue.

59 New and Amended Standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

(i) Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts

The Ministry of corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Ind AS 117, Insurance Contracts, vide notification dated 12 August 2024, under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024.

Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Ind AS 117 replaces Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts. Ind AS 117 applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. Ind AS 117 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The application of Ind AS 117 had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements as the Company has not entered any contracts in the nature of insurance contracts covered under Ind AS 117.

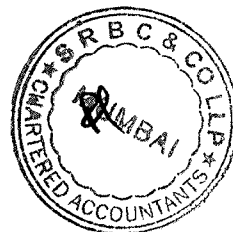
(ii) Amendment to Ind AS 116 Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The MCA notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024, which amend Ind AS 116, Leases, with respect to Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback.

The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of Ind AS 116.

The amendment does not have a material impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.



Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
All amounts are in INR lakhs unless otherwise specified

60 Standards notified but not effective

There are no standards that are notified and not yet effective as on the date.

As per our report of even date attached

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No : 324982E/E300003

Poonam Tadarwal

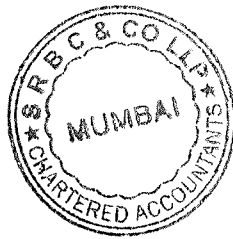
Poonam Tadarwal

Partner

Membership No. 136454

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 September 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Impresario Entertainment & Hospitality Private Limited

Riyaz Amlani

Riyaz Amlani
Managing Director
DIN.: 00261209

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 September 2025

Arshad Syed

Arshad Syed
Director
DIN.: 02488668

Kalyani Bhatjiwale

Kalyani Bhatjiwale
Company Secretary
Membership No.: 35720