Date: - December 24, 2021

To,
The Board of Directors
TBO Tek Limited
(Formerly known as TBO Tek Private Limited and Tek Travels Private Limited)
E-78 South Extension Part - I
New Delhi 110 049
Delhi, India

Dear Sir,

We have verified the translated version of the audited consolidated financial statements of **TEK TRAVELS DMCC** for the year ended 31st March 2021. The financial statements have been translated by the Company in Indian Rupee in accordance with Ind AS 21, The Effect of Changes in Foreign Currency Rates. The work is carried out by us in accordance with the Standard of Related Services (SRS) 4400, "Engagements to Perform Agreed upon Procedures regarding Financial Information" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

As required under Schedule VI Part A Item no. (11) (I) (A) (ii) (b) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended ("SEBI ICDR Regulations"), we have verified the translated financial information contained in the Annexures attached to this certificate which is proposed to be uploaded on the website of **TBO TEK LIMITED** (Formerly known as TBO Tek Private Limited and Tek Travels Private Limited) in connection with its proposed initial public offering of equity shares of **TBO TEK LIMITED** (Formerly known as TBO Tek Private Limited and Tek Travels Private Limited).

We did not audit or review the consolidated financial statements of **TEK TRAVELS DMCC** or standalone or consolidated financial statements of its parent company, **TBO TEK LIMITED** (Formerly known as TBO Tek Private Limited and Tek Travels Private Limited). These financial statements have been audited by other audit firms, whose reports have been furnished to us by the Company.

These translated financials should not in any way be construed as a reissuance or re-dating of any of the previous audit reports, nor should these be construed as a new opinion on any of the audited standalone financial statements referred to herein.

These translated financials are intended solely for the use of management of the Company for uploading on website of **TBO TEK LIMITED** (Formerly known as TBO Tek Private Limited and Tek Travels Private Limited) in connection with proposed initial public offering of equity shares of the Company. The certificate should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose except with our prior consent in writing.

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Disclaimer: -

1. The above certificate is based on the information and explanations provided by the management of **TBO TEK LIMITED** (Formerly known as TBO Tek Private Limited and Tek Travels Private Limited) and its subsidiary **TEK TRAVELS DMCC** and step down subsidiaries.

For N B T and Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 140489W

Ashutosh Biyani

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CA. Ashutosh Biyani
Partner
Membership No.: 165017
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: 22165017ACZPKA8700

TEK TRAVELS DMCC
Consolidated statement of financial position

	Note	As at 31 March, 2021		As at 31 March, 2020	
		AED	INR	AED	INR
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	1,80,941	36,04,833	2,80,664	57,59,810
Intangible Assets	6	15,68,245	3,12,43,675	4,89,545	1,00,46,483
Investments		11,779	2,34,678	7,500	1,53,920
		17,60,965	3,50,83,186	7,77,709	1,59,60,213
CURRENT ASSETS					
Trade and other receivables	7	4,96,26,893	98,87,01,694	12,23,57,144	2,51,10,29,620
Due from related party	8	39,06,243	7,78,22,915	-	-
Cash and bank balances	9	4,49,14,542	89,48,18,919	4,35,55,009	89,38,41,573
		9,84,47,678	1,96,13,43,528	16,59,12,153	3,40,48,71,193
TOTAL ASSETS		10,02,08,643	1,99,64,26,714	16,66,89,862	3,42,08,31,406
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Share capital	11	91,00,000	15,61,10,000	91,00,000	15,61,10,000
Retained Earnings		1,19,78,791	20,30,67,964	3,34,90,723	63,39,76,719
Translation reserve		(7,32,960)	4,61,65,970	(6,38,587)	7,08,60,679
		2,03,45,831	40,53,43,934	4,19,52,136	86,09,47,398
LIABILITIES					
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	12	11,74,101	2,33,91,263	9,68,311	1,98,71,818
		11,74,101	2,33,91,263	9,68,311	1,98,71,818
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	13	7,86,88,711	1,56,76,91,517	11,86,01,058	2,43,39,46,475
Due to related party	8	-	-	51,68,357	10,60,65,715
		7,86,88,711	1,56,76,91,517	12,37,69,415	2,54,00,12,190
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7,98,62,812	1,59,10,82,780	12,47,37,726	2,55,98,84,008
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**10,02,08,643**	**1,99,64,26,714**	**16,66,89,862**	**3,42,08,31,406**

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TEK TRAVELS DMCC

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

	Note	Year ended 31 March, 2021		Year ended 31 March, 2020	
		AED	INR	AED	INR
Revenue	14	2,31,89,169	46,53,56,691	11,19,94,572	2,15,65,59,127
Cost of sales		(64,53,414)	(12,93,55,075)	(3,84,60,705)	(74,40,77,693)
Gross profit		**1,67,35,755**	**33,60,01,616**	**7,35,33,867**	**1,41,24,81,434**
Other Income		36,51,030	7,25,98,294	20,06,534	4,14,87,567
Expenses					
General and administrative	15	(2,60,71,994)	(52,41,25,884)	(5,42,13,199)	(1,04,61,32,477)
Increase in loss allowance on trade receivables	7	(11,75,748)	(2,35,06,296)	(33,23,594)	(6,66,15,324)
Exceptional expense	7	(1,46,93,285)	(29,27,29,913)	-	-
(Loss) / profit for the year		**(2,15,54,242)**	**(43,17,62,183)**	**1,80,03,608**	**34,12,21,200**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Actuarial gain on employees' end of service benefit obligations		42,310	8,53,428	-	-
Items that may be reclassified to profit and loss					
Currency translation differences		(94,373)	(2,46,94,709)	(5,10,418)	5,83,10,585
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**(52,063)**	**(2,38,41,281)**	**(5,10,418)**	**5,83,10,585**
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		**(2,16,06,305)**	**(45,56,03,464)**	**1,74,93,190**	**39,95,31,785**

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TEK TRAVELS DMCC

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Share capital		Retained earnings		Translation reserve		Total equity	
	AED	INR	AED	INR	AED	INR	AED	INR
At 01 April 2019	**91,00,000**	**15,61,10,000**	**1,54,87,115**	**29,27,55,519**	**(1,28,169)**	**1,25,50,094**	**2,44,58,946**	**46,14,15,613**
Total comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	-	-	1,80,03,608	34,12,21,200	-	-	1,80,03,608	34,12,21,200
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	(5,10,418)	5,83,10,585	(5,10,418)	5,83,10,585
At 31 March 2020	**91,00,000**	**15,61,10,000**	**3,34,90,723**	**63,39,76,719**	**(6,38,587)**	**7,08,60,679**	**4,19,52,136**	**86,09,47,398**
Total comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	-	-	(2,15,54,242)	(43,17,62,183)	-	-	(2,15,54,242)	(43,17,62,183)
Currency translation differences	-	-	42,310	8,53,428	(94,373)	(2,46,94,709)	(52,063)	(2,38,41,281)
At 31 March 2021	**91,00,000**	**15,61,10,000**	**1,19,78,791**	**20,30,67,964**	**(7,32,960)**	**4,61,65,970**	**2,03,45,831**	**40,53,43,934**

TEK TRAVELS DMCC
Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Note	Year ended 31 March, 2021 AED	Year ended 31 March, 2021 INR	Year ended 31 March, 2020 AED	Year ended 31 March, 2020 INR
Cash flows from operating activities					
(Loss) / profit for the year		(2,15,54,242)	(43,17,62,183)	1,80,03,608	34,12,21,200
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property and equipment	5	1,60,325	32,36,449	1,78,489	34,55,391
Amortisation of intangibles	6	35,950	7,16,067	794	15,370
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	12	3,25,365	65,35,071	2,61,257	50,60,970
Exceptional expense	7	1,46,93,285	29,27,29,913	-	-
Increase in loss allowance on financial assets	7	11,75,748	2,35,06,296	33,23,594	6,66,15,324
Operating cash flows before payment of employees' end of service benefits and changes in working capital		**(51,63,569)**	**(10,50,38,387)**	**2,17,67,742**	**41,63,68,255**
Payment of employees' end of service benefits	12	(77,265)	(15,45,987)	(2,10,663)	(39,67,905)
Changes in working capital:					
Trade and other receivables before movement in loss allowance		5,68,61,218	1,20,60,91,717	(64,72,673)	(32,87,96,622)
Due from a related party		(39,06,243)	(7,78,22,915)	49,37,580	9,31,46,967
Due to a related party		(51,68,357)	(10,60,65,715)	51,68,357	10,60,65,715
Trade and other payables		(3,99,12,347)	(86,62,54,958)	(2,08,86,845)	(19,74,78,949)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**26,33,437**	**4,93,63,755**	**43,03,498**	**8,53,37,461**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property and equipment	5	(58,640)	(11,68,267)	(1,89,976)	(38,98,703)
Purchase of intangibles	6	(11,14,650)	(2,22,06,837)	(4,88,607)	(1,00,27,233)
Deposits placed during the year		(8,12,414)	(1,49,05,695)	(2,98,725)	(91,77,562)
Investments		(4,279)	(80,758)	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(19,89,983)**	**(3,83,61,557)**	**(9,77,308)**	**(2,31,03,498)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		6,43,454	1,10,02,198	33,26,190	6,22,33,963
Currency translation differences		(96,335)	(2,49,30,547)	(5,15,337)	5,94,31,013
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	9	4,14,19,834	85,00,23,337	3,86,08,981	72,83,58,361
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	9	**4,19,66,953**	**83,60,94,988**	**4,14,19,834**	**85,00,23,337**

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1 General information

Tek Travels DMCC ("the Company") is a limited liability company established in Jumeirah Lake Towers under the provisions of Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority (DMCCA) laws and regulations. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tek Travels Private Limited ("the parent company") based in India.

These consolidated financial statements relate to the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group").

The Group is primarily engaged in the business activity of e-marketplace service provider (DMCC), inbound and outbound tour operations and software solutions. The principal activities are consistent with the activities permitted under the license issued to the Company by DMCCA.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretation Committee ("IFRS IC") applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The consolidated financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

(a) New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their reporting period commencing from 1 April 2020:

- Definition of Material – amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8;
- Definition of Business – amendments to IFRS 3; and
- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to affect the current or future periods.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are effective and would be expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) New standards and amendments not yet adopted by the Group

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 Mach 2021 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business, equity interests issued by the Group, fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement and fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of financial position respectively.

A listing of Group subsidiaries is set out in Note 18.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the respective entity operates ("the functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in the United Arab Emirates Dirham ("AED") which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

NBT AND CO. MUMBAI FRN-140489W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation (continued)

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the end of month, which closely approximates the rate prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised within profit and loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(c) Group companies

The results and financial positions of all the subsidiaries (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of the statement of financial position;
(ii) income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates during the financial year; and
(iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised as other comprehensive income and are presented as a separate component of equity called "translation reserve".

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations are taken to equity attributable to the owners of the parent. When a foreign operation is sold, the associated exchange differences that were recorded in equity are reclassified to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as part of the gain or loss on sale.

2.4 Property and equipment

All items of property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance cost are charged within profit and loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of assets less their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Years
Furniture and fixtures	3
Motor vehicles	3
Computers	3
Office equipment	3

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Property and equipment (continued)

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are recognised within profit and loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Intangible assets

Computer software

Acquired computer software costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which do not exceed three years.

Website and domain name

Costs associated with purchase of domain name is shown at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost and includes website development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique products controlled by the Group. Development costs are recognised as intangible assets where the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the website so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the website development and use it;
- there is an ability to use the website;
- it can be demonstrated how the website will generated probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and use the website are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the website during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the website development include employee costs and appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Development cost will be transferred to appropriate category of intangibles and will be amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use.

Amortisation of website development cost and domain name is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of assets less their estimated residual value over their estimated useful life of five years.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there is separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets ("cash generating units").

Non-financial assets that have suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each consolidated statement of financial position date.

2.7 Financial assets

(a) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Management determines the classification of its investment at initial recognition.

(b) Recognition and de-recognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date, being the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following category:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented with foreign exchange gains and losses.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial assets (continued)

(d) Impairment

The Group has the following significant types of financial assets that are subject to IFRS 9's expected credit loss (ECL) model:

- Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments);
- Due from a related party; and
- Cash and cash equivalents

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance to be recognised from initial recognition for all the financial assets at amortised costs. While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

2.8 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

2.9 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer) from the consolidated statement of financial position, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, balances in current accounts and deposits with original maturity of less than or equal to three months

2.11 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Employee benefits

(a) Provision for employees' end of service benefits

The liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of the employees' end of service benefits is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting date together with adjustments for the unrecognised past-service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of related pension obligation.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Annual leave entitlement

A provision is made for the estimated liability for employees' entitlement to annual leave as a result of services rendered by the employees up to the consolidated statement of financial position date. This provision is included in other payables as a current liability.

2.13 Trade and other payables

These represents liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer) after the consolidated statement of financial position date. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Provisions (continued)

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the obligation. Increases in provisions due to the passage of time are recognised as an interest expense.

2.15 Exceptional expense

Exceptional expense is a one off provision created against other receivable balance of the Group due to an increase in credit risk of receivable from a service provider. It is considered to be a one-off event as there is no history of such instance of elevated credit risk arising from other receivables. Accordingly, it has been presented separately on the face of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income

2.16 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities, taking into account contractually defined terms to determine if the Group is acting as a principal or agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as an agent in all its revenue arrangements as the Group primarily serves as a facilitator by matching customer demand with suppliers of accommodation and travel vendors and that these vendors are ultimately responsible for providing the services. Revenue is shown net of discounts, provision for cancellation of bookings and after eliminating revenue within the Group.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group, regardless of when the payment is being made. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

i. Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

ii. Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

iii. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

iv. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Group will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

v. Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation at a point in time or over time.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Revenue recognition (continued)

The Group satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs; or
- The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied. The Group has concluded that for all of its revenue arrangements none of the above conditions are satisfied therefore, it recognises revenue at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

The Group recognises revenue in accordance with 5 step model, as specified above, at a point in time when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below:

(a) Commission income

Commission income primarily include commissions from hotel reservations, air ticket booking and related services. Revenue from commission income is recognised at the point in time when the booking is confirmed by the agent. Commission income is based on the price specified in the contracts, net of the provision for cancellation of bookings based on historical cancellation trends and forward looking factors.

(b) Performance linked benefits

It represents incentive earned from the suppliers based on purchase volumes agreed under the commercial contract with the supplier. It is recognised at a point in time when the Group achieves the agreed target and incentive becomes due under the contract.

(c) Cash back income

Cash back income is directly linked to its e-market services and represents incentive earned from credit card issuer on usage of credit cards for making payments for hotel bookings. It is recognised at a point in time when the payment is made using the credit card in accordance with the terms of agreement with the credit card issuer.

2.17 Leases

The Group accounts for a contract, or a portion of a contract, as a lease when it conveys the right to use and asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Leases are those contracts that satisfy the following criteria:

a) there is an identified asset;
b) the Group obtains substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset; and
c) the Group has the right to direct use of the asset.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Leases (continued)

The Group considers whether the lessor has substantive substitution rights. If the lessor does have those rights the contract is not identified as giving rise to a lease.

In determining whether the Group obtains substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset, the Group considers only the economic benefits that arise from use of the asset, not those incidental to legal ownership or other potential benefits.

In determining whether the Group has the right to direct use of the asset, the Group considers whether it directs how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use. If there are no significant decisions to be made because they are pre-determined due to the nature of the asset, the Group considers whether it was involved in the design of the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use.

All leases are accounted for by recognising a right of use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

The Group's leases represent lease of property that is area obtained for office premises under leasing arrangement for a lease term of 12 months. Payments associated with lease are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk, and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency that is not the Group's measurement currency.

At the reporting date, AED equivalents of the Group's foreign currency assets and liabilities was as follows:

	USD	SAR	ZAR	INR	GBP	Others*
At 31 March 2021						
Total assets	73,534,503	-	157,536	-	717,848	5,468,915
Total liabilities	(27,459,552)	(8,418,697)	(5,311,794)	(2,469,273)	(2,449,589)	(14,636,595)
	46,074,951	(8,418,697)	(5,154,258)	(2,469,273)	(1,731,741)	(9,167,680)

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(a) *Market risk* (continued)

(i) Foreign currency risk (continued)

At the reporting date, INR equivalents of the Group's foreign currency assets and liabilities was as follows:

	USD	SAR	ZAR	INR	GBP	Others*
At 31 March 2021						
Total assets	1,465,005,837	-	3,138,542	-	14,301,470	108,955,552
Total liabilities	(547,068,415)	(167,723,174)	(105,825,278)	(49,194,585)	(48,802,427)	(291,600,490)
	917,937,422	(167,723,174)	(102,686,736)	(49,194,585)	(34,500,957)	(182,644,938)

At the 31 March 2020, AED equivalents of the Group's foreign currency assets and liabilities was as follows:

	USD	SAR	ZAR	INR	GBP	Others*
At 31 March 2020						
Total assets	108,558,808	3,558	7,604,015	-	2,845,816	11,396,018
Total liabilities	(58,887,703)	(6,804,739)	(235,500)	(7,277,563)	(1,717,885)	(13,696,693)
	49,671,105	(6,801,181)	7,368,515	(7,277,563)	1,127,931	(2,300,675)

At the 31 March 2020, INR equivalents of the Group's foreign currency assets and liabilities was as follows:

	USD	SAR	ZAR	INR	GBP	Others*
At 31 March 2020						
Total assets	2,22,78,52,734	73,018	156,050,218	-	58,402,069	233,870,013
Total liabilities	(1,208,498,256)	(139,647,410)	(4,832,950)	(149,350,743)	(35,254,576)	(281,084,654)
	1,019,354,478	(139,574,392)	151,217,268	(149,350,743)	23,147,493	(4,72,14,641)

*Other currencies include Brazilian Real, Euro, Australian Dollar, Indonesian Rupiah, Canadian Dollar, Chinese Yuan, Malaysian Ringgit, Mexican Peso, amongst others, which do not have fixed parity with AED.

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from South African Rand (ZAR), Indian Rupee (INR), Pound Sterling (GBP) and others as disclosed above. The transactions denominated in United States Dollar (USD) and Saudi Riyals (SAR) are not subject to foreign currency risk as these currencies have fixed parity with the AED.

Sensitivity analysis

At 31 March 2021, if AED had weakened/strengthened by 5% against all the above mentioned currencies excluding USD and SAR, with all other variables held constant, loss for the year would have been AED 926,148 (INR 18,451,369) higher/lower (2020: profit for the year would have been AED 54,090 (INR 1,077,619) lower/higher), mainly as a result of foreign exchange impact on translation of foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities.

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3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether these changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuers or factors affecting all the instruments traded in the market.

The Group is not exposed to price risk as it has no significant price sensitive financial instruments.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group has no significant interest bearing assets or liabilities and therefore the Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from bank balances as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The Group seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to customers by setting credit limits for individual customers and monitoring outstanding receivables. The Group limits its credit risk with respect to bank deposits and balances by only dealing with reputable banks and with respect to related party balances by continuously monitoring outstanding balances through the parties involved.

The Group is exposed to credit risk on its financial assets as follows:

	2021 AED	2021 INR	2020 AED	2020 INR
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	49,259,104	981,374,348	121,572,744	2,494,932,050
Due from a related party (Note 8)	3,906,243	77,822,915	-	-
Bank balances	40,716,757	894,818,919	42,697,758	893,841,573
	108,575,389	1,95,40,16,182	164,270,502	3,388,773,623

Trade receivables are largely secured against bank guarantees and security deposits received from the customers and from credit insurance taken against it. The unsecured receivables are managed through continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of the customers to which the Group grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Group's customers typically do not have external credit ratings.

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3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

The Group has well defined trade and non-trade transactions with related parties. Non-trade transactions entail pre-approval by both parties prior to execution of the transactions with the related parties. The balances are reconciled monthly with the related parties through intercompany reconciliation and confirmations. Since these balances are with entities under the common control of the shareholder, management believes there is no significant credit risk in relation to these balances.

Bank deposits and balances are limited to high-credit-quality financial institutions and bank ratings are reviewed on an annual basis. Management expects any credit losses from non-performance by these counterparties would be insignificant. The credit quality of the financial assets held with banks can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings as follows:

Counterparty rating (Moody's)	2021 AED	2021 INR	2020 AED	2020 INR
A1	27,566,106	549,191,258	30,030,819	616,294,923
A3	148,764	2,963,781	165,551	3,397,451
Aa1	1,233,860	24,581,823	128,724	2,641,684
Aa3	10,103,665	201,292,286	11,645,942	238,998,974
Ba1	154,577	3,079,591	-	-
Ba2	89,560	1,784,277	490,463	10,065,322
Baa1	1,420,225	28,294,716	236,259	4,848,527
	40,716,757	811,187,732	42,697,758	876,246,881

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

At 31 March 2021 and 2020, all contractual cash flows of financial liabilities have the maturity of less than 12 months from the consolidated statement of financial position date. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

3.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

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3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Capital risk management (continued)

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company is ungeared as at 31 March 2021 and 2020, since it does not have any borrowings.

3.3 Fair value estimation

The fair values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2021 and 2020 approximate their carrying amounts as reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is as follows:

(i) Calculation of loss allowance

The Group assesses the impairment of its financial assets based on ECL model. Under the expected credit loss model, the Group accounts for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at the end of each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial asset. The Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL for its financial instruments.

When measuring ECL, the Group uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

(i) Performance linked benefits

The recognition of performance linked benefits from suppliers require judgement based on contracts with the suppliers and past experience. These benefits are calculated based on the volume of transaction contracted for the period. Differences may arise between the amounts accrued and the actual amounts paid or received.

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5 Property and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures		Motor vehicles		Computers		Office equipment		Total	
	AED	INR	AED	INR	AED	INR	AED	INR	AED	INR
Cost										
At 01 April 2019	68,505	12,92,340	1,32,750	25,04,316	4,36,998	82,43,924	1,52,810	28,82,745	7,91,063	1,49,23,325
Additions	7,365	1,51,145	-	-	1,60,936	33,02,742	21,675	4,44,816	1,89,976	38,98,703
Impact of foreign currency translation	-	1,13,525	-	2,19,991	-	7,24,185	-	2,53,234	-	13,10,935
At 31 March 2020	75,870	15,57,010	1,32,750	27,24,306	5,97,934	1,22,70,850	1,74,485	35,80,795	9,81,039	2,01,32,963
Additions	-	-	-	-	52,624	10,48,412	6,016	1,19,855	58,640	11,68,267
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(2,331)	(46,440)	-	-	(2,331)	(46,440)
Impact of foreign currency translation	-	(45,475)	-	(79,568)	-	(3,58,391)	-	(1,04,583)	-	(5,88,017)
At 31 March 2021	75,870	15,11,535	1,32,750	26,44,738	6,48,227	1,29,14,432	1,80,501	35,96,067	10,37,348	2,06,66,773
Accumulated depreciation										
At 01 April 2019	44,891	8,46,864	1,32,750	25,04,316	2,48,582	46,89,475	1,00,582	18,97,469	5,26,805	99,38,124
Additions	11,503	2,22,459	-	-	1,36,194	26,36,926	30,792	5,96,006	1,78,489	34,55,391
Impact of foreign currency translation	-	87,999	-	2,19,991	(4,140)	4,85,042	(779)	1,86,606	(4,919)	9,79,638
At 31 March 2020	56,394	11,57,322	1,32,750	27,24,306	3,80,636	78,11,443	1,30,595	26,80,081	7,00,375	1,43,73,153
Additions	11,199	2,26,044	-	-	1,22,132	24,65,403	26,994	5,45,002	1,60,325	32,36,449
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(2,331)	(46,440)	-	-	(2,331)	(46,440)
Impact of foreign currency translation	-	(36,731)	-	(79,568)	(1,695)	(2,94,119)	(267)	(90,804)	(1,962)	(5,01,223)
At 31 March 2021	67,593	13,46,635	1,32,750	26,44,738	4,98,742	99,36,287	1,57,322	31,34,279	8,56,407	1,70,61,940
Net book value										
At 31 March 2021	8,277	1,64,900	-	-	1,49,485	29,78,145	23,179	4,61,788	1,80,941	36,04,833
At 31 March 2020	19,476	3,99,688	-	-	2,17,298	44,59,407	43,890	9,00,714	2,80,664	57,59,810

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6 Intangible assets

	Computer software		Website and domain name		Capital work in progress		Total	
	AED	INR	AED	INR	AED	INR	AED	INR
Cost								
At 01 April 2019	2,310	43,578	-	-	-	-	2,310	43,578
Additions	-	-	-	-	4,88,607	1,00,27,233	4,88,607	1,00,27,233
Impact of foreign currency translation	-	3,828	-	-	-	-	-	3,828
At 31 March 2020	2,310	47,406	-	-	4,88,607	1,00,27,233	4,90,917	1,00,74,639
Additions	-	-	7,04,078	1,40,27,135	4,10,572	81,79,703	11,14,650	2,22,06,837
Impact of foreign currency translation	-	(1,385)	-	-	-	(2,92,862)	-	(2,94,247)
At 31 March 2021	2,310	46,021	7,04,078	1,40,27,135	8,99,179	1,79,14,073	16,05,567	3,19,87,230
Accumulated amortisation								
At 01 April 2019	578	10,904	-	-	-	-	578	10,904
Additions	794	15,370	-	-	-	-	794	15,370
Impact of foreign currency translation	-	1,882	-	-	-	-	-	1,882
At 31 March 2020	1,372	28,156	-	-	-	-	1,372	28,156
Additions	746	15,047	35,204	7,01,019	-	-	35,950	7,16,066
Impact of foreign currency translation	-	(1,007)	-	340	-	-	-	(668)
At 31 March 2021	2,118	42,196	35,204	7,01,359	-	-	37,322	7,43,555
Net book value								
At 31 March 2021	192	3,825	6,68,874	1,33,25,776	8,99,179	1,79,14,073	15,68,245	3,12,43,675
At 31 March 2020	938	19,250	-	-	4,88,607	1,00,27,233	4,89,545	1,00,46,483

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	2021		2020	
	AED	**INR**	**AED**	**INR**
7 Trade and other receivables				
Trade receivables	4,46,15,406	88,88,59,348	8,96,37,975	1,83,95,62,455
Less: loss allowance on trade receivables	(56,85,710)	(11,32,74,688)	(63,67,960)	(13,06,84,118)
	3,89,29,696	77,55,84,660	8,32,70,015	1,70,88,78,337
Deposits	59,44,490	11,84,30,293	2,18,38,961	44,81,82,089
Prepayments	3,67,789	73,27,346	7,84,400	1,60,97,570
Other receivables	1,90,78,203	38,00,89,308	1,64,63,768	33,78,71,624
Less: loss allowance on other receivables	(1,46,93,285)	(29,27,29,913)	-	-
	4,96,26,893	**98,87,01,694**	**12,23,57,144**	**2,51,10,29,620**

Trade receivables relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amounts of each class of receivable. The Group holds bank guarantees and security deposits received from the customers as security against these receivables together with credit insurance taken against these receivables by the Group.

The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

Less than 6 months	3,62,84,832	72,28,91,822	8,47,58,905	1,73,94,33,782
More than 6 months	83,30,574	16,59,67,526	48,79,070	10,01,28,673
Total	**4,46,15,406**	**88,88,59,348**	**8,96,37,975**	**1,83,95,62,455**

With respect to unsecured receivables, the Group has applied IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses on these unsecured trade receivables which is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking factors at the end of each reporting period, such as future economic conditions of the territories where the customers are domiciled. On above basis, the loss allowance as at 31 March 2021 ranges from 1.7% to 100% (2020: 2% to 100%).

With respect to the deposits and other receivables, the Group has assessed the impairment provision as per IFRS 9 expected credit loss model and based on the assessment performed, the provision for impairment in this regard was insignificant. However, as at year end, one of the other receivable balance has been identified as having a significantly elevated credit risk and a one off specific provision of AED 14,693,285 (INR 292,729,913) has been recorded in this regard and disclosed as 'exceptional expense' on the face of consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Movement in the Group's loss allowance of trade receivables and other receivables is as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the year	63,67,960	13,06,84,118	32,73,661	6,17,57,290
Increase in loss allowance on trade receivables	11,75,748	2,35,06,296	33,23,594	6,66,15,324
Increase in loss allowance on other receivables	1,46,93,285	29,27,29,913	-	-
Trade receivables written off	(18,57,998)	(3,71,76,484)	(2,29,295)	(47,05,623)
Translation reserve	-	(37,39,242)	-	70,17,127
Balance at the end of the year	**2,03,78,995**	**40,60,04,601**	**63,67,960**	**13,06,84,118**

8 Related party transactions and balances

Related parties include the parent company and its shareholders, key management personnel, directors and businesses which are controlled directly or indirectly by them or over which they exercise significant management influence ("affiliates").

Transactions with related parties

During the year, the Group entered into the following significant transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business. These transactions were carried out at mutually agreed terms and rates.

Business support services expense	24,56,899	4,91,27,379	42,10,679	8,03,46,682
Commission expense	7,42,328	1,47,86,124	42,45,613	8,14,68,789
Rent charged by related parties	1,55,421	31,34,970	-	-
Software license fees (Note 15)	2,96,785	59,27,703	16,33,704	3,14,50,047
Key management compensation				
Short term benefits	4,18,636	84,44,234	9,99,081	1,93,29,173

Provision for end of service benefits is not considered since the provision is based on actuarial valuation for the Group's end of service benefits as a whole.

Balances with related parties
Amounts due from and due to related parties represent balances arising from trading transactions and services provided/received in the normal course of business.

Due from a related party				
Tek Travels Private Limited (parent company)	39,06,243	7,78,22,915	-	-
	39,06,243	**7,78,22,915**	-	-
Due to a related party				
Tek Travels Private Limited (parent company)	-	-	51,68,357	10,60,65,715

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9 Cash and cash equivalents

	2021		2020	
	AED	**INR**	**AED**	**INR**
Balances with banks				
- in current accounts	3,47,64,819	69,26,09,048	4,05,62,583	83,24,30,600
- in fixed deposits*	59,51,938	11,85,78,667	21,35,175	4,38,18,347
Cash in transit	41,97,785	8,36,31,204	8,57,251	1,75,92,626
Cash and bank balances	4,49,14,542	89,48,18,919	4,35,55,009	89,38,41,573
Less: fixed deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months	(29,47,589)	(5,87,23,931)	(21,35,175)	(4,38,18,236)
Cash and cash equivalents as per consolidated statement of cash flows	**4,19,66,953**	**83,60,94,988**	**4,14,19,834**	**85,00,23,337**

*Includes deposits amounting to AED 2,951,938 (INR 58,810,575) (2020: AED 2,135,175 (INR 43,818,347)) placed with Standard Chartered Bank as bank guarantee for the suppliers.

10 Financial instruments by category

Financial assets - at amortised cost				
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	4,92,59,104	98,13,74,348	12,15,72,744	2,49,49,32,050
Due from a related party (Note 8)	39,06,243	7,78,22,915	-	-
Cash and bank balances (Note 9)	4,49,14,542	89,48,18,919	4,35,55,009	89,38,41,573
	9,80,79,889	**1,95,40,16,182**	**16,51,27,753**	**3,38,87,73,623**
Financial liabilities - at amortised cost				
Trade and other payables (excluding advances)	6,02,88,148	1,20,11,02,684	9,21,00,289	1,89,00,94,169
Due to a related party (Note 8)	-	-	51,68,357	10,60,65,715
	6,02,88,148	**1,20,11,02,684**	**9,72,68,646**	**1,99,61,59,884**

11 Share capital

The share capital of the Company comprises 9,100 (2020: 9,100) authorised, issued and fully paid up shares of AED 1,000 each.

12 Provision for employees' end of service benefits

At 1 April	9,68,311	1,98,71,818	9,17,717	1,73,12,649
Charge for the year (Note 16)	3,25,365	65,35,071	2,61,257	50,60,970
Actuarial gain on employees' end of service benefits	(42,310)	(8,53,428)	-	-
Payments made during the year	(77,265)	(15,45,987)	(2,10,663)	(39,67,905)
Translation reserve	-	(6,16,211)	-	14,66,104
At 31 March	**11,74,101**	**2,33,91,263**	**9,68,311**	**1,98,71,818**

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

Service cost	3,00,669	60,34,742	2,61,257	50,60,970
Interest cost	24,696	5,00,329	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	3,25,365	65,35,071	2,61,257	50,60,970
Remeasurement gain				
Gain from changes in financial assumptions	40,259	8,12,057	-	-
Experience adjustment gain	2,051	41,371	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	42,310	8,53,428	-	-

The principal assumptions were as follows:

Weighted average assumptions used to determine obligation are:		
Discount rate	2.34%	1.29%
Rate of compensation increase	5.00%	5.00%

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 19, management has carried out an exercise to assess the present value of its obligations at 31 March 2021, using the projected unit credit method, in respect of employees' end of service payable under the applicable laws of the country in which the subsidiaries of the Group are incorporated. The present value of the obligations at 31 March 2021 and 2020, using actuarial assumptions, was not materially different from the provision computed in accordance with the applicable laws of the country in which the subsidiaries of the Group are incorporated.

The rate used to discount liability obligations should be determined by reference to market yields at the consolidated statement of financial position date on high quality corporate bonds. In countries where there is no "deep market in such bond", market yields on government bonds should be used instead. As there is no deep market in corporate bonds within the GCC region and the very few bonds issued by governments do not provide an adequate reference, the management relied on the US AA-rated corporate bond market as a proxy for determining the discount rate.

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13 Trade and other payables

	2021		2020	
	AED	INR	AED	INR
Trade payables	4,43,74,280	88,40,55,474	7,03,28,970	1,44,33,00,533
Advances from customers	1,84,00,560	36,65,88,833	2,65,00,769	54,38,52,306
Customer deposits	39,60,651	7,89,06,861	47,66,418	9,78,16,820
Accrued expenses and other payables	1,19,53,220	23,81,40,349	1,70,04,901	34,89,76,816
	7,86,88,711	1,56,76,91,517	11,86,01,058	2,43,39,46,475

14 REVENUE

Commission income	1,44,02,161	28,93,20,578	5,16,94,532	99,27,73,624
Performance linked benefits	61,20,931	12,26,27,680	5,36,43,482	1,03,55,21,056
Cash back income	22,34,975	4,47,68,715	52,31,501	10,09,06,391
Others	4,31,102	86,39,718	14,25,057	2,73,58,056
	2,31,89,169	**46,53,56,691**	**11,19,94,572**	**2,15,65,59,127**

15 General and administrative expenses

Business support services	1,08,46,489	21,80,87,580	1,73,95,082	33,67,89,280
Staff cost (Note 16)	74,82,999	15,06,25,682	1,59,09,526	30,52,22,605
Legal and professional fees	40,14,614	8,05,80,218	34,88,691	6,72,04,221
Bank charges	9,99,605	2,00,32,511	38,91,381	7,50,34,019
Insurance	8,80,682	1,76,83,955	16,42,162	3,16,88,863
Communication and utility	3,93,660	79,19,576	9,72,740	1,87,76,143
Rent and license	3,19,630	64,50,741	4,17,582	80,59,129
Software license fees (Note 8)	2,96,785	59,27,703	16,33,704	3,14,50,047
Marketing expenses	2,35,685	47,34,679	39,96,822	7,66,18,338
Travel and conveyance	1,01,043	20,24,006	27,76,755	5,36,67,915
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 5)	1,60,325	32,36,449	1,78,489	34,55,391
Amortisation (Note 6)	35,950	7,16,067	794	15,370
Supplier advances written off	36,450	7,26,183	10,83,859	2,22,43,070
Others	2,68,077	53,80,534	8,25,612	1,59,08,086
	2,60,71,994	**52,41,25,884**	**5,42,13,199**	**1,04,61,32,477**

16 Staff costs

Salaries and allowances	64,01,212	12,88,60,561	1,42,93,766	27,39,92,077
Employees' end of service benefits (Note 12)	3,25,365	65,35,071	2,61,257	50,60,970
Other staff costs	7,56,422	1,52,30,050	13,54,503	2,61,69,558
	74,82,999	**15,06,25,682**	**1,59,09,526**	**30,52,22,605**

17 Commitments

Capital commitments of AED 3,186,775 (INR 63,489,162) are outstanding as at 31 March 2021 relating to ongoing work for the development of website portal by the Parent Company.

18 Group subsidiaries

Subsidiaries that are consolidated in these financial statements are as follows:

	Name of the company	Place of incorporation	Principal activity	Control % 2021	Control % 2020
1	TBO Holidays Brasil Agencia De Viagens E Reservas LTDA	Brazil	Business support services	100%	100%
2	TBO Holidays Hongkong Limited	Hong Kong	Business support services	100%	100%
3	TBO Holidays Europe B.V.	Netherlands	Online travel booking and business support	100%	100%
4	TBO Holidays PTE Ltd	Singapore	Business support services	100%	100%
5	TBO Holidays Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Business support services	100%	100%
6	Travel Boutique Online S.A. De C.V.	Mexico	Business support services	100%	100%
7	TBO Technology Services DMCC	Dubai	Online travel booking and business support	100%	100%
8	TBO Technology Consulting Shanghai Co., Ltd	China	Business support services	100%	100%
9	Tek Travels Arabia for Travel and Tourism (Single Person Co)*	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Online travel booking and business support services	100%	-
10	TBO LLC*	United States of America	Business support services	100%	-

*The subsidiaries have been legally set-up, but they are not operational as at year end and share capital has not been induced in these companies as at 31 March 2021.

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19 Impact of COVID-19 pandemic

The existence of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) was confirmed in early 2020 and was subsequently declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation. Measures taken to contain and slow the spread of the virus have significantly impacted global economic activity as it necessitated global travel restrictions and lockdown measures in most countries of the world between February and May 2020 which in turn have impacted the travel and tourism industry and therefore, the performance of the Group. Due to the unprecedented adverse effect of the lockdown on the global economy and some success in the efforts to flatten the infection curve, many countries started to gradually ease the lock down restrictions and open up for movement of people starting May 2020 onwards in a restricted way.

Based on the assessment of COVID-19 impact on its business, the Group has assessed the impact on its consolidated financial position and performance including the major judgements, estimates and assumptions, which could result in greater variability in the area that depends on the estimate, as given below:

Business continuity planning
The Group has a business continuity plan to ensure the safe and stable continuation of its business operations as well as the safety of its employees and customers. The Group has also introduced proactive comprehensive measures to address and mitigate key operational and financial issues arising from the current situation. The Group monitors the COVID-19 situation and takes timely decisions to resolve any concerns.

Liquidity management and going concern assessment
Economic stress in the markets brought on by the COVID-19 crisis is being felt globally through lack of liquidity in the markets. In this environment, the Group has introduced proactive comprehensive measures to address and mitigate key financial issues arising from the current situation, including compensating cost saving measures and reductions to discretionary capital or advertisement expenditure. The Group has already taken measures to manage its liquidity carefully by implementing various controls in the 'treasury process' in order to satisfy its working capital needs, capital expenditure and other liquidity requirements associated with its existing operations. The Group has been closely monitoring the cash flows and forecasts on a weekly basis.

Further, in response to this crisis, the Group continues to monitor and respond to all liquidity and funding requirements through its plan reflecting the current economic scenarios. The Group believes that, as at 31 March 2021, liquidity position of the Group remains strong and its existing balance of cash and cash equivalents and available credit facilities will be sufficient to satisfy its working capital needs, capital expenditures and other liquidity requirements associated with its existing operations. Accordingly, as of the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, the Group does not have any risk of going concern.

Loss allowance on financial assets
The Group assesses the impairment of its financial assets carried at amortised cost based on the expected credit loss ('ECL') model. The ECL model was reassessed for the impact of COVID-19, mainly the operational disruption faced by the customers, which may likely lead to increase in the ECL allowance for trade receivables. Further, based on the Group's continuous monitoring of financial condition of its customers, it expects to see greater non-payments from some of its customers due to financial distress and therefore have created specific provisions against these high credit risk customers.

The impact of COVID-19 continues to evolve, hence the effects of COVID-19 may not be fully reflected in the Group's financial results until future periods. The Group is taking proactive measures to monitor and manage the situation to the best of its abilities to support the long-term continuity of its business.

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