

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited

**Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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, 2021, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

**Emphasis of matter**

We draw attention to Note 2.2 in the Ind AS financial statements, which describes the possible effect of uncertainties relating to COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's financial performance as assessed by the management. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Other Information**

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

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and 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. 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ▶ 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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, 2016 ("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 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;
  - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
  - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
  - (f) This report does not include Report on the internal financial controls under clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Report on internal financial controls'), since in our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the said report on internal financial controls is not applicable to the Company basis the exemption available to the Company under MCA notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated June 13, 2017, read with corrigendum dated July 13, 2017 on reporting on internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements;



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- (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021;
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements - Refer Note 32 to the Ind AS 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.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

  
per **Yogender Seth**

Partner

Membership Number: 094524

UDIN: 21094524AAAADO7354

Place of Signature:

Date: November 20, 2021



**Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 of 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements'  
Re: Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited ('the Company')**

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) All fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the current year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, there are no immovable properties, included in property, plant and equipment of the Company and accordingly the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Company is not in the business of sale of any goods. Therefore, in our opinion, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.



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- (viii) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowing dues in respect of a financial institution or bank or to government or dues to debenture holders during the year.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud / material fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanation given by the management, the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) are not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of Section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013.



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- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

  
per **Yogender Seth**

Partner

Membership Number: 094524

UDIN: 21094524AAAADO7354

Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: November 20, 2021



**Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited**  
**Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021**  
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

Particulars	Note No.	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	5	-	67
Intangible assets	6	-	4
Right-of-use assets	33	8,151	9,243
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Security deposits	7	308	269
		<u>8,459</u>	<u>9,583</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,624	270
Other current assets	9	1,177	1,578
		<u>2,801</u>	<u>1,848</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>11,260</u>	<u>11,431</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	10	67,600	67,600
Other equity			
Retained earnings	10	(150,909)	(142,966)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>(83,309)</u>	<u>(75,366)</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	33	8,387	8,852
Provisions	14	172	134
		<u>8,559</u>	<u>8,986</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	11	55,200	35,700
Lease liabilities	33	861	330
<b>Trade Payables</b>			
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises)	12	7,11	-
Total outstanding dues to other than microenterprises and small enterprises)	12	7,741	26,120
Other financial liabilities	13	14,776	9,405
Provisions	14	262	254
Other current liabilities	15	6,459	6,002
		<u>86,010</u>	<u>77,811</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>94,569</u>	<u>86,797</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>11,260</u>	<u>11,431</u>

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

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

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP  
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101049W/E300004  
Chartered Accountants

per Yogender Seth  
Partner  
Membership No: 094524



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited

Ajeet Bajaj  
Director  
(DIN: 00570056)

Anuj Kumar Sethi  
Director  
(DIN: 07895546)



Place: Gurugram  
Date: November 20, 2021

Place: Gurugram  
Date: November 20, 2021

Place: Gurugram  
Date: November 20, 2021



**Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited**  
**Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2021**  
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

Particulars	Note No.	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	16	2,164	12,093
Other income	17	6,946	521
<b>Total income</b>		<u>9,110</u>	<u>12,614</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Marketing and sales promotion expenses		688	9,352
Employee benefits expense	18	3,304	11,845
Depreciation and amortization expense	19	1,155	665
Finance costs	20	8,866	5,524
Other expenses	21	3,032	6,721
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>17,045</u>	<u>34,107</u>
<b>Loss before taxes</b>		(7,935)	(21,493)
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<u>(7,935)</u>	<u>(21,493)</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	24		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement (gain)/loss of defined benefit plans		8	(68)
<b>Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax</b>		<u>8</u>	<u>(68)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<u>(7,943)</u>	<u>(21,425)</u>
<b>Loss per share</b>	22		
Basic and diluted loss per share (INR)		(1.17)	(3.42)

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101049W/E300004

Chartered Accountants

per Yogender Sethi

Partner

Membership No: 094524



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited

*(Signature)*

Ajeet Bajaj

Director

(DIN: 00570056)

*(Signature)*

Anuj Kumar Sethi

Director

(DIN: 07895546)



Place: Gurugram

Date: November 20, 2021

Place: Gurugram

Date: November 20, 2021

Place: Gurugram

Date: November 20, 2021

**Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited**  
**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021**  
(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

Particulars	Equity share capital		Other equity		Total
	No of shares	Amount	Retained earnings		
Balance as at 1 April 2019		60,600	(121,541)		(60,941)
Issue of share capital		7,000			7,000
Loss for the year		-	(21,493)		(21,493)
Other comprehensive income (refer note no. 24)		-	68		68
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		-	(21,425)		(14,425)
Total comprehensive income for the year ending 31 March 2020		67,600	(142,966)		(75,366)
Balance as at 31 March 2020		6,760,000	67,600		(75,366)
Loss for the year		-	(7,935)		(7,935)
Other comprehensive income (refer note no. 24)		-	(8)		(8)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		-	(7,943)		(7,943)
Total comprehensive income for the year ending 31 March 2021		67,600	(150,909)		(83,309)
Balance as at 31 March 2021		6,760,000			(83,309)

Summary of significant accounting policies

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**Other equity**

**I. Retained Earnings**

Retained Earnings represent cumulative losses of the company. The reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

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

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101049W/E300004

Chartered Accountants



per Yogender Seth

Partner

Membership No: 094524

Place: Gurugram

Date: November 20, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited

Ajcet Bajaj

Director

(DIN: 00570056)

Place: Gurugram

Date: November 20, 2021

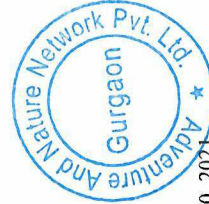
Anuj Kumar Sethi

Director

(DIN: 07895546)

Place: Gurugram

Date: November 20, 2021



**Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited**

**Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021**

(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Loss before tax	(7,935)	(21,493)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortization	1,155	665
Finance costs	8,865	5,509
Excess provision written back	(6,502)	(383)
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	9	(3)
Advances and provisions/written-off	1,093	1,761
Unwinding of discount on other financial assets	(39)	(30)
Gain on rent concession on lease	(394)	-
<b>Operating loss before working capital changes</b>	<b>(3,748)</b>	<b>(13,974)</b>
<b>Working capital changes:</b>		
Decrease/ (increase) in trade receivables	-	(1,726)
Decrease/ (increase) in other receivables	(693)	1,177
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	(11,165)	(5,033)
Increase/ (decrease) in other payables	(1,763)	2,124
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	46	(16)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(17,323)</b>	<b>(17,448)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	3
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities (B)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	-	(107)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(823)	(657)
Proceeds from issue of share capital	-	7,000
Proceeds from borrowings	19,500	5,700
<b>Net cash from financing activities (C)</b>	<b>18,677</b>	<b>11,936</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>(5,509)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	270	5,779
<b>Closing cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents:</b>		
Balances with banks		
On current account	1,618	252
Credit card collection in hand	6	18
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>270</b>
Summary of significant accounting policies	2	

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

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101049W/E300004

Chartered Accountants

per Yogender Sethi

Partner

Membership No: 094524



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited

Ajeet Bajaj

Director

(DIN: 00570056)

Anuj Kumar Sethi

Director

(DIN: 07895546)



Place: Gurugram

Date: November 20, 2021

Place: Gurugram

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Date: November 20, 2021

**Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021**  
**(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)**

**1. Corporate information**

Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited ('the Company', 'We') was incorporated on 12 September, 2012. The Company is a joint venture of Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited) and Snow Leopard Adventures Private Limited. The Company is engaged in the business of providing services relating to transport, travel, tours, tourism and activities such as trekking, cycling, camping, sports activities, etc.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at DLF Cross Point, GL 801 & 802, 8th Floor, Phase IV, DLF City, Village Chakarapur, Sarhaul, Shahpur, Gurugram, Haryana- 122002, India.

**2. Summary of significant accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto.

The financial statements are authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on November 20, 2021.

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

The preparation of the said financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the financial statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in Note 3.

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

**2.2 Impact of CoVID-19**

Toward the end of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2021, a severe second wave of COVID-19 infections emerged in India that has been more severe than the first wave that occurred in 2020. This second wave has led to the re-imposition, since April 2021, of states-wide travel restrictions, lock downs and curfews across India, with some such measures still ongoing, resulting in a significant negative impact on revenue. As a result, the Indian travel industry is experiencing a delayed recovery of business and international travel to pre-pandemic levels. However, it is difficult for the Company to predict how long the pandemic will continue and what impact this may have on the travel sector and the Company's business. The extent of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's business, results of operations, cash flows and growth prospects remain uncertain and would be dependent on future developments. These include, but are not limited to, the severity, extent and duration of the pandemic, its impact on the travel industries and consumer spending, rates of vaccination and the effectiveness of vaccinations against various mutations or variants of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Company continue to implement certain measures and modified certain policies in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, the Company has largely automated its re-scheduling and cancellation of bookings and provided customers greater flexibility to defer or cancel their travel plans. In addition, the Company has also undertaken certain cost reduction initiatives, including implementing salary reductions and freezes and work from home policies, renegotiating fixed costs such as rent, deferring non-critical capital expenditures, reducing marketing expenses and renegotiating supplier payments and contracts. The Company believe these cost control measures have helped mitigate the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the business. The Company expect to continue to adapt policies and cost reduction initiatives as the situation evolves. The Company is confident of realising its current assets and does not consider any impairment in the carrying value as at 31 March 2021.

**2.3 Basis of preparation-Going Concern**

The Company has accumulated losses aggregating to INR 150,909 as at year-end as against paid up capital and reserve of INR 67,600. Loss for the year amounting to INR 7,935, negative net working capital amounting to INR 83,309 indicating an uncertainty to continue as a going concern.

The Company, basis its business plan and support letter from it's joint venture partners does not consider an uncertainty in meeting it's obligations in next twelve months. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.



**Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021**  
**(Amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees, except per share data and number of shares)**

## 2.4 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

### **Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions—Amendment to Ind AS 116**

The amendments to Ind AS 116 provides a practical expedient to lessees in accounting for rent concessions that are a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under Ind AS 116, if the change were not a lease modification. The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic and only if all of the following conditions are met:

- (i) The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change.
- (ii) Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021 (for example, a rent concession would meet this condition if it results in reduced lease payments before 30 June 2021 and increased lease payments that extend beyond 30 June 2021).
- (iii) There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

The Company has adopted amendment in Ind AS 116 related to COVID- 19 – Related Rent Concession which provide lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19 -related rent concession is a lease modification. Accordingly, the Company has reversed lease liabilities with a corresponding recognition of income in profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2021. Refer Note 33 for effect of implementation of this practical expedient.

## 2.5 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual and going concern basis, and the historical cost convention except where the Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment.

### **Fair value measurement**

Fair value is the price at the measurement date at which an asset can be sold or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Company's accounting policies require measurement of certain financial/ non-financial assets and liabilities at fair values (either on a recurring or non-recurring basis). Also, the fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are required to be disclosed in the said financial statements.

The Company is required to classify the fair valuation method of the financial/ non-financial assets and liabilities, either measured or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements, using a three level fair value hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurement). Accordingly, the Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

**Level 1:** Quoted (unadjusted) prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets

**Level 2:** Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are directly or indirectly observable

**Level 3:** Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are unobservable



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**2.6 Current versus non-current classifications**

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, and all assets and liabilities which are not current (as discussed in the below paragraphs) are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

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

**2.7 Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')**

An item is recognised as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. PPE are initially recognised at cost. The initial cost of PPE comprises purchase price (including non-refundable duties and taxes but excluding any trade discounts and rebates), borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

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

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

Depreciation on PPE is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its PPE.

Particulars	Years
Computers and peripherals	3
Office equipment	5

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of PPE are reviewed, and adjusted appropriately, at-least as at each reporting date so as to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets. The effects of any change in the estimated useful lives, residual values and / or depreciation method are accounted prospectively, and accordingly the depreciation is calculated over the PPE's remaining revised useful life. The cost and the accumulated depreciation for PPE sold, scrapped, retired or otherwise disposed off are derecognised from the balance sheet and the resulting gains / (losses) are included in the statement of profit and loss within other expenses / other income. The management basis its past experience and technical assessment has estimated the useful life, which is at variance with the life prescribed in Part C of

Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and has accordingly, depreciated the assets over such useful life. The cost of capital work-in-progress is presented separately in the balance sheet.

**2.8 Intangible assets**

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

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The Company amortizes the intangible asset over the best estimate of its useful life. Such intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for



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impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. All other intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

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

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

### ***Research and development costs***

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate all the following:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete the asset
- Its ability to use or sell the asset
- Hope the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized on a straight line basis over the period of expected future benefit from the related project, i.e., the estimated useful life of three years. Amortization is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

The Company has established the estimated useful lives of different categories of intangible assets as follows:

- a. Computer Software -Softwares are amortized over a period of 3 years
- b. Website – Websites are amortized over a period of 3 years

## **2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets**

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortisation are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required. Such circumstances include, though are not limited to, significant or sustained decline in revenues or earnings and material adverse changes in the economic environment.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. To calculate value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market rates and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Fair value less costs to sell is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, less the costs of disposal. Impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as a component of depreciation and amortisation expense.

## **2.10 Leases**

### **Transition to Ind AS 116 Leases**

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases, including Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives, Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease and Appendix C of Ind AS 17, determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.



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The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application.

The Company has lease contracts for buildings. Before the adoption of Ind AS, the Company classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease.

Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Company.

Refer below accounting policy of leases

The Company's lease asset classes consists of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

#### **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 impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases (twelve months or less). The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Certain lease arrangement include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Lease Term of Rented Premises 9 years

#### **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 insubstance 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 payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

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.





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## 2.11 Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost includes interest and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

## 2.12 Financial Instruments

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

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

### (i) Financial assets

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

#### Cash and short-term deposits

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

#### Financial instruments at amortized cost

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

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

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

#### Financial instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

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

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

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

#### Financial instruments at Fair Value through Profit and Loss

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



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**De-recognition of financial assets**

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

**Impairment of financial assets**

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

**(ii) Financial liabilities**

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

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

**De-recognition**

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

**2.13 Revenue recognition**

We generate our revenue from contracts with customers. We recognize revenue when we satisfy a performance obligation by transferring control of the promised services to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration that we expect to receive in exchange for those services. The Company has concluded that it is acting as agent in case of sale of tours & activities under IND AS 115 as the supplier/vendor is primarily responsible for providing the underlying travel services and the Company does not control the service provided by the supplier to the traveler.

The Company provides travel products and services to B2C (Business to Customers) customers in India and abroad. The revenue from rendering these services is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income once the services are rendered. This is generally the case on the date of booking of outbound and inbound tours and packages.

The application of our revenue recognition policies and a description of our principal activities, organized by segment, from which we generate our revenue, are presented below.

***Packages***

Revenue from package services is recognized as an agent on a net commission earned basis. The performance obligations are satisfied on the date of booking of package. We record an allowance for cancellations at the time of booking on this revenue based on historical experience.

***Other Services***

Revenue from other sources primarily comprises of revenue from sale of activities which is being recognized as the services are being performed. Revenue from the sale of activities are recognized as an agent on a net commission earned basis.

Revenue is recognized net of allowances for cancellations, refunds during the period and taxes.

The Company incurs certain marketing and sales promotion expenses and recorded the same as reduction in revenue. This includes the cost for upfront cash incentives as incurred for customer inducement and acquisition for promoting transactions.



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**Contract balances**

**Contract assets**

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

**Contract liabilities**

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

**Interest income**

Interest income comprises income on term deposits. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive loss, using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

**2.14 Foreign currency transactions**

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the relevant functional currency at the rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the closing exchange rate prevailing as at the reporting date with the resulting foreign exchange differences, on subsequent re-statement / settlement, recognised in the statement of profit and loss within finance costs / finance income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevalent, at the date of initial recognition (in case they are measured at historical cost) or at the date when the fair value is determined (in case they are measured at fair value) – the resulting foreign exchange difference, on subsequent re-statement / settlement, recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity. The equity items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at historical cost

**2.15 Employee benefits**

The Company's employee benefits mainly include wages, salaries, bonuses, defined contribution to plans, defined benefit plans and compensated absences. The employee benefits are recognized in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the Company's employees.

**a) Defined contribution plans**

The contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized in profit or loss as and when the services are rendered by employees. The Company has no further obligations under these plans beyond its periodic contributions.

**b) Defined benefit plans**

In accordance with the local laws and regulations, all the employees in India are entitled for the Gratuity plan. The said plan requires a lump-sum payment to eligible employees (meeting the required vesting service condition) at retirement or termination of employment, based on a pre-defined formula. The Company provides for the liability towards the said plans on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out as at the reporting date, by an independent qualified actuary using the projected unit-credit method. The obligation towards the said benefits is recognized in the balance sheet, at the present value of the defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets (being the funded portion). The present value of the said obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using interest rates of government bonds. The interest income / (expense) are calculated by applying the above mentioned discount rate to the plan assets and defined benefit obligations liability. The net interest income / (expense) on the net defined benefit liability is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. However, the related re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognised directly in the other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. The said re-measurements comprise of actuarial gains and losses (arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions), the return on plan assets (excluding interest). Re-measurements are not re-classified to the statement of profit and loss in any of the subsequent periods.

**2.16 Income taxes**

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



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**a) Current tax**

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

**b) Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the financial statements. However, deferred tax are not recognised if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') expense under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as an asset in the statement of financial position when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, will flow to the Company and the asset can be measured reliably. MAT credit entitlement is set off to the extent allowed in the year in which the Company becomes liable to pay income taxes at the enacted tax rates. MAT credit entitlement is reviewed on every period end and is written down to reflect the amount that is reasonably certain to be set off in future years against the future income tax liability. MAT credit entitlement is included as part of deferred tax asset.

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

**2.17 Earnings / (loss) per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. 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 period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period 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 period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

**2.18 Provisions**

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

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

**2.19 Contingent liabilities**

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

**2.20 Cash and cash equivalents**



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Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less (that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and cash equivalents and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value).

## 2.21 Segment reporting policies

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

**Segment accounting policies** – The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting financial statements of the Company as a whole

## 3. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The estimates used in the preparation of the said financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company, and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events), that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date. Although the Company regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates - even if the assumptions underlying such estimates were reasonable when made, if these results differ from historical experience or other assumptions do not turn out to be substantially accurate. The changes in estimates are recognised in the financial statements in the period in which they become known.

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

### a) Measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for uncollectible trade receivables and advances

Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

### b) Defined benefit plan

The costs of post retirement benefit obligation under the Gratuity plan are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increase, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date (refer note no.26).

### c) Property, plant and equipment

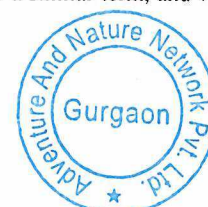
Refer note 2.7 and 5 for the estimated useful life and carrying value of property, plant and equipment respectively.

### d) Fair value of financial instruments

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

### f) Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a



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similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available.

**4. Standards or accounting pronouncements issued but not effective until the date of authorization for issuance of the said financial statements**

(i) On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

**Balance Sheet:**

-Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.

-Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.

-Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.

-Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.

-If the Company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.

-Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of the Company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

**Statement of profit and loss:**

Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of financial statements.

The Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law on applicability.

**(ii) Ind AS 116: COVID-19 related rent concessions**

MCA issued an amendment to Ind AS 116 Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 to update the condition for lessees to apply the relief to a reduction in lease payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022 from June 30, 2021. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021.

**(iii) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2: Amendments to Ind AS 109, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 104 and Ind AS 116**

The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR).

**The amendments include the following practical expedients:**

A practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest.



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Permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued.

Provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component.

The Company will evaluate the same in future period, if they become applicable.

**(iv) Conceptual framework for financial reporting under Ind AS issued by ICAI**

The Framework is not a Standard and it does not override any specific standard. Therefore, this does not form part of a set of standards pronounced by the standard-setters. While, the Framework is primarily meant for the standard-setter for formulating the standards, it has relevance to the preparers in certain situations such as to develop consistent accounting policies for areas that are not covered by a standard or where there is choice of accounting policy, and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the Standards.

The amendments made in following standards due to Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Ind AS includes amendment of the footnote to the definition of an equity instrument in Ind AS 102- Share Based Payments, footnote to be added for definition of liability i.e. definition of liability is not revised on account of revision of definition in conceptual framework in case of Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets etc.

The MCA has notified the Amendments to Ind AS consequential to Conceptual Framework under Ind AS vide notification dated June 18, 2021, applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. Accordingly, the Conceptual Framework is applicable for preparers for accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021.

These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact of the company financial statement of the Company.



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5. Property, plant and equipment ("PPE")

	Computer and peripherals	Office equipment	Total
<b>Gross Carrying value</b>			
As at 1 April 2019	1,490	139	1,629
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	1,490	139	1,629
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	69	69
As at 31 March 2021	1,490	70	1,560
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>			
As at 1 April 2019	1,390	94	1,484
Charge for the year	59	19	78
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	1,449	113	1,562
Charge for the year	41	18	59
Disposals	-	61	61
As at 31 March 2021	1,490	70	1,560
<b>Net block value</b>			
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	41	26	67

6. Intangible assets

	Website	Computer software	Total
<b>Gross Carrying Value</b>			
As at 1 April 2019	17,185	234	17,419
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	17,185	234	17,419
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	17,185	234	17,419
<b>Accumulated Amortization</b>			
As at 1 April 2019	17,185	211	17,396
Charge for the year	-	19	19
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	17,185	230	17,415
Charge for the year	-	4	4
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	17,185	234	17,419
<b>Net block value</b>			
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	-	4	4

7. Security deposits

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Non-current		
Security deposits*	308	269
	308	269

\*Security deposit represents fair value of amount paid to landlord for the leased premises.  
As on 31 March 2021, remaining tenure for security deposits for rented premises is 8 years.





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**8. Cash and cash equivalents**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Balances with bank		
- on current accounts	1,618	252
Credit card collection in hand*	6	18
	<u>1,624</u>	<u>270</u>

\* Credit card collections in hand represents the amount of collections from credit cards swiped by the customers which is outstanding as at the year end and credited to bank accounts subsequent to the year end.

**9. Other assets**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Current</b>		
Advance to vendor	2,538	2,069
Provisions for doubtful advances	(2,517)	(1,423)
Advances to vendors (net of provision)	21	646
TDS recoverable	2	2
Prepaid expenses	86	106
Due from employees	8	12
Balances with statutory authorities	1,060	812
	<u>1,177</u>	<u>1,578</u>

**10. Equity share capital**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Authorised shares</b>		
31 March 2021:10,000,000 (31 March 2020: 10,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	100,000	100,000
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares</b>		
31 March 2021:6,760,000(31 March 2020:6,760,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	67,600	67,600
	<u>67,600</u>	<u>67,600</u>

**a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	Rs.	No. of shares	Rs.
At the beginning of the period	6,760,000	67,600	6,060,000	60,600
Issued during the period	-	-	700,000	7,000
<b>Outstanding at the end of the period</b>	<u>6,760,000</u>	<u>67,600</u>	<u>6,760,000</u>	<u>67,600</u>

**b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to cast one vote per share. The company has not paid any dividend during the year ended as on 31 March 2021 & 31 March 2020.

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

**c. Shares held by holding/ultimate holding Company and/or their subsidiaries/associates**

The Company is a joint venture of Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited) and Snow Leopard Adventures Private Limited. The details of shares held by the joint venture partners as at the year-end is as under:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Equity share of Rs. 10 each fully paid up</b>		
Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited)	33,800	33,800
Snow Leopard Adventures Private Limited	33,800	33,800



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

Name of the Share holder	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	Nos.	% holding	Nos.	% holding
<b>Equity share of Rs. 10 each fully paid up</b>				
Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited)	3,380,000	50.00%	3,380,000	50.00%
Snow Leopard Adventures Private Limited	3,380,000	50.00%	3,380,000	50.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

**11. Borrowings**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Current</b>		
Inter-corporate deposit(unsecured)*	55,200	35,700
	<u>55,200</u>	<u>35,700</u>

\* Loan of Rs 53,700 taken from Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited) & Rs 1,500 from Snow Leopard Adventures Private Limited, is unsecured loan, which shall be payable at the end of 12 month from the date of disbursement. Rate of interest applicable on the loan is @15.75% p.a. Refer note no 28.

**12. Trade payables**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note.31)	711	-
Total outstanding dues of trade payable other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	7,741	26,120
	<u>8,452</u>	<u>26,120</u>

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables are disclosed in Note 26.

\* Trade payables includes payable to related party (refer note 28) INR 1,715 (31 March 2020:- INR 1,118)

**13. Other financial liabilities**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Current</b>		
Due to employees	387	435
Other liabilities	606	1,071
Refunds payable to customers	833	1,821
Interest accrued but not due on inter-corporate deposit (net of tax deducted at source)	12,950	6,078
	<u>14,776</u>	<u>9,405</u>

**14. Provisions**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Provision for employee benefits</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Gratuity	59	40
Compensated absences	203	214
	<u>262</u>	<u>254</u>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Gratuity	172	134
	<u>172</u>	<u>134</u>

**15. Other current liabilities**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Statutory dues payable*	131	217
Advances from customers (refer note no. 16)	6,328	5,785
	<u>6,459</u>	<u>6,002</u>

\*Statutory dues payable include tax deducted at source and other dues payable.



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**16. Revenue from operations**

**16.1 Disaggregation of revenue**

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by product type

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Packages	2,093	11,786
Other services	71	307
	<b>2,164</b>	<b>12,093</b>

**16.2 Contract balances**

**Contract liabilities**

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

Contract liabilities primarily relate to the consideration received from customers for travel bookings in advance of the Company's performance obligations which was earlier classified as "advance from customers".

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Advance from customers (refer to note 15)	6,328	5,785

As at April 1, 2020, INR 5,785 of advance consideration received from customers for package was reported within contract liabilities, INR 4,896 of which was applied to revenue and INR 1,663 was refunded to customer during the year ended 31 March 2021. As at 31 March 2021, the related balance was INR 6,328. No information is provided about remaining performance obligations at 31 March 2021 that have an original expected duration of one year or less, as allowed by IND AS 115.

**17. Other income**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Excess provision written back*	6,502	383
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	3
Unwinding of discount on other financial assets	39	30
Gain on rent concession of leases	394	-
Miscellaneous income	11	105
	<b>6,946</b>	<b>521</b>

\*Excess provision written back represents trade payables, that through the expiry of time or through settlement, the Company has no further legal obligation to vendors.

**18. Employee benefits expense**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,989	11,060
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note no. 25)	132	528
Gratuity expense (refer note no. 25)	49	63
Staff welfare expenses	134	194
	<b>3,304</b>	<b>11,845</b>

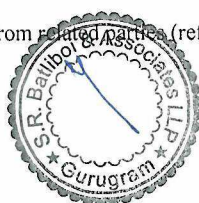
**19. Depreciation and amortization expense**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Depreciation of tangible asset	59	78
Amortization of intangible assets	4	19
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,092	568
	<b>1,155</b>	<b>665</b>

**20. Finance costs**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest on borrowings*	7,442	4,852
Interest on lease liabilities	1,283	657
Interest on outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	140	-
Bank charges	1	15
	<b>8,866</b>	<b>5,524</b>

\* Represents the interest on intercorporate borrowings from related parties (refer note no. 28)



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**21. Other expenses**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Postage and communication charges	120	128
Power & fuel	78	211
Rates and taxes	317	644
Repair and maintenance	517	380
Legal and professional fees	596	1,355
Payment to auditor (Refer details below)	200	300
Payment gateway charges	86	1,337
Exchange difference (net)	-	6
Provision for doubtful advances	1,093	1,761
Travelling and conveyance	9	497
Loss on disposal of PPE	9	-
Miscellaneous expenses	7	102
	<b>3,032</b>	<b>6,721</b>
<b>Break up of payment to auditor</b>		
Audit fee	200	200
Tax audit fee	-	100
	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>

**22. Loss per share**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Loss before tax	(7,935)	(21,493)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding used in computing Basic and diluted loss per share	6,760,000	6,293,425
Basic and diluted loss per share	(1.17)	(3.42)

**23. Capital management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and other reserves attributable to the equity shareholders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise the shareholder's value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, 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. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

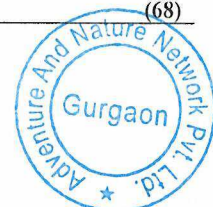
The Company monitors capital using a debt equity ratio, which is debt divided by total equity.

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest bearing loans and borrowings (Note no. 11)	55,200	35,700
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(1,624)	(270)
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>53,576</b>	<b>35,430</b>
Equity	(83,309)	(75,366)
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>(83,309)</b>	<b>(75,366)</b>
<b>Total capital and net debt</b>	<b>136,885</b>	<b>110,796</b>
Gearing ratio	39.14%	31.98%

**24. Components of other comprehensive income**

The following table summarizes the changes in the accumulated balances for each component of accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited.

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Actuarial loss/(Gain) on defined benefit plan:</b>		
Actuarial loss/(Gain) on obligation	8	(68)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>(68)</b>



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**25. Employment benefit plan**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Defined benefit plan(refer note no. 14)	231	174
Liability for compensated absences(refer note no. 14)	203	214
	<b>434</b>	<b>388</b>

The Company's gratuity scheme for its employees in India, is a defined benefit plan. Gratuity is paid as a lump sum amount to employees at retirement or termination of employment at an amount based on the respective employee's eligible salary and the years of employment with the Company. The following table sets out the disclosure in respect of the defined benefit plan.

The measurement date for the company's defined benefit gratuity plan is March 31 of each year.

**Movement in obligation**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Present value of obligation at beginning of year	174	179
Interest cost	9	11
Current service cost	40	52
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligation		
-Financial assumptions	1	(47)
-Experience assumptions	7	(21)
Present value of obligation at closing of year	<b>231</b>	<b>174</b>

**Unfunded liability**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Current	59	40
Non-current	172	134
	<b>231</b>	<b>174</b>

**Components of cost recognized in profit or loss**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Current service cost	40	52
Net interest cost	9	11
	<b>49</b>	<b>63</b>

**Amount recognized in other comprehensive income**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Actuarial loss on obligation		
-Financial assumptions	1	(47)
-Experience assumptions	7	(21)
	<b>8</b>	<b>(68)</b>

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

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Discount rate	5.45%	5.60%
Future salary increase	5.00%	0% for first year, 5% thereafter
Average expected future working life (years)	3.11	2.54
Retirement age (years)	58 years	58 years
Mortality table	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate
Withdrawal rate (%)		
Ages		
Upto 30 years	70%	70%
From 31 to 44 years	30%	30%
Above 44 years	3%	3%



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**Sensitivity analysis**

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>a) Impact of the change in discount rate</b>		
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(5)	(3)
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	5	3
<b>b) Impact of the change in salary increase</b>		
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	5	3
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(5)	(3)

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

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

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Year 1	59	40
Year 2	51	35
Year 3	41	28
Year 4	34	28
Year 5	15	22
Year 6-10	33	31
<b>Total expected payments</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>184</b>

**Defined contribution plan**

During the year, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Employers' Contribution to Employee's Provident Fund	122	511
Employers' Contribution to Employee's State Insurance	3	3
Employers' Contribution to Labour Welfare Fund	7	14
	<b>132</b>	<b>528</b>

**Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income**

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Actuarial loss/(Gain) on obligation*	8	(68)

\*Refer to Note 24 for the movement during the year.

**26. Financial risk management, objective and policies**

The Company's activities are exposed to variety of liquidity risk. The Company is not exposed to any foreign currency risk, credit risk & interest risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Company reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below:

**a) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to insignificant credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and financial institutions since company receives all its outstanding dues in advance against the sales of services.

**b) Liquidity risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the entity aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

The Company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The following tables set forth the Company's financial liabilities based on expected and undiscounted amounts as at 31 March 2021 and 2020.



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As at 31 March 2021					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows*	Within 1 year	1 -5 Years	More than 5 years
Borrowing	55,200	55,200	55,200	-	-
Lease liabilities	9,248	15,180	2,072	7,602	5,506
Trade payables	8,452	8,452	8,452	-	-
Other financial liabilities	14,776	14,776	14,776	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,676</b>	<b>93,608</b>	<b>80,500</b>	<b>7,602</b>	<b>5,506</b>

As at 31 March 2020					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows*	Within 1 year	1 -5 Years	More than 5 years
Borrowing	35,700	35,700	35,700	-	-
Lease liabilities	9,182	16,411	1,613	7,257	7,541
Trade payables	26,120	26,120	26,120	-	-
Other financial liabilities	9,405	9,405	9,405	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,407</b>	<b>87,636</b>	<b>72,838</b>	<b>7,257</b>	<b>5,741</b>

Based on the past performance and current expectations, the Company believes that the cash and cash equivalent and cash generated from operations will satisfy the working capital needs, funding of operational losses, capital expenditure, commitments and other liquidity requirements associated with its existing operations through at least the next 12 months. In addition, there is a commitment of continued financial support from the shareholders, as and when required.

\*Represents undiscounted cash flows of interest and principal

## 27. Fair value measurement

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements.

### Fair values

The management assessed that the fair values of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, trade payables, borrowings and other liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31 March		31 March	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Assets carried at amortized cost				
Other financial assets	308	269	308	269
<b>Total</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>269</b>

### Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	As at 31 March 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets for which fair value is disclosed</b>				
Other financial assets	-	308	-	308
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>308</b>
	As at 31 March 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets for which fair value is disclosed</b>				
Other financial assets	-	269	-	269
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>269</b>

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

### Valuation Techniques and significant unobservable inputs



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The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
A. Financial Instruments for which fair value is disclosed:			
Other financial assets	Discounted cash flows	Prevailing interest rate in market, future cash flows.	-

## 28. Related party Disclosure

### a) Name of the related parties and related party relationship

- (i) Joint venture partners (Venturer) Yatra Online Limited (formerly known as Yatra Online Private Limited)  
Snow Leopard Adventures Private Limited
- ii) Subsidiary of joint venture partner: TSI Yatra Private Limited

### b) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:-

	31 March	
	2021	2020
<b>Joint venture partners</b>		
Allotment of share capital	-	7,000
Purchase transactions	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses paid	212	525
Amount owed to related parties	998	903

### Subsidiary of joint venture partner

Purchase transactions	-	1,766
Commission received	-	45
Reimbursement of expenses paid	599	326
Amount owed to subsidiary of joint venture partner	1,715	1,118

### Loan taken & repaid

	31 March	
	2021	2020
<b>Joint venture partners</b>		
Opening balance	41,779	31,712
Loan taken	19,500	5,700
Interest paid/ accrued (net of TDS)	6,872	4,367
Amount owed to/(owed by) related parties	68,151	41,779

## 29. Segment information

For management purposes, the Company is organized into Lines of Business (LOBs) based on its products and services and has following reportable segments. The LOBs offer different products and services, and are managed separately because the nature of products and methods used to distribute the services are different. For each of these LOBs, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) reviews internal management reports. Accordingly, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is construed to be the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). Segment revenue less service cost from each LOB's are reported and reviewed by the CODM on a monthly basis.

The following summary describes the operations in each of the Company's business segments:

1. Packages: The Company provides holiday packages to its customers and allow customers to book the same through online and offline platform.
2. Other operations primarily include the income from sale of activities business to its clients . The operations do not meet any of the quantitative thresholds to be a reportable segment for any of the periods presented in these financial statements.





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**Information about reportable segments:**

Particulars	Packages		Others		Total	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Segment Revenue	2,722	24,404	93	326	2,815	24,730
<b>Segment results</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>24,404</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>24,730</b>
Other income					6,946	521
Unallocated expenses					(7,675)	(40,555)
<b>Operating loss (before depreciation and amortization)</b>					<b>2,086</b>	<b>(15,304)</b>
Finance costs					(8,866)	(5,524)
Depreciation and amortization					(1,155)	(665)
<b>Loss before tax</b>					<b>(7,935)</b>	<b>(21,493)</b>
Tax expense					-	-
<b>Net Loss</b>					<b>(7,935)</b>	<b>(21,493)</b>

**Reconciliation of information on Reportable Segments to IFRS measures:**

Particulars	Packages		Others		Total	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Segment Revenue	2,722	24,404	93	326	2,815	24,730
Less:- Customer inducement and acquisition costs**	(629)	(12,617)	(22)	(20)	(651)	(12,637)
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>11,787</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>12,093</b>
Unallocated expenses					(7,675)	(40,555)
Add: Customer inducement and acquisition costs**					651	12,637
<b>Unallocated expenses</b>					<b>(7,024)</b>	<b>(27,918)</b>

\*\*For purposes of reporting to the CODM, certain promotion expenses including upfront cash incentives, customer inducement and acquisition costs for promoting transactions across various booking platforms, which are reported as a reduction of revenue, are added back to the respective segment revenue lines and marketing and sales promotion expenses. For reporting in accordance with IND AS, such expenses are recorded as a reduction from the respective revenue lines. Therefore, the reclassification excludes these expenses from the respective segment revenue lines and adds them to the marketing and sales promotion expenses (included under Unallocated expenses).

Assets and liabilities are used interchangeably between segments and these have not been allocated to the business segments.

**Geographical Segment:**

Given that company's products and services are available on a technology platform to customers globally, consequently the necessary information to track accurate geographical location of customers is not available.

Non-current assets are disclosed based on respective physical location of the assets

	Non-Current Assets*	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
India	8,151	9,314
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,151</b>	<b>9,314</b>

\* Non-current assets presented above represent property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets.

**Major Customers:**

Considering the nature of business, customers normally include individuals. Further, none of the corporate and other customers account for more than 10% or more of the Company's revenues.



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**30. Income taxes**

a) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 2020 are:

	31 March	
	2021	2020
<b>Current income tax</b>		
- For the year	-	-
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
<b>Income tax expense</b>	-	-

b) Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by tax rate of each jurisdiction in which the Company operates:

	31 March	
	2021	2020
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	(7,935)	(21,493)
Tax expense @ company's domestic tax rate of 26% (31 March 2020: 26%)	(2,063)	(5,588)
Effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	45	39
Change in unrecognized temporary differences	425	380
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognized	1,593	5,169
Others	-	-
<b>Income tax expense</b>	-	-

c) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

	31 March	
	2021	2020
Deductible temporary differences	1,736	1,440
Tax losses carry forward & unabsorbed depreciation	37,159	35,550
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>38,895</b>	<b>36,990</b>

No deferred tax asset have been recognized on deductible temporary differences of INR 6,676 (31 March 2020: INR 5,541) and tax losses INR 142,918 (31 March 2020: INR 136,729), as it is not probable that taxable profit will be available in near future against which these can be utilized. Out of these tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation of INR 16,807 (31 March 2020: INR 16,090) is available indefinitely for offsetting against future taxable profit & tax losses are available as an offset against future taxable profit expiring at various dates through financial year 2029.

**31. Micro, small and medium enterprises disclosure**

As per information available with the management, the dues payable to enterprises covered under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	711	-
The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	140	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 along with the amounts of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
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.	-	-

This has been determined on the basis of responses received from vendors on specific confirmation sought by the Company in this regard.



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**32. Commitment and contingencies**

**a) Contingent liabilities**

i) Claims not recognized as liability were INR 6,464 as at 31 March 2021 (INR 4,459 as at March 31, 2020).

These represents claim made by the customers due to service related issues, which are contested by the Company and are pending in various district consumer redressal forums in India. The management does not expect these claims to succeed and accordingly no provision has been recognized in the financial statements.

**b) Operating lease commitment – Company as lessee**

During the year ended 31 March 2021, there was INR NIL as rent expense in profit or loss in respect of operating leases (March 31, 2020: INR NIL).

**33. Leases**

The Company has lease contracts of buildings used in its operations. Leases of buildings generally have lease terms upto 9 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets and some contracts require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments, which are further discussed below.

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

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	Amount	Amount
Balance as of 1 April	-	-
Additions	9,243	-
Deletions	-	9,811
Depreciation (Refer note 19)	(1,092)	(568)
<b>Balance as of 31 March</b>	<b>8,151</b>	<b>9,243</b>

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	Amount	Amount
Depreciation expense of right-of-use asset (Refer note 19)	1092	568
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Refer note 20)	1283	657
<b>Total amount recognised in profit or loss</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>1,225</b>

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

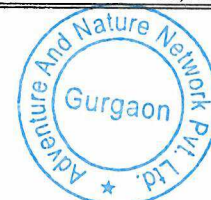
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	Amount	Amount
Current lease liabilities	861	330
Non-current lease liabilities	8,387	8,852
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,248</b>	<b>9,182</b>

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	Amount	Amount
Balance as of 1 April	9,182	-
Additions	-	9,289
Finance cost accrued during the year (Refer note 20)	1,283	657
Payment of lease liabilities	(823)	(764)
Gain on Rent concession on lease	(394)	-
<b>Balance as of 31 March</b>	<b>9,248</b>	<b>9,182</b>

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of 31 March on an undiscounted basis

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	Amount	Amount
Less than one year	2,072	1,613
One to five years	7,602	7,257
More than five years	5,506	7,541
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,180</b>	<b>16,411</b>



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**34. Previous year comparatives**

Certain reclassifications have been made in the financial statements of prior periods to conform to the classification used in the current period. The impact of such reclassifications on the financial statements is not material.

**35. Subsequent events**

**Office Premises**

Subsequent to year end, the Company has rationalized the space of its office premises in Gurugram, Haryana. On June 8, 2021, the Company has entered into a Memorandum of understanding to surrender part of its office space. The Company has surrendered its total area of 1,906 square feet. As a result of the same, the ROU and lease liability would be decreased by INR 7,654 and by INR 8,819 respectively.

**CODE ON SOCIAL SECURITY, 2020**

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

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP  
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101049W/E300004  
Chartered Accountants



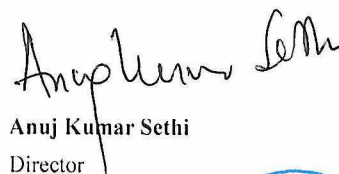
per Yogender Seth  
Partner  
Membership No: 094524



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Adventure and Nature Network Private Limited



Ajeet Bajaj  
Director  
(DIN: 00570056)



Anuj Kumar Sethi  
Director  
(DIN: 07895546)



Place: Gurugram  
Date: November 20, 2021

Place: Gurugram  
Date: November 20, 2021

Place: Gurugram  
Date: November 20, 2021