PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA

BOARD

Mr. I Wayan Pasek
Mr. Kallol Kundu
Mr. I Putu Sumaniaka

AUDITORS

Purwanto, Sungkaro & Surja
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited
Indonesia Stock Exchange Building
Tower 2, 7th Floor,
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53
Jakarta 12190,
Indonesia

REGISTERED OFFICE

Jl. Kayu Aya – Seminyak Beach,
Kuta, Badung-Bali,
Indonesia

Report of the Directors

We present the report and the audited financial statements of PT Widja Putra Karya (the "Company") for the year ended March 31, 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is hotel ownership and management.

RESULTS

The Company's financial position and results of operations as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024 are set out in the financial statements on pages 1 to 7 preceded by the independent auditors' report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We are responsible for the preparation and the presentation of the financial statements, and keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company. We are also responsible for the Company's internal control systems and safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, we are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- prepare and present the financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

We confirm that we have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements and all information contained in the financial statements are complete and correct. The financial statements do not contain or omit misleading information and/or facts.

This statement letter is made truthfully.

Bali, May 10, 2024

On behalf of the Board of Directors

I Wayan Pasek
President Director

Office address: JI. Kayu Aya, Seminyak Beach, Kuta-Badung
Domicile address: Jl. Sarigading Gg. Gadingmas 9/15 Denpasar
Telephone number: (0361) 730951

Independent Auditor’s Report

Report No. 01307/2.1032/AU.1/10/1175-9/1/V/2024

The Shareholders and the Boards of Commissioners and Directors PT Widja Putra Karya

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Widja Putra Karya (“the Company”), which comprise the statement of financial position as of March 31, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“IICPA”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements paragraph of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Indonesia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with such requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

OTHER MATTER

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic Indonesian rupiah financial statements taken as a whole. The translations of the Indonesian rupiah amounts into United States Dollar have been made on the basis set forth in Note 2n to the financial statements and are presented for purposes of additional analysis only and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion thereon.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

AUDITOR’S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an independent 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 Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to such risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit 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 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 audit 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 independent auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our audit opinion. Our conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our independent 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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.

KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja

Sd/-
Tjoa Tjek Nien, CPA
Public Accountant Registration No. AP.1175

May 10, 2024

Statement of Financial Position

As of March 31, 2024

	Notes	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash on hand and in banks	2c,2o,4,18	13,969,966,806	8,889,432,988	881,219	590,189
Trade receivables - third parties	2o,5,18	3,753,156,428	1,829,638,139	236,747	121,474
Inventories	2e,7	2,253,384,371	2,364,265,164	142,142	156,969
Prepayments and advances	2f, 8	2,124,502,435	2,106,923,840	134,013	139,883
Due from related parties	2d,2o,6,18	286,279,015	194,943,591	18,058	12,943
Other current financial assets	2o,6,18	4,915,706,382	55,427,723	310,081	3,680
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**27,302,995,437**	**15,440,631,445**	**1,722,260**	**1,025,138**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Due from related parties	2d, 2o,6,18	3,883,985,000	3,690,190,000	245,000	245,000
Fixed assets - net	2g,9	121,038,566,532	54,778,410,766	7,635,057	3,636,861
Deferred tax assets - net	2m,12c	6,901,612,306	18,649,323,716	435,351	1,238,170
Other non-current assets	2g,10	1,055,037,090	1,131,767,058	66,551	75,141
Estimated claims for tax refund	2m,12b	743,137,368	743,137,368	46,877	49,339
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**133,622,338,296**	**78,992,828,908**	**8,428,836**	**5,244,511**
TOTAL ASSETS		**160,925,333,733**	**94,433,460,353**	**10,151,096**	**6,269,649**

	Notes	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL DEFICIENCY					
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade payables					
Third parties	2o,11,18	2,608,260,634	2,819,141,405	164,526	187,169
Other payables					
Third parties	2d,2o,18	404,204,868	241,060,887	25,497	16,005
Taxes payable	2m,12a	2,030,556,070	1,508,621,578	128,087	100,161
Accrued expenses	2o,13,18	7,295,368,018	6,611,587,100	460,188	438,958
Reserve for replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment	2g,14	11,668,346,175	9,582,797,481	736,034	636,223
Current portion of lease liability	2p,17,18	12,150,187,970	11,371,645,080	766,428	754,989
Other current liabilities	2o,15	10,684,332,858	7,453,423,401	673,963	494,850
Due to a shareholder	2d,6	668,008,876	35,255,478,599	42,138	2,340,690
Due to hotel operator		620,581,030	589,472,416	39,146	39,136
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**48,129,846,499**	**75,433,227,947**	**3,036,007**	**5,008,181**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY					
Long-term employee benefits liability	2j,16	6,784,328,493	5,596,710,898	427,952	371,578
Lease liability - net of current portion	2p,17,18	62,577,280,615	34,888,441,964	3,947,346	2,316,322
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**69,361,609,108**	**40,485,152,862**	**4,375,298**	**2,687,900**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**117,491,455,607**	**115,918,380,809**	**7,411,305**	**7,696,081**
EQUITY (CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)					
Capital stock A Series - Rp100,000 par value per share Authorized, issued and fully paid 11,070 shares	19	1,107,000,000	1,107,000,000	659,603	659,603
Capital stock B Series - Rp1,000,000 par value per share Authorized - 175,150 shares, Issued and fully paid 71.816 shares	19	71,816,000,000	-	4,633,333	-
Additional paid-in capital	2m	3,019,000,000	3,019,000,000	226,635	226,635
Other comprehensive loss					
Re-measurement loss on long-term employee benefits liability		(2,165,283,009)	(1,528,685,106)	(154,097)	(113,941)
Translation adjustment	2n	-	-	(3,770,711)	(3,395,991)
Deficit		(30,342,838,865)	(24,082,235,350)	1,145,028	1,197,262
TOTAL CAPITAL DEFICIENCY		**43,433,878,126**	**(21,484,920,456)**	**2,739,791**	**(1,426,432)**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY(CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)		**160,925,333,733**	**94,433,460,353**	**10,151,096**	**6,269,649**

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

Statement of Profit or Loss
And Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended March 31, 2024

				Translations into U.S. Dollar ($)	
		Indonesian Rupiah		Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Notes	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES	2k, 20				
Rooms		89,466,995,309	61,779,646,660	5,814,832	4,093,242
Food and beverages		25,987,615,552	19,384,113,048	1,689,043	1,284,304
Other operating departments		7,093,026,867	5,056,962,468	461,005	335,052
Total Departmental Revenues		**122,547,637,728**	**86,220,722,176**	**7,964,880**	**5,712,598**
COST OF REVENUES	2k,21	**45,662,950,356**	**34,715,537,638**	**2,967,825**	**2,300,096**
GROSS PROFIT		**76,884,687,372**	**51,505,184,538**	**4,997,055**	**3,412,502**
HOTEL OPERATING EXPENSES	2k				
General and administrative expenses	22	11,932,783,486	10,493,380,024	775,561	695,244
Property operations, maintenance and energy expenses	23	15,668,581,004	14,024,693,042	1,018,367	929,213
Marketing and sales promotion expenses	24	8,743,107,975	6,232,201,177	568,251	412,918
Total Hotel Operating Expenses		**36,344,472,465**	**30,750,274,243**	**2,362,179**	**2,037,375**
HOTEL GROSS OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)		**40,540,214,907**	**20,754,910,295**	**2,634,876**	**1,375,127**
OWNER'S OPERATING EXPENSES	2k				
Depreciation and amortization		4,431,853,188	3,646,191,156	288,044	241,580
Management fee		5,067,526,862	2,594,363,787	329,360	171,891
Professional fees		4,371,597,840	3,784,989,586	284,128	250,776
Insurance		1,701,121,662	1,566,259,740	110,563	103,773
Salaries and wages		2,246,617,718	1,486,352,096	146,017	98,479
Rental		8,177,093	8,148,560	531	540
Finance income - net		(1,633,031)	(1,136,122)	(106)	(75)
Foreign exchange gains - net		5,456,913,328	4,510,693,321	-	-
Other operating expenses- net		11,885,728,696	8,757,050,630	772,502	580,203
Total Owner's Operating Expenses - Net		**35,167,903,356**	**26,352,912,754**	**1,931,039**	**1,447,167**
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES		**5,372,311,551**	**(5,598,002,460)**	**703,837**	**(72,040)**
Income tax benefit (expense)	2m,12b	(11,632,915,066)	14,382,085,998	(756,071)	952,893
NET INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		**(6,260,603,515)**	**8,784,083,538**	**(52,234)**	**880,853**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)					
Item not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods: Re-measurement gain/(loss) on long-term employee benefits liability		(521,801,560)	(233,925,477)	(32,915)	(15,499)
Related income tax		(114,796,343)	(30,863,223)	(7,241)	(2,044)
Item to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods: Difference in foreign currency translation		-	-	(374,720)	(198,709)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax		**(636,597,903)**	**(264,788,700)**	**(414,876)**	**(216,252)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		**(6,897,201,418)**	**8,519,294,838**	**(467,110)**	**664,601**

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended March 31, 2024

	Note	Capital Stock	Additional Paid in Capital	Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
				Indonesian Rupiah		
Balance as of March 31, 2022		**1,107,000,000**	**3,019,000,000**	**(1,263,896,406)**	**(32,866,318,888)**	**(30,004,215,294)**
Income for the year		-	-	-	8,784,083,538	8,784,083,538
Re-measurement loss on long-term employee benefits liability	16	-	-	(264,788,700)	-	(264,788,700)
Balance as of March 31, 2023		**1,107,000,000**	**3,019,000,000**	**(1,528,685,106)**	**(24,082,235,350)**	**(21,484,920,456)**
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(6,260,603,515)	(6,260,603,515)
Share capital increment	19	71,816,000,000	-	-	-	71,816,000,000
Re-measurement loss on long-term employee benefits liability	16	-	-	(636,597,903)	-	(636,597,903)
Balance as of March 31, 2024		**72,923,000,000**	**3,019,000,000**	**(2,165,283,009)**	**(30,342,838,865)**	**43,433,878,126**

	Note	Capital Stock	Additional Paid in Capital (Note 2m)	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Loss	Translation Adjustment	Total Equity
			Translations into U.S. Dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)				
Balance as of March 31, 2022		**659,603**	**226,635**	**316,409**	**(96,398)**	**(3,197,282)**	**(2,091,033)**
Net Income for the year		-	-	880,853	-	-	880,853
Re-measurement loss on long-term employee benefits liability	16	-	-	-	(17,543)	-	(17,543)
Translation adjustment		-	-	-	-	(198,709)	(198,709)
Balance as of March 31, 2023		**659,603**	**226,635**	**1,197,262**	**(113,941)**	**(3,395,991)**	**(1,426,432)**
Net Income for the year		-	-	(52,234)	-	-	(52,234)
Share capital increment	19	4,633,333	-	-	-	-	4,633,333
Re-measurement loss long-term employee benefits liability	16	-	-	-	(40,156)	-	(40,156)
Translation adjustment		-	-	-	-	(374,720)	(374,720)
Balance as of March 31, 2024		**5,292,936**	**226,635**	**1,145,028**	**(154,097)**	**(3,770,711)**	**2,739,791**

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended March 31, 2024

	Notes	Indonesian Rupiah Year Ended March 31, 2024	Indonesian Rupiah Year Ended March 31, 2023	Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n) Year Ended March 31, 2024	Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n) Year Ended March 31, 2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Income (loss) before income taxes		5,372,311,551	(5,598,002,460)	703,837	(72,040)
Adjustments to reconcile Income (loss) before income taxes for the year to net cash flows provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	9, 10, 12	4,431,853,189	3,646,191,156	288,142	241,580
Disposal of fixed assets		-	4,663,293,113	-	308,742
Provision for replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment	14,23	3,676,429,132	2,586,621,646	238,946	171,378
Provision for international sales promotion	6,23	3,621,298,855	2,586,621,646	204,361	171,378
Provision for employee benefits - net	16	665,816,035	(1,100,865,946)	1,843	(73,089)
Unrealized gain (loss) on forex - net		4,442,172,962	2,093,492,820	-	-
Interest expense		5,245,204,944	2,102,070,893	39,050	139,244
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
Trade receivables		(1,923,518,289)	(1,602,079,851)	(115,273)	(105,615)
Inventories		110,880,793	(58,323,168)	14,827	3,735
Other current financial assets		(4,860,278,659)	202,487,862	(306,401)	14,294
Prepayments and advances		(17,578,595)	(557,338,500)	5,870	(31,890)
Estimated claim for tax refund		-	-	2,462	2,451
Trade payables		(210,880,771)	2,045,542,089	22,643	90,197
Other payables		(3,513,285,151)	(2,354,939,991)	(203,472)	(156,027)
Taxes payable		636,730,836	1,329,918,339	27,927	99,819
Accrued expenses		683,780,918	1,884,355,503	21,230	109,511
Due to hotel operator		31,108,614	589,472,416	10	39,136
Other current liabilities		3,230.909.457	4,428,668,401	179,113	284,051
Net Cash Flows (Used in) Provided by Operating Activities		**21,622,955,821**	**16,887,185,968**	**1,425,115**	**1,236,855**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisitions of fixed assets	9,30	(3,266,327,763)	(2,050,526,820)	(118,958)	(135,859)
Cash receipt from sales of fixed assets		-	72,000,000	-	4,770
Utilization of reserve for replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment	14	(1,590,880,438)	(1,275,384,874)	(177,918)	(84,170)
Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities		**(4,857,208,201)**	**(3,253,911,694)**	**(296,876)**	**(215,259)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY					
Payments of lease liabilities	17	(27,518,450,627)	(157,456,324)	(1,777,209)	(10,435)
Cash receipts from shareholder		15,655,503,000	-	940,000	-
Payments of (funds provided to) due from related parties		(91,335,424)	(171,898,412)	-	(11,337)
Payments of funds from a shareholder		-	(8,727,431,401)	-	(572,310)
Net Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities		**(11,954,283,051)**	**(9,056,786,137)**	**(837,209)**	**(594,082)**
NET INCREASE IN CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS		**4,811,464,569**	**4,576,488,137**	**291,030**	**427,514**
NET EFFECT OF DIFFERENCES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES		**269,069,249**	**1,978,724,738**	**-**	**-**
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		**8,889,432,988**	**2,334,220,113**	**590,189**	**162,675**
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS AT END OF YEAR	4	**13,969,966,806**	**8,889,432,988**	**881,219**	**590,189**

Information on non-cash activities are disclosed in Note 30

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of March 31, 2024 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated with Translations into United States Dollar)

1. GENERAL

PT Widja Putra Karya (the "Company") was established based on notarial deed No.42 dated April 20,1977 of Amir Sjarifuddin, S.H. The deed of establishment was approved by the Ministry of Justice in its decision letter No.Y.A.5/413/2 dated October 5, 1977. The Company subsequently changed its status to become a foreign capital investment company under the framework of the Foreign Capital Investment Law No. 1 of 1967 as amended by Law No. 11 of 1970 based on approval letter No.64/V/PMA/1995 dated December 4, 1995 of the State Minister for Mobilization of Investment Fund/ the Chairman of the Capital Investment Coordinating Board.

The Company's Articles of Association has been amended several times, the latest amendment of which was covered by notarial deed No. 4 dated February 21, 2024 of Fitri Budiani, S.H., M.Kn. , regarding the increase in authorized share capital and increase in issued and fully paid capital. The latest amendment was reported to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and was acknowledged in its letter No. AHU-0016358.AH.01.02. dated March 14, 2024.

According to Article 3 of the Company's articles of association, the Company is engaged in activities related to providing accommodation and providing food and beverages and other services. Currently, the Company is the owner of The Oberoi Bali (the Hotel), located at Jalan Kayu Aya, Seminyak Beach, Bali. On March 19, 2019, EIH Management Services B.V assigned EIH Holdings Ltd to manage the hotel operations up to year 2032 with option to extend for 10 or 20 years.

The composition of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

March 31, 2024			
Board of Commissioners		**Board of Commissioners**	
I Made Sutarjana	- President Commissioner	I Wayan Pasek	- President Director
Sudarshan Vedaji Rao	- Commissioner	Kallol Kundu	- Director
I.B. Yudana	- Commissioner	I Putu Sumaniaka	- Director
March 31, 2023			
Board of Commissioners		**Board of Commissioners**	
Sudarshan Vedaji Rao	- President Commissioner	I Wayan Pasek	- President Director
I Ketut Siandana	- Commissioner	Deepak Madhok	- Director
I.B. Yudana	- Commissioner	I Made Sutarjana	- Director

The Company has a total of 125 and 130 permanent employees as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements that were completed and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on May 10, 2024.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION

a. Basis of Presentation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesia Financial Accounting Standards ("SAK"), "), which comprise the Statements and Interpretations issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountants (Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia or DSAK IAI).

Except for the statement of cash flows, the financial statements have been prepared on the accrual concept, using the historical cost concept of accounting, except for certain accounts which are measured on the bases described in the related accounting policies for those accounts.

The statement of cash flows, which has been prepared using the indirect method, presents cash receipts and disbursements of cash and cash equivalents into operating, investing and financing activities.

The company's functional currency is the Indonesian rupiah, which is also the currency used in the preparation of the financial statements, with translations into unaudited presentation currency in United States dollar.

The financial reporting period of the Company is April 1 to March 31.

b. Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

i) expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,

ii) held primarily for the purpose of trading,

iii) expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period, or

iv) cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is:

i) expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle,

ii) held primarily for the purpose of trading,

iii) due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv) There is no right at the end of reporting period to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

c. Cash on Hand and in Banks

Cash on hand and in banks, in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand and in banks which are not restricted to use, and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

d. Transactions with Related Parties

The Company has transactions with certain parties which have related party relationships as defined under PSAK 7, "Related Party Disclosures".

The transactions are made based on terms agreed by the parties, whereas such terms may not be the same as those for transactions with unrelated parties.

All significant transactions and balances with related parties are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. Unless specifically identified as related parties, the parties disclosed in the Notes to the financial statements are unrelated parties.

e. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Except for boutique inventories (which use the First-In First Out method), the cost is determined using the weighted-average method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Allowance for decline in market value and obsolescence of inventories, if any, is provided to reduce the carrying value of inventories to their net realizable values based on the review of the market value and physical condition of the inventories.

f. Prepayments

Prepayments are amortized and charged to operations over the periods benefited using the straight- line method. The portion to be amortized within one year is presented as part of current assets; otherwise, as non-current assets.

g. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets, except land which is stated at cost and not depreciated, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of fixed assets includes: (a) purchase price, (b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its present location and condition, and (c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, if any. Each part of an item of fixed assets with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item should be depreciated separately.

When significant renewals and betterments are performed, their costs are recognized in the carrying amount of the fixed assets as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance costs that do not meet the recognition criteria are charged directly to current operations.

Depreciation commences once the assets are available for their intended use and is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	Years
Rights-of-use assets	40
Buildings	20
Structures and improvements	10
Machinery and equipment	8
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5
Motor vehicles	5

Rights-of-use assets represent land and will be amortized over the lease terms.

Construction in progress represents the accumulated cost of materials and other costs related to the asset under construction. The accumulated cost will be reclassified to the appropriate fixed asset account when the construction is completed and the constructed asset is ready for its intended use.

An item of fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is credited or charged to operations in the year the asset is derecognized.

The costs incurred in order to acquire legal rights over land in the form of "Hak Guna Usaha" (HGU), "Hak Guna Bangunan" (HGB) or "Hak Pakai" (HP) upon initial acquisition of land are recognized as part of the acquisition cost of the land and are not amortized. Meanwhile, costs incurred in connection with the extension or renewal of the above rights are recognized as intangible asset (presented as part of "Other non-current assets" in the statement of financial position) and are amortized throughout the validity period of the rights or the economic useful life of the land, whichever period is shorter.

The Company recognizes 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 initially measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The initial cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

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

h. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or its cash-generating unit's (CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as "impairment losses". In assessing the value in use, the estimated net future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used to determine the fair value of the asset. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. Impairment losses of continuing operations, if any, are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income under expense categories that are consistent with the functions of the impaired assets.

An assessment is made at each reporting period as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses recognized for an asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss for an asset is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge on the said asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

i. Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) where, as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

All provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations, the provisions are reversed.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statement but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements unless the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

j. Employee Benefits Liability

Short-term employee benefits

The Company recognizes short-term employee benefits liability when services are rendered and the compensation for such services are to be paid within twelve months after rendering such services. The liability is presented as part of "Accrued expenses" in the statement of financial position.

Post-employment benefits

The Company provides defined employee benefits to its employees in accordance with the requirements of Law Number 6 Year 2023 "Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang- Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2022 tentang Cipta Kerja menjadi Undang-Undang" about the minimum employee service entitlements.

Pension costs under the Company's defined benefit pension plans are determined by periodic actuarial calculation using the projected-unit-credit method and applying the assumptions on discount rate and annual rate of increase in compensation.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding the amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding the amounts, included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss at the earlier between:

i) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

ii) the date the Company recognizes related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under "Cost of Revenue" and "Hotel Operating Expenses" as appropriate in the statement profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains or losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements, and

ii) Net interest expense or income.

k. Revenue and Expense Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates and Value-Added Taxes ("VAT").

Hotel room revenue is recognized based on room occupancy while other hotel revenues are recognized when the goods are delivered or services are rendered to the customers.

Expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

l. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

The reporting currency used in the financial statements is Indonesian Rupiah, which is also entity's functional currency.

Transactions involving foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are made. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are adjusted to reflect the average buying and selling rates of exchange published by Bank Indonesia at the last banking transaction date of the year. The resulting gains or losses are credited or charged to current operations.

As of March 31, 2024 and 2023, the rates of exchange used were Rp15,853 and Rp15,062, respectively, to US$1.

m. Taxation

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority.

Current tax expense is determined based on the taxable profit for the year computed using the prevailing tax rates.

Underpayment/overpayment of income tax are presented as part of "Income tax benefit (expense)" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Interests and penalties are presented as part of other operating income or expenses since they are not considered as part of the income tax expense.

Amendments to tax obligations are recorded when a tax assessment letter is received or, if appealed against, when the result of the appeal is determined.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

i) where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or

ii) in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the statement of financial position, except if they are for different legal entities, consistent with the presentation of current tax assets and liabilities.

Value added tax ("VAT")

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT except:

- Where the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the Tax Office, in which case the VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable.
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of VAT included.

Final Tax

In accordance with the tax regulation in Indonesia, final tax is applied to the gross value of transactions, even when the parties carrying the transaction recognizing losses.

Final tax is scoped out from PSAK 46: Income Tax.

n. Translations of Indonesian Rupiah Amounts into United States (US) Dollar

The financial statements are stated in Indonesian rupiah, the currency of the country in which the Company operates. The translations of Indonesian rupiah amounts into US Dollar were made at the following rates:

Assets and liabilities	Middle rate as of reporting date (Rp15,853 to US$1 and Rp15,062 to US$1 as last quoted by Bank Indonesia as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively).
Capital stock	Historical rates
Revenue and expense accounts	Average exchange rates

The resulting difference arising from the translations of the statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income accounts is presented as "Translation adjustment" under the equity section of the statement of financial position.

o. Financial Instruments

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

i. Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PSAK 72.

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

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

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

The Company only has financial assets subsequently measured at amortized cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and,
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost includes trade receivables, other current financial assets and other non-current financial assets.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or,
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, other payables, accrued expenses, due to related parties, due to a shareholder and other current financial liabilities.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, long-term interest-bearing loans and borrowings are measured at amortized acquisition costs using EIR method. At the reporting dates, accrued interest is recorded separately from the associated borrowings within the current liabilities section. Gains and losses are recognized in the profit or 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 or loss and other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

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

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit or loss.

iii. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

p. Lease

The Company's lease accounting is as a lessee since the Company does not have any transactions as a lessor.

The Company recognized rights-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right- of-use assets for most leases were recognized based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Lease liabilities were recognized based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if 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 in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Upon adoption, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases for which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The Company recognised lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

In the adoption of PSAK 73, the Company elected to measure the right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the statement of financial position immediately before the date of initial application.

Prior to adoption of PSAK 73, Leases of fixed assets where the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in obligations under finance leases. The interest element of the finance cost is taken to profit or loss over the leased period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the estimated useful life of the assets except if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, in which case the leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the assets and the lease term.

Where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor, the leases are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are taken to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

q. Adoption of Amendments and Improvements of PSAK

The Company has adopted several amendments and improvements to PSAK and new ISAK that are mandatory for application effective April 1, 2023. The adoption of the following amendments and improvements to PSAK and new ISAK did not result in substantial changes to the Company's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial periods:

a Amendment of PSAK 1: Presentation of financial statement - Disclosure of accounting policies

This amendments provide guidance to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Company disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

b. Amendment of PSAK 16: Fixed Assets - Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendments prohibit entities from deducting from the cost of an item of fixed assets, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in the profit or loss.

The Company applies the amendments retrospectively only to items of fixed assets made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.

These amendments had no impact on the

financial statements of the Company as there were no sales of such items produced by fixed assets made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

c. Amendment of PSAK 25: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments to PSAK 25 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments had no impact on the Comapany's financial statements.

d. Amendment of PSAK 46: Income Taxes - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments to PSAK 46 Income Taxes narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

e. Amendment of PSAK 46: Income Taxes - International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules

The amendments to PSAK 46 have been introduced in response to the Pillar Two Rules, issued by Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and include:

- An exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes related to the Pillar Two income taxes; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

As of March 31, 2024, the Pillar Two income taxes legislation has not yet been enacted or has not yet substantively enacted in Indonesia where the Company operates. Therefore, the Company is still in the process of assessing the potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes. The potential exposure, if any, to Pillar Two income taxes is currently not known or reasonably estimable.

3. SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes in future periods that require material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

a. Judgments

The following judgments are made by management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Determination of Functional Currency

Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the Company, the functional currency of the Company has been determined to be the Indonesian rupiah. The Indonesian rupiah is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and the currency that mainly influences revenue, costs and expenses.

Classification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Company determines the classifications of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in PSAK No.71. Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the Company's accounting policies disclosed in Note 2o.

b. Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end ofthe reporting period that may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in future periods are disclosed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions as they occur.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and other current financial assets

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and other current financial assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

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. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

Estimation of Post-employment Benefits Liability

The pension cost and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using the projected- unit-credit method. Actuarial valuation includes making various assumptions which consist of,among other things, discount rates, expected rates of return on plan assets, rates of compensation increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexity of the valuation and its underlying assumptions and long- term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in assumptions.

While the Company believes that its assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the Company's actual experience or significant changes in its assumptions may materially affect the costs and obligations of pension and other long-term employee benefits. Further details are disclosed in Note 16.

Allowance for Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Impairment of a non-financial asset exists if there is an indication that the carrying value of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the asset's or its cash-generating unit's (CGU's) fair value less costs to sell. Management estimates the asset's recoverable amount by calculating fair value less costs to sell based on available data from binding sales transactions in arm's length transactions of similar assets or observable market price, less incremental costs to dispose the asset.

Management believes that there is no impairment in values of non-financial assets as of March 31, 2024 and 2023.

Estimating Useful Lives of Fixed Assets

The Company estimates the useful lives of its fixed assets based on expected asset utilization as anchored on business plans and strategies that also consider expected future technological developments and market behavior. The estimation of the useful lives of fixed assets is based on the Company's collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful lives are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limitations on the use of the assets.

It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above.

The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any year will be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of the Company's fixed assets will increase the recorded operating expenses and decrease non-current assets. Further details are disclosed in Note 9.

Estimation of Tax Liability

In certain circumstances, the Company may not be able to determine the exact amount of its current or future tax liabilities due to ongoing investigations by, or negotiations with, the taxation authority. Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. In determining the amount to be recognized in respect of an uncertain tax liability, the Company applies similar considerations as it would use in determining the amount of a provision to be recognized in accordance with PSAK No. 57, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset". The Company makes an analysis of all tax positions related to income taxes to determine if a tax liability for unrecognized tax benefit should be recognized.

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. 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 and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

4. CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS

This account consists of the following:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash on hand Rupiah	62,071,053	91,000,000	3,915	6,041
Cash in banks				
Rupiah				
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	9,851,401,227	2,132,293,502	621,422	141,568
PT Bank Negara Indonesia Persero) Tbk	3,383,214,773	6,154,061,980	213,412	408,582
PT Bank BPD Bali	489,846	1,004,267	31	67
US dollars				
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	672,789,907	511,073,239	42,439	33,931
Total	**13,969,966,806**	**8,889,432,988**	**881,219**	**590,189**

As of March 31, 2024 and 2023, none of the Company's cash on hand and in banks are restricted in use or used as collateral.

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES - THIRD PARTIES

This account consists of the following:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Travel agent	2,737,832,664	1,602,076,146	172,701	106,365
Guest Ledger	754,816,745	18,159,679	47,614	1,206
Credit Card	298,138,698	293,768,566	18,806	19,504
Allowance for Expected Credit Losses	(37,631,679)	(84,366,252)	(2,374)	(5,601)
Total	**3,753,156,428**	**1,829,638,139**	**236,747**	**121,474**

The aging analysis of trade receivables - third parties is as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current	1,052,955,443	18,159,679	66,420	1,206
Overdue :				
1-30 days	2,379,038,495	1,311,105,120	150,069	87,047
31-60 days	170,635,774	543,553,758	10,764	36,088
61-90 days	188,158,395	41,185,834	11,868	2,734
Total	**3,790,788,107**	**1,914,004,391**	**239,121**	**127,075**

Based on the review of the status of the individual receivable accounts at the end of the reporting period, management believes that allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables is adequate to cover possible losses that may arise from uncollected trade receivables.

6. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In the normal course of business, the Company entered into transactions with related parties. Details of transactions and balances with related parties are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Due from related parties:				
Current:				
PT Waka Oberoi Indonesia	268,830,513	163,367,699	16,958	10,846
Holiday Plan	17,448,502	31,575,892	1,100	2,096
Non-current				
PT Waka Gae Selaras	3,883,985,000	3,690,190,000	245,000	245,000
Total	**4,170,264,015**	**3,885,133,591**	**263,058**	**257,942**

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Due to a shareholder: EIH Holdings Ltd	668,008,876	35,255,478,599	42,138	2,340,690
Due to hotel operator: EIH Holdings Ltd	620,581,030	589,472,416	39,146	39,136

Salaries and wages of the Company's key management personnel amounted to Rp1,752,177,100 (US$111,227) and Rp1,023,238,404 (US$64,583) in 2024 and 2023, respectively (unaudited).

The Nature of relationship and types of transaction with related parties are as follows:

No.	Related Parties	Nature of Relationship	Types of Transaction
a.	PT Waka Gae Selaras	Shareholder	Advances
b.	EIH International Ltd	Shareholder	Advances and operating expenses
c.	EIH Holdings Ltd	Shareholder	Advances and operating expenses
d.	PT Waka Oberoi Indonesia	Under Common Control	Intercompany advances and share in proceeds from sale of vacation packages

7. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Materials and supplies	981,871,522	1,136,915,803	61,936	75,483
Beverages	695,682,109	633,920,353	43,883	42,087
Food	568,177,724	587,647,076	35,840	39,015
Tobacco	7,653,016	5,781,932	483	384
Total	**2,253,384,371**	**2,364,265,164**	**142,142**	**156,969**

Management believes that no allowance for losses is necessary on the inventories as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 since the inventories are fully usable.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of March 31, 2024 and for the Year Then Ended

8. PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES

This account consists of the following:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Prepaid expenses - insurance	1,555,732,990	1,437,380,160	98,135	95,431
Advance on purchase	174,993,278	367,603,617	11,038	24,406
Prepaid deferred cost of land rights	76,729,970	76,729,970	4,840	5,094
Prepaid expenses - others	317,046,197	225,210,093	20,000	14,952
Total	**2,124,502,435**	**2,106,923,840**	**134,013**	**139,883**

9. FIXED ASSETS - NET

The details of fixed assets - net are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah			
	Year Ended March 31, 2024			
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance
Cost				
Land	94,854,375	-	-	94,854,375
Buildings	21,761,628,970	394,343,630	-	22,155,972,600
Rights-of-use assets (Note 17)	44,186,840,610	67,348,934,706	-	111,535,775,316
Structures and improvements	12,188,667,201	-	-	12,188,667,201
Machinery and equipment	8,016,674,082	346,320,000	-	8,362,994,082
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	28,288,293,747	697,851,650	-	28,986,145,397
Motor vehicles	1,807,625,280	-	-	1,807,625,280
Construction in progress	1,264,348,858	1,827,828,999	-	3,092,177,857
Total Cost	117,608,933,123	70,615,278,985	-	188,224,212,108
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings	11,128,496,609	910,806,625	-	12,039,303,234
Rights-of-use assets (Note 17)	4,547,991,978	2,054,573,803	-	6,602,565,781
Structures and improvements	10,615,321,513	667,000,354	-	11,282,321,867
Machinery and equipment	7,227,604,092	275,896,806	-	7,503,500,898
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	27,681,756,216	313,855,628	-	27,995,611,844
Motor vehicles	1,629,351,949	132,990,003	-	1,762,341,952
Total Accumulated Depreciation	62,830,522,357	4,355,123,219	-	67,185,645,576
Net Book Value	**54,778,410,766**	**-**	**-**	**121,038,566,532**

	Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) - Unaudited (Note 2n)			
	Year Ended March 31, 2024			
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance
Cost				
Land	94,854,375	-	-	94,854,375
Buildings	20,327,018,450	1,434,610,520	-	21,761,628,970
Rights-of-use assets (Note 17)	44,186,840,610	-	-	44,186,840,610
Structures and improvements	12,188,667,201	-	-	12,188,667,201
Machinery and equipment	7,901,234,082	115,440,000	-	8,016,674,082
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	27,787,817,447	500,476,300	-	28,288,293,747
Motor vehicles	1,980,675,280	-	173,050,000	1,807,625,280
Construction in progress	5,998,005,303	-	4,733,656,445	1,264,348,858
Total Cost	120,465,112,748	2,050,526,820	4,906,706,445	117,608,933,123
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings	10,263,509,849	864,986,760	-	11,128,496,609
Rights-use-of assets (Note 17)	3,410,993,982	1,136,997,996	-	4,547,991,978
Structures and improvements	9,948,321,157	667,000,356	-	10,615,321,513
Machinery and equipment	6,962,185,526	265,418,566	-	7,227,604,092
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	27,305,390,372	376,365,844	-	27,681,756,216
Motor vehicles	1,592,390,280	208,375,001	171,413,332	1,629,351,949
Total Accumulated Depreciation	59,482,791,166	3,519,144,523	171,413,332	62,830,522,357
Net Book Value	**60,982,321,582**			**54,778,410,766**

	Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) - Unaudited (Note 2n)				
	Year Ended March 31, 2024				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Translation Adjustment	Ending Balance
Cost					
Land	6,298	-	-	(315)	5,983
Buildings	1,444,803	25,630	-	(72,844)	1,397,589
Rights-of-use assets (Note 17)	2,933,664	4,377,287	-	(275,325)	7,035,626
Structures and improvements	809,233	-	-	(40,378)	768,855
Machinery and equipment	532,245	22,509	-	(27,220)	527,534
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,878,124	45,356	-	(95,047)	1,828,433
Motor vehicles	120,011	-	-	(5,987)	114,024
Construction in progress	83,943	118,798	-	(7,688)	195,053
Total Cost	7,808,321	4,589,580	-	(524,804)	11,873,097
Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings	738,846	59,197	-	(38,609)	759,434
Rights-of-use assets (Note 17)	301,951	133,535	-	(18,999)	416,487
Structures and improvements	704,776	43,351	-	(36,443)	711,684
Machinery and equipment	479,857	17,932	-	(24,472)	473,317
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,837,854	20,399	-	(92,303)	1,765,950
Motor vehicles	108,176	8,644	-	(5,652)	111,168
Total Accumulated Depreciation	4,171,460	283,058	-	(216,478)	4,238,040
Net Book Value	**3,636,861**				**7,635,057**

	Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) - Unaudited (Note 2n)				
	Year Ended March 31, 2023				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Translation Adjustment	Ending Balance
Cost					
Land	6,610	-	-	(312)	6,298
Buildings	1,416,619	95,051	-	(66,867)	1,444,803
Rights-of-use assets (Note 17)	3,079,437	-	-	(145,773)	2,933,664
Structures and improvements	849,443	-	-	(40,210)	809,233
Machinery and equipment	550,647	7,649	-	(26,051)	532,245
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,936,568	33,159	-	(91,603)	1,878,124
Motor vehicles	138,035	-	11,466	(6,558)	120,011
Construction in progress	418,009	-	313,631	(20,435)	83,943
Total Cost	8,395,368	135,859	325,097	(397,809)	7,808,321
Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings	715,277	57,310	-	(33,741)	738,846
Rights-of-use assets (Note 17)	237,716	75,333	-	(11,098)	301,951
Structures and improvements	693,311	44,193	-	(32,728)	704,776
Machinery and equipment	485,204	17,585	-	(22,932)	479,857
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,902,947	24,936	-	(90,029)	1,837,854
Motor vehicles	110,978	13,805	11,357	(5,250)	108,176
Total Accumulated Depreciation	4,145,433	233,162	11,357	(195,778)	4,171,460
Net Book Value	**4,249,935**				**3,636,861**

Depreciation and amortization charged to operations amounted to Rp4,431,853,189 (US$287,898) and Rp3,595,874,493 (US$238,256) for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Depreciation arising from fixed assets amounted to Rp4,355,123,219 (US$283,058) and Rp3,519,144,523 (US$233,162) in 2024 and 2023, respectively. While amortization arising from deferred cost of landrights amounted to Rp76,729,970 (US$4,840) and Rp76,729,970 (US$5,094) in 2024 and 2023, respectively (Note 8).

The Company's land properties are covered by landrights ownership or Hak Guna Bangunan (HGB) certificate No. 31 which is valid up to 2039.

Fixed assets and inventories are covered by insurance against losses from fire and other risks under blanket policies amounting to US$40,950,000 (Rp649,180,350,000) and US$48,450,000 (Rp695,209,050,000) as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The management believes that the insurance coverage is adequate to cover possible losses arising from such risks.

As of March 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's management believes that there is no impairment in the assets value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of March 31, 2024 and for the Year Then Ended

10. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

This account consists of the following:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Deferred cost of landrights - net	1,055,037,090	1,131,767,058	66,551	75,141
Total	**1,055,037,090**	**1,131,767,058**	**66,551**	**75,141**

11. TRADE PAYABLES - THIRD PARTIES

This account consists mainly of liabilities to the Hotel's suppliers of goods and services amounting to Rp2,608,260,634 (US$164,526) and Rp2,819,141,405 (US$187,169) as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

12. TAXATION

a. Taxes payable consist of the following:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Development tax I	1,009,401,895	778,193,097	63,673	51,666
Income tax				
Article 21	289,506,772	208,896,472	18,262	13,869
Article 23	490,486,563	419,680,653	30,939	27,864
Value added tax	241,160,840	101,851,356	15,213	6,762
Total	**2,030,556,070**	**1,508,621,578**	**128,087**	**100,161**

b. The reconciliation between the income tax expense (benefit) derived by multiplying the income (loss) before income tax by the applicable tax rate, and income tax expense (benefit) - net as shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Income (loss) before income taxes	5,372,311,551	(5,598,002,460)	703,837	(72,040)
Tax expense at the applicable rate	1,181,908,541	(1,231,560,541)	54,844	(15,849)
Tax effect on permanent differences:				
Interest income already subjected to final tax	(359,267)	(249,947)	(23)	(17)
Non-deductible expenses	116,536,724	179,548,972	7,574	11,897
Recognition of deferred tax asset	10,334,829,067	(13,329,824,482)	671,703	(883,238)
Translation adjustments	-	-	(78,027)	(65,686)
Income tax expense (benefit)	11,632,915,066	(14,382,085,998)	756,071	(952,893)
Total	**11,632,915,066**	**(14,382,085,998)**	**756,071**	**(952,893)**

Estimated claims for tax refund as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 consist of the following:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Estimated claims for tax refund	743,137,368	743,137,368	46,877	49,339
Total	**743,137,368**	**743,137,368**	**46,877**	**49,339**

In August 2018, the Company received tax assessment letter from the Tax Office related to the underpayment of income tax articles 21, 23, 25, and 26 for the fiscal year 2017 for a total underpayment of Rp1,692,795,502 (US$117,563). The settlement of underpayment related to articles 21, 23 and 26 in September 2018 was presented as part of "General and administrative expenses" whereas the settlement of underpayment related to article 25 in September 2018 was presented as part of "Income tax expense - net" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The Company has filed an objection letter to the Tax Office dated November 26, 2018 related to the underpayment of corporate income tax. Based on the objection letter, the Company stated that they are in overpayment position of article 25 amounting to Rp1,480,327,843 (US$103,926) instead of underpayment of Rp698,607,276 (US$49,402). On September 30, 2019, the Tax Office partially approved the management objection wherein the objection related to the entertainment fiscal correction totaling to Rp1,106,610,443 (US$78,073) was approved while the objection on promotional expenses totaling to Rp6,677,653,663 (US$471,120) was rejected by the Tax Office. Thus, the total underpayment was reduced from Rp698,607,276 (US$49,402) to Rp283,628,360 (US$20,010) including the interest which was presented under "Income tax expense - net" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

On January 14, 2020, the Company filed a request to the Tax Office to appeal on the correction of promotional expense. In response, the Tax Office issued the "Surat Uraian Banding" dated April 28, 2020 stating that the Tax Office is suggesting Tax Court to reject the Company request to appeal. The Company had filed its rebuttal to the "Surat Uraian Banding" dated August 13, 2020 and closing statement to Tax Court on September 25, 2020. On February 17, 2021, the Directorate General Tax approved the appeal letter from the Company, related to the promotional expenses totaling to US$471,120 (Rp6,677,653,663). Based on the results of the hearing of the Tax Court Decision, the total amount to be refunded by the Tax Office is Rp 1,669,413,416 (25% of Rp6,677,653,663) plus tax penalty which has been paid in full in tax audit level amounting to Rp94,542,787. On April 6, 2021, the Company received in full the claims for tax refund amounting to Rp1,763,956,203.

For the fiscal year 2019/2020, the Company has recorded claims for tax refund amounting to Rp2,902,438,492. On July 5, 2021, the Company received tax assessment letter stating that the approved overpayment is only Rp2,159,300,775. Subsequently on July 27, 2021, the Company received tax refund amounting to Rp1,987,437,779 whereas Rp171,863,213 was charged to income tax expense of prior year. On October 1, 2021, the Company filed an objection on the remaining balance of claims for tax refund for fiscal year 2019/2020. As of report date, the Company is still awaiting updates from the Tax Office on the objection.

On July 18, 2022, the Company received a letter from tax authorities regarding objection letter, in which they rejected the objection letter. In response to the tax authorities, on October 6, 2022, the Company has filed a tax appeal letter to the Tax Court. On December 29, 2022, the Company received the Objection Letter related to the appeal process issued by DGT and sent by the tax court, the Company has to submit the Objection Letter to the Tax Court within 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt. The Company has submitted the Objection Letter to the Tax Court within allotted time. To date, this case is still being reviewed by the Tax Court.

On August 16, 2023, the Tax Court held the final hearing. Based on the information received from the Company's tax consultant, as of date, the Company awaits the judgment hearing. Summary of decision is expected to be provided to the Company 30 days after the judgment hearing.

c. Deferred tax assets - net consists of:

	Indonesian Rupiah			
		Deferred tax Benefit (Expense) Credited (Charged) to		
	April 1, 2023	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets				
Employee benefits liability	1,231,276,398	146,479,528	(114,796,343)	1,262,959,582
Reserve for replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment	2,108,215,450	458,820,713	-	2,567,036,163
Tax Loss carry forward	12,477,263,923	(3,580,338,262)	-	8,896,925,661
Total deferred tax assets	12,477,263,923	(2,975,038,021)	(114,796,343)	12,726,921,406
Deferred tax liabilities Lease Liability	2,710,352,208	(8,101,939,155)	-	(5,391,586,947)
Depreciation and amortization - net	122,215,736	(555,937,889)		(433,722,153)
Net deferred tax assets	**18,649,323,716**	**(11,632,915,066)**	**(114,796,343)**	**6,901,612,306**

	Indonesian Rupiah				
	Deferred tax Benefit (Expense) Credited (Charged) to				
	April 1, 2022	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Impact of Changes on Tax Rate	March 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets					
Employee benefits liability	1,498,065,510	(365,447,076)	(30,863,223)	129,521,187	1,231,276,398
Reserve for replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,688,471,617	260,925,138	-	158,818,695	2,108,215,450
Lease Liability	1,072,830,081	1,637,522,128	-	-	2,710,352,209
Depreciation and amortization - net	38,733,733	70,861,936	-	12,620,067	122,215,736
Tax Loss carry forward	-	12,477,263,923			12,477,263,923
Total deferred tax assets	**4,298,100,941**	**14,081,126,049**	**(30,863,223)**	**300,959,949**	**18,649,323,716**

	Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) - Unaudited (Note 2n)				
	Deferred tax Benefit (Expense) Credited (Charged) to				
	April 1, 2023	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Translation Adjustment	March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets					
Employee benefits liability	120,192	9,520	(7,241)	-	122,471
Reserve for replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment	160,675	29,821	-	-	190,496
Tax Loss carry forward	826,692	(232,701)	-	-	593,991
Total deferred tax assets	1,107,559	(193,360)	(7,241)	-	906,958
Deferred tax liabilities					
Depreciation and amortization - net	(13,861)	(36,133)	-	-	(49,994)
Lease Liability	148,524	(526,579)	-	-	(378,055)
Translation adjustment	(4,052)	-	-	(39,506)	(43,558)
Net deferred tax assets	**1,238,170**	**(756,072)**	**(7,241)**	**(39,506)**	**435,351**

	Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) - Unaudited (Note 2n)					
	Deferred tax Benefit (Expense) Credited (Charged) to					
	April 1, 2022	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Impact of Changes on Tax Rate	Translation Adjustment	March 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets						
Employee benefits liability	137,424	(24,213)	(2,044)	9,025	-	120,192
Reserve for replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment	132,319	17,288	-	11,068	-	160,675
Lease Liability	61,354	87,170	-	-	-	148,524
Tax Loss carry forward	-	826,692	-	-	-	826,692
Total deferred tax assets	**331,097**	**906,937**	**(2,044)**	**20,093**	**-**	**1,256,083**
Deferred tax liabilities						
Depreciation and amortization - net	(19,436)	4,695	-	880	-	(13,861)
Translation adjustment	(12,121)	-	-	-	8,069	(4,052)
Net deferred tax assets	**299,540**	**911,632**	**(2,044)**	**20,973**	**8,069**	**1,238,170**

13. ACCRUED EXPENSES

The details of this account are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Salaries and employee benefits	2,119,546,631	1,666,162,278	133,700	110,620
Payroll, taxes, and employee relation	1,513,146,296	1,495,477,145	95,449	99,288
Audit and consultant fees	1,119,600,852	212,258,161	70,624	14,092
Tax consultant fees	991,329,079	1,493,741,500	62,532	99,173
Heat, light and power	351,400,018	509,199,052	22,166	33,807
Others	1,200,345,142	1,234,748,964	75,717	81,978
Total	**7,295,368,018**	**6,611,587,100**	**460,188**	**438,958**

14. RESERVE FOR REPLACEMENT OF FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT

The details of this account are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	9,582,797,481	8,271,560,689	636,223	576,456
Provisions during the year	3,676,429,132	2,586,621,666	231,907	171,378
Utilization of reserve	(1,590,880,438)	(1,275,384,874)	(100,352)	(84,170)
Translation adjustment	-	-	(31,744)	(27,441)
Balance at end of year	**11,668,346,175**	**9,582,797,481**	**736,034**	**636,223**

15. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

This account consists of:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Deposits from customers	9,861,712,907	7,371,473,606	622,072	489,409
Others	822,619,951	81,949,795	51,891	5,441
Balance at end of year	**10,684,332,858**	**7,453,423,401**	**673,963**	**494,850**

16. LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY

The Company's long-term employee benefits liability consists only of post-employment benefits.

Other than the above-mentioned defined contributions retirement plans, the Company has also made additional provisions for employee service entitlements in order to meet the minimum benefits required to be paid to qualified employees, as stipulated under the current Labor Law Number 6 Year 2023.

The management believes the balance of employee benefits liability is sufficient to cover the minimum benefits required under the current Labor Law as of reporting date.

The following tables summarize the components of employee benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and amounts recognized in the statement of financial position as employee benefits liability as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 as determined by KKA Herman Budi Purwanto, an independent actuary, in their reports dated April 5, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively.

The principal assumptions used in determining the employee benefits liability as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

Discount rate	: 7,01% in 2024 and 7,21% in 2023
Annual salary increase	: 8.5% in 2024 and 2023
Mortality	: TMI IV in 2024 and 2023
Retirement age	: 58 years in 2024 and 2023
Disability rate	: 5% of mortality table TMI IV in 2024 and 2023

a. Details of post-employment benefits expense:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current service cost	635,286,654	530,823,103	40,074	35,243
Impact of changes on attribution period based on IAI press release	-	(2,085,761,514)	-	(138,479)
Interestcost	378,438,601	489,209,910	23,871	32,480
Total post-employee benefits expense	**1,013,725,255**	**(1,065,728,501)**	**63,945**	**(70,756)**

b. Details of post-employment benefits liability are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Present value of defined benefits obligation	**6,784,328,493**	**5,596,710,898**	**427,952**	**371,578**

c. Movements in post-employment benefits liability are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Beginning balance	5,596,710,898	6,463,651,366	371,578	450,460
Provision during the year - net	1,013,725,255	(1,065,728,501)	63,945	(70,756)
Payment during the year	(347,909,220)	(35,137,444)	(21,946)	(2,333)
Acturial gain from Experience adjustment	457,704,468	137,310,511	28,872	9,116
Change in financial assumption	64,097,092	96,614,966	4,043	6,414
Translation adjustment	-	-	(18,540)	(21,323)
Employee benefits liability	**6,784,328,493**	**5,596,710,898**	**427,952**	**371,578**

d. he expected total undiscounted benefit payments in Indonesian rupiah for the subsequent years are as follows:

Within the next 12 months (the next annual reporting year)	:	198,862,334
Between 1 and 2 years	:	228,318,550
Between 2 and 3 years	:	436,658,403
Between 3 and 4 years	:	365,245,651
Between 4 and 5 years	:	912,210,836
Beyond 5 years	:	88,646,905,181

The average duration of the long-term employee benefits liability is 17.82 years.

e. The effect of a one-percentage point change in discount rate and salary increase rate on long-term employee benefits liability for the year ended March 31, 2024 is shown below:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Discount Rate	Salary Rate	Discount Rate	Salary Rate
Increase	(545,916,309)	601,586,137	(34,436)	37,948
Decrease	622,271,693	(538,656,866)	39,253	(33,978)

17. RIGHTS-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

The Company has entered into lease contracts modification of land in its operations where in the lease term is valid from 2020 to 2066. The Company also has certain lease of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the ‘short-term lease’ and ‘lease of low-value assets’ recognition exemptions for these leases.

The rights-of-use assets represent assets from lease contracts for land valid until 2066 amounting to Rp111,535,775,316 (US$7,035,626) and Rp44,186,840,610 (US$2,933,663) with accumulated depreciation amounting to Rp6,602,565,781

(US$416,487) and Rp4,547,991,978 (US$301,951) as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectivel y. There is no transfer of ownership option for the lease. For the year ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, the depreciation of the rights-of-use assets amounted to Rp2,054,573,803 (US$133,535) and Rp1,136,997,996 (US$75,332), respectively, and presented as "Depreciation expense" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The following are the amounts recognized in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5,245,204,944	2,102,070,893	339,050	139,244
Depreciation expense of rights-of-use assets	2,054,573,803	1,136,997,996	133,535	75,332
Total	**7,299,778,747**	**3,239,068,889**	**472,585**	**214,576**

The roll forward analysis of lease liabilities are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Beginning balance	46,260,087,084	42,221,979,695	3,071,311	2,942,502
Addition from lease liabilities	67,348,951,222	-	4,470,622	-
Interest expense	5,245,204,944	2,102,070,893	339,050	139,244
Payments	(48,568,947,626)	(157,456,324)	(3,167,209)	(10,435)
Foreign exchange gains	4,442,172,962	2,093,492,820	-	-
Total	**74,727,468,585**	**46,260,087,044**	**4,713,774**	**3,071,311**
Less current maturities portion	(12,150,187,970)	(11,371,645,080)	(766,428)	(754,989)
Total	**62,577,280,615**	**34,888,441,964**	**3,947,346**	**2,316,322**

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments:

	March 31, 2023,	
	Indonesian Rupiah	Translations into U.S. Dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)
1 year	17,755,360,000	1,120,000
More than 1 years to 2 years	33,608,360,000	2,120,000
More than 2 years to 3 years	31,706,000,000	2,000,000
More than 3 years to 4 years	9,448,388,000	596,000
Total	**92,518,108,000**	**5,836,000**

18. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table sets forth the estimated fair values, which are equal to the carrying amounts, of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Financial Assets – Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost				
Cash on hand and in banks	13,969,966,806	8,889,432,988	881,219	590,189
Trade receivables - third parties	3,753,156,428	1,829,638,139	236,747	121,474
Other current financial assets	4,915,706,382	55,427,723	310,081	3,680
Due from related parties	4,170,264,015	3,885,133,591	263,058	257,943
Total Financial Assets	**26,809,093,631**	**14,659,632,441**	**1,691,105**	**973,286**
Financial Liabilities - Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortized Cost				
Trade payables - third parties	2,608,260,634	2,819,141,405	164,526	187,169
Other payables - third parties	404,204,868	241,060,887	25,497	16,005
Accrued expenses	7,295,368,018	6,611,587,100	460,188	438,958
Due to a shareholder	1,288,589,906	35,255,478,599	81,284	2,340,690
Lease liability	62,577,280,615	46,260,087,044	4,713,774	3,071,311
Total Financial Liabilities	**74,173,704,041**	**91,187,355,035**	**5,445,269**	**6,054,133**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

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

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Current financial assets and liabilities:

- Current financial instruments with remaining maturities of one year or less (cash on hand and in banks, trade receivables, other receivables, other current financial assets, due from related parties, trade payables, other payables, accrued expenses, other current financial liabilities) and due to a shareholder.

  Current liabilities are expected to be settled by available cash

  The carrying values of the Company's current financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these financial assets and liabilities.

Non-current financial asset:

- Long-term financial assets (Due from related party)

  The fair values of due from related party are assumed to be the same as the cash amount that will be received due to the fact that the maturity of such financial assets is not stated in related contract and the management is not yet able to determine when the financial assets will be realized.

Non-current financial liability:

- Lease liability

  Fair value of the lease liabilities is based on the present value of expected future cash flows using the appropriate discount rates.

19. CAPITAL STOCK

The share ownership details as of March 31, 2024, and 2023 are as follows:

Stockholders	Share series	Number of Shares Issued and Fully paid	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Translation into U.S. Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)
EIH Holdings Ltd.	Series A	5,412	0.74	541,200,000	268,289
EIH Holdings Ltd.	Series B	35,110	48.15	35,110,000,000	2,265,236
		40,522	48.89	35,651,200,000	2,533,525
PT Waka Gae Selaras	Series A	3,321	0.46	332,100,000	252,064
PT Waka Gae Selaras	Series B	21,545	29.54	21,545,000,000	1,390,000
		24,866	30.00	21,877,100,000	1,642,064
EIH International Ltd	Series A	2,337	0.32	233,700,000	139,250
EIH International Ltd	Series B	15,161	20.79	15,161,000,000	978,097
		17,498	21.11	15,394,700,000	1,117,347
Total		**82,886**	**100.00**	**72,923,000,000**	**5,292,936**

March 31, 2023

Stockholders	Share series	Number of Shares Issued and Fully paid	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Translation into U.S. Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)
EIH Holdings Ltd.	Series A	5,412	48.89	541,200,000	268,289
PT Waka Gae Selaras	Series A	3,321	30.00	332,100,000	252,064
EIH International Ltd	Series A	2,337	21.11	233,700,000	139,250
Total		**82,886**	**100.00**	**1,107,000,000**	**659,603**

In accordance with notarial deed No. 4 of Fitri Budiani, S.H., M.Kn. dated February 21, 2024, the Company increased the authorized share capital into Rp176.257.000.000 which consist of 11,070 series A shares with the nominal value of Rp100,000 per share and 175,150 series B shares with the nominal value of Rp1,000,000 per share. Increase of issued and fully paid capital amounting to Rp71,816,000,000 was reported to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and was acknowledged in its letter No. AHU-0016358.AH.01.02. dated March 14, 2024.

20. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES

The details of departmental revenues are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Room Department				
Villa	63,602,509,049	40,710,396,746	4,133,791	2,697,288
Lanai	25,864,486,260	21,069,252,777	1,681,040	1,395,954
Total Room Department	**89,466,995,309**	**61,779,646,660**	**5,814,831**	**4,093,242**
Food and Beverages Department				
Food	18,331,313,675	14,106,511,614	1,191,428	934,634
Beverage	7,656,301,877	5,277,601,434	497,614	349,670
Total Food and Beverages Department	**25,987,615,552**	**19,384,113,048**	**1,689,042**	**1,284,304**
Other Operating Departments				
Health spa	3,091,253,325	2,154,869,838	200,914	142,772
Boutique	1,884,645,041	1,281,172,076	122,491	84,885
Others	2,117,128,501	1,620,920,554	137,602	107,395
Total Other Operating Departments	**7,093,026,867**	**5,056,962,468**	**461,007**	**335,052**
Total Departmental Revenues	**122,547,637,728**	**86,220,722,176**	**7,964,880**	**5,712,598**

21. COST OF REVENUES

The details of cost of revenues are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Food and Beverages	**7,673,910,990**	**5,791,454,671**	**498,759**	**383,716**
Payroll and Related Expenses				
Salaries and wages	9,774,480,825	7,900,803,916	635,284	523,472
Employee benefits	8,157,281,530	5,560,539,733	530,176	368,416
Total Payroll and Related Expenses	**17,931,762,355**	**13,461,343,649**	**1,165,460**	**891,888**
Other Expenses				
Travel agents	6,765,070,473	4,804,120,826	439,690	318,299
Cleaning and guest supplies	1,966,852,220	1,517,806,518	127,834	100,563
Security	1,699,455,156	1,307,425,096	110,455	86,624
Laundry	1,508,286,711	1,094,246,406	98,030	72,500
Welcome drinks, fruit baskets and amenities	1,281,005,971	1,035,091,989	83,258	68,581
Boutique	1,233,645,681	854,419,621	80,180	56,610
Linens and uniforms	1,115,115,338	1,357,975,845	72,476	89,973
Cable television and music	622,526,690	484,166,485	40,461	32,079
Decoration	574,590,736	509,787,047	37,345	33,776
Printing and stationery	445,011,304	314,629,941	28,923	20,846
Kitchen Fuel	368,750,991	323,242,862	23,967	21,417
Transportation and travel	301,180,080	294,150,336	19,575	19,489
Replacement other equipment	288,746,173	268,239,228	18,767	17,772
Consultant fees	264,770,161	181,270,228	17,209	12,010
Mineral water and ice	218,974,237	261,013,860	14,232	17,294
Kitchen expenses	200,064,727	183,303,245	13,003	12,145
Internet cost	144,059,952	131,918,871	9,363	8,740
Event	133,978,380	-	8,708	-
Glassware	107,773,335	-	7,005	-
Others (each below Rp100 million)	817,418,695	539,930,914	53,125	35,774
Total Other Expenses	**20,057,277,011**	**15,462,739,318**	**1,303,606**	**1,024,492**
Cost of Revenues	**45,662,950,356**	**34,715,537,638**	**2,967,825**	**2,300,096**

22. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The details of general and administrative expenses are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Salaries and wages	6,942,350,912	5,485,670,880	451,212	363,456
Credit card commission	2,344,875,242	1,676,447,631	152,403	111,074
Professional fees	624,781,409	598,744,329	40,607	39,670
Taxes & legal expenses	574,050,363	559,265,410	37,310	37,054
Data processing	401,872,041	324,073,185	26,119	21,472
Bank charge	216,954,042	144,403,660	14,101	9,568
Executive	180,409,782	102,765,040	11,726	6,809
Transportation and traveling	178,789,852	409,025,309	11,620	27,100
Daily offering	157,497,000	133,667,000	10,236	8,856
Charitable	107,884,415	66,261,832	7,012	4,390
Telephone and communication	23,420,808	265,665,496	1,522	17,602
Internal audit	2,010,810	443,547,995	131	29,388
Others	177,886,810	283,842,257	11,562	18,805
Total	**11,932,783,486**	**10,493,380,024**	**775,561**	**695,244**

23. PROPERTY OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE AND ENERGY EXPENSES

The details of property operations, maintenance and energy expenses are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Repairs and maintenance	10,128,479,820	9,429,674,051	658,292	624,768
Electricity	2,695,871,904	2,390,933,327	175,216	158,413
Water	1,393,530,023	1,122,633,118	90,571	74,381
Salaries and wages	1,286,895,112	944,928,872	83,641	62,607
Others (each below Rp100,000,000)	163,804,145	136,523,674	10,647	9,044
Total	**15,668,581,004**	**14,024,693,042**	**1,018,367**	**929,213**

24. MARKETING AND SALES PROMOTION EXPENSES

The details of marketing and sales promotion expenses are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S. Dollar ($) Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Group sales marketing	3,676,429,132	2,586,621,666	238,946	171,378
Salaries and wages	1,299,857,473	929,629,510	84,483	61,593
Trade association & subscription	920,586,907	553,324,090	59,833	36,661
Public relation	898,627,525	314,661,081	58,406	20,848
Brochure	894,103,954	388,449,414	58,112	25,737
Sales representation	687,813,799	858,740,940	44,704	56,896
Travelling	271,040,187	512,233,417	17,616	33,938
Others	94,648,998	88,541,059	6,151	5,867
Total	**8,743,107,975**	**6,232,201,177**	**568,251**	**412,918**

25. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS AND CONTINGENCY

Hotel Operator Agreement

The Company entered into a Hotel Operation Agreement with EIH Management Services B.V. (the Operator) to manage and operate the Hotel effective December 31, 1998. On July 22, 2000, the Company signed a Renewal Agreement whereby the original term was extended until February 1, 2032. Following the change in ownership on September 27, 2018 from EIH Management Services B.V. to EIH Holdings Ltd, the assignment of EIH Management Services B.V as the hotel operator was also transferred to EIH Holdings Ltd with all terms and conditions retained and effective.

The Operator has automatic and irrevocable options to extend the Agreement for another 10 or 20 years. Under the agreement, the Hotel Operator is entitled to a fee of 12.5% of the total gross operating profit. Also, under the agreement, the Hotel Operator is entitled to pay out of the gross operating revenue and as part of gross operating expenses, an amount equal to 3% of the Hotel gross operating revenue for marketing and sales promotion expenses. Any loss incurred by the Hotel in any financial year shall be borne exclusively by the Company.

26. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Information concerning monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as of March 31, 2024 and their rupiah equivalents converted using the middle exchange rates that were published by Bank Indonesia follows:

	Amount in Foreign Currencies		Rupiah Equivalents
Assets			
Cash in bank	US$	42,439	672,789,907
Due from related parties	US$	263,058	3,885,133,591
Total			**4,557,923,498**
Liabilities			
Due to a shareholder	US$	42,138	668,008,876
Due to a shareholder	US$	39,416	620,581,030
Lease liabilities	US$	4,713,774	74,727,468,585
Total			**76,160,058,491**
Net Liabilities			**71,602,134,993**

The translation of the foreign currency liabilities, net of foreign currency assets, should not be construed as a representation that these foreign currency assets and liabilities have been, could have been, or could in the future be, converted into rupiah at the prevailing exchange rates of the rupiah as of March 31, 2024 or at any other rates of exchange.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The management reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks, which are described in more details as follows:

a. Foreign exchange rate risk

Foreign exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. As the Company's reporting currency is rupiah, it is exposed to exchange rate fluctuations primarily from its trade receivables from revenues in foreign currencies.

The Company does not have any formal hedging policy for foreign exchange exposure since it is not considered as necessary. However, the Company maintains transactions and balances in foreign currencies other than rupiah in connection with regular operations at a minimum level.

b. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur loss arising from its customers or counterparties that fail to discharge their contractual obligations. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Company manages and controls this credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual customers and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits. The maximum exposure of the financial instruments is equal to the carrying values as disclosed in Note 18.

To mitigate the default risk of cash in banks, the Company has a policy to its cash only in banks with good reputation.

c. Liquidity risk

In the management of liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and capital expenditures, service its maturing debts and to mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows.

The Company also regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows and continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets to maintain its payable and receivable days' stability.

Except for the long-term employee benefit liability and lease liability, all of the Company's liabilities will be due in one year.

The Company has current ratio at 0.56 and 0.20 as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

As of March 31, 2024, the Company's net current financial liabilities exceed its net current financial assets by Rp20,826,851,062 (US$1,313,747), which mainly arising from the current portion of lease liability amounting to Rp12,150,187,970 (US$766,428). The Company monitors the maturity profile of lease liability which concurrently due with the availability of funding through equity injection committed by shareholders.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy cash flows in order to support its business. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return on capital or issue new shares.

For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company reported revenue amounting to Rp122,547,637,728 (US$7,964,880), gross operating profit amounting to Rp40,540,214,907 (US$2,634,876) and net total comprehensive loss amounting to Rp6,897,201,418 (US$467,110). The Company's total current liabilities exceeded its total current assets by Rp20,826,851,062 (US$1,313,748) as of March 31, 2024. The Company has net equity amounting to Rp43,433,878,126 (retained earnings of US$1,145,028).

The financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern entity.

28. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The accounting standards that have been issued up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements, but not yet effective are disclosed below. The management intends to adopt these standards that are considered relevant to the Company when they become effective. The Company is presently evaluating and has not yet determined the effects of these accounting standards on the financial statements.

- **Effective for annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2024**

a. Financial Accounting Standards Pillars

These standards provides requirements and guidelines for entities to apply the correct financial accounting standards in preparing general purpose financial statements. There will be 4 (four) financial accounting standards that are currently applied in Indonesia, namely:

1. Pillar 1 International Financial Accounting Standards,
2. Pillar 2 Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK),
3. Pillar 3 Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Private Entities/Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Entities without Public Accountability, and
4. Pillar 4 Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Micro Small and Medium Entities

b. International Financial Accounting Standard

This standard is a full-adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") which is translated in a word-for-word basis and there is no modifications from IFRS Standards, including the effective date. Entities that meet the requirements can apply this standard, from the effective date.

c. Financial Accounting Standards Nomenclature

This standard regulates the new numbering for financial accounting standards applicable in Indonesia issued by DSAK IAI.

d. Amendment of PSAK 1: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The amendments specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current and clarify:

- what is meant by a right to defer settlement,
- the right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period,
- classification is not affected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right, and
- only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is an equity instrument would the terms and conditions of a liability will not impact its classification.

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 retrospectively with early adoption permitted.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendment to determine the impact they will have on the Company's financial reporting.

e. Amendment to PSAK 73: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendment to PSAK 73 Leases specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller- lessee does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendment applies retrospectively to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendment to determine the impact they will have on the Company's financial reporting.

f. Amendment of PSAK 2 and PSAK 60: Supplier Finance Arrangements

The amendments to PSAK 2 and PSAK 60 clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

- **Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025**

PSAK 74: Insurance Contracts

A comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure, upon its effective date, PSAK 74 will replace PSAK 62: Insurance Contracts. PSAK 74 applies to all types of insurance contracts, life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance, regardless of the entities issuing them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features, while a few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of PSAK 74 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers.

PSAK 74 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies PSAK 71 and PSAK 72 on or before the date of initial application of PSAK 74. This standard is not expected to have any impact to the financial reporting of the Company upon first-time adoption.

29. CHANGES IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Year Ended March 31, 2024				
	Beginning Balance	**Cash flows**	**Foreign Exchange**	**Others**	**Ending Balance**
Lease liability	46,260,087,084	(48,520,968,038)	4,442,172,962	72,546,176,577	74,727,468,585
Due to a shareholder	35,255,478,599	55,130,277	467,400,000	(35,110,000,000)	668,008,876
Total	**81,515,565,683**	**(48,465,837,761)**	**4,909,572,962**	**37,436,176,577**	**75,395,477,461**

	Year Ended March 31, 2023				
	Beginning Balance	**Cash flows**	**Foreign Exchange**	**Others**	**Ending Balance**
Lease liability	42,221,979,695	(157,456,324)	2,093,492,820	2,102,070,893	46,260,087,084
Due to a shareholder	41,798,637,000	(8,727,431,401)	2,184,273,000	-	35,255,478,599
Total	**84,020,616,695**	**(8,884,887,725)**	**4,277,765,820**	**2,102,070,893**	**81,515,565,683**