

PT Widja Putra Karya

Financial statements as of March 31, 2022 and
for the year then ended with independent auditors' report

**PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2022
AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

Table of Contents

	Page
Statement of Board of Directors	
Independent Auditors' Report	
Statement of Financial Position	1-2
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.....	3-4
Statement of Changes in Equity	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6-7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8-52

PT. WIDJA PUTRA KARYA

The Oberoi, Bali

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA

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, 2022.

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, 2022 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, April 21, 2022
On behalf of the Board of Directors



I Wayan Pasek
President Director

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

Seminyak Beach, Jalan Kayu Aya, Denpasar 80361, Bali, Indonesia
Telephone : (62-361) 730361 Ext. 873, Facsimile (62-361) 735841



Purwanto, Sungkoro & Surja

Indonesia Stock Exchange Building
Tower 2, 7th Floor
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53
Jakarta 12190, Indonesia

Tel : +62 21 5289 5000
Fax: +62 21 5289 4100
ey.com/id

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No. 00710/2.1032/AU.1/10/1175-7/1/IV/2022

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Widja Putra Karya, which comprise the statement of financial position as of March 31, 2022, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of such 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.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 00710/2.1032/AU.1/10/1175-7/1/IV/2022 (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PT Widja Putra Karya as of March 31, 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

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.

KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja

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

April 21, 2022



PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of March 31, 2022
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

	Notes	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash on hand and in banks	2c,2o,4,18	2,334,220,113	4,474,244,980	162,675	307,044
Trade receivables - third parties	2o,5,18	227,558,288	-	15,859	-
Inventories	2e,7	2,305,941,996	2,529,072,949	160,704	173,557
Prepayments and advances	2f,8 2d	1,549,585,340	1,562,689,387	107,993	107,239
Due from related parties	2d,2o,6,18	23,045,179	-	1,606	-
Other current financial assets	2o,6,18	257,915,585	144,869,127	17,974	9,942
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		6,698,266,501	8,710,876,443	466,811	597,782
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Due from related parties	2d, 2o,6,18	3,515,505,000	3,570,140,000	245,000	245,000
Fixed assets - net	2g,9	60,982,321,582	64,637,479,156	4,249,935	4,435,731
Tax amnesty assets - net	2m,12c	50,316,663	654,116,663	3,507	44,889
Deferred tax assets - net	2m,12d	4,298,100,941	4,298,100,941	299,540	294,956
Other non-current assets	2o,10,18	1,208,497,028	1,285,226,998	84,222	88,197
Estimated claims for tax refund	2m,12b	743,137,368	4,666,394,563	51,790	320,230
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		70,797,878,582	79,111,458,321	4,933,994	5,429,003
TOTAL ASSETS		77,496,145,083	87,822,334,764	5,400,805	6,026,785

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

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
As of March 31, 2022
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

	Notes	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)					
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade payables					
Third parties	2o,11,18	773,599,316	981,086,547	53,913	67,327
Other payables	2o,18				
Third parties	2d,6	2,827,941	1,768,184	197	121
Related party	2d,6	6,551,291	-	457	-
Taxes payable	2m,12a	209,566,462	188,438,940	14,605	12,932
Accrued expenses	2o,13,18	4,727,231,597	3,845,177,119	329,447	263,874
Reserve for replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment	2g,14	8,271,560,709	8,396,774,147	576,456	576,227
Current portion of lease liability	2p,17,18	7,242,982,069	4,357,567,847	504,773	299,037
Other current liabilities	2o,15	3,024,755,000	3,246,773,980	210,799	222,809
Due to a shareholder	2d,6	41,798,637,000	22,047,436,000	2,913,000	1,513,000
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		66,057,711,385	43,065,022,764	4,603,647	2,955,327
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY					
Long-term employee benefits liability	2j,16	6,463,651,366	7,398,121,351	450,460	507,694
Lease liability - net of current portion	2p,17,18	34,978,997,626	36,732,777,114	2,437,731	2,520,778
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		41,442,648,992	44,130,898,465	2,888,191	3,028,472
TOTAL LIABILITIES		107,500,360,377	87,195,921,229	7,491,838	5,983,799
EQUITY					
Capital stock - 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
Additional paid-in capital	2m,12c	3,019,000,000	3,019,000,000	226,635	226,635
Other comprehensive loss					
Re-measurement loss on long-term employee benefits liability		(1,263,896,406)	(1,638,109,262)	(96,398)	(122,477)
Translation adjustment	2n	-	-	(3,197,282)	(3,255,846)
Retained earnings (deficit)		(32,866,318,888)	(1,861,477,203)	316,409	2,535,071
TOTAL EQUITY (CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)		(30,004,215,294)	626,413,535	(2,091,033)	42,986
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)		77,496,145,083	87,822,334,764	5,400,805	6,026,785

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

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

	Notes	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
		Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES	2k, 20				
Rooms		138,311,824	-	9,639	-
Food and beverages		72,571,006	-	5,058	-
Other operating departments		7,493,549	-	522	-
Total Departmental Revenues		218,376,379	-	15,219	-
COST OF REVENUES	2k,21	7,880,565,755	10,089,687,615	547,809	692,946
GROSS LOSS		(7,662,189,376)	(10,089,687,615)	(532,590)	(692,946)
HOTEL OPERATING EXPENSES	2k				
General and administrative expenses	22	4,289,015,581	4,390,460,889	298,258	301,749
Property operations, maintenance and energy expenses	23	3,268,869,545	3,805,008,251	227,274	261,197
Marketing and sales promotion expenses	24	943,719,693	1,051,821,646	65,556	72,853
Other income	25	-	(2,314,938,457)	-	(161,431)
Total Hotel Operating Expenses		8,501,604,819	6,932,352,329	591,088	474,368
HOTEL GROSS OPERATING LOSS		(16,163,794,195)	(17,022,039,944)	(1,123,678)	(1,167,314)
OWNER'S OPERATING (INCOME) EXPENSES	2k				
Depreciation and amortization		4,531,283,544	4,907,243,104	315,608	338,292
Professional fees		6,371,282,336	3,029,462,635	444,479	206,778
Insurance		1,512,439,659	1,444,621,544	106,839	103,857
Salaries and wages		757,367,461	1,101,351,720	52,613	75,719
Rental		6,993,449	4,200,000	488	290
Finance income - net		(3,142,609)	(1,393,943)	(218)	(96)
Foreign exchange gains - net		(848,245,853)	(3,412,408,930)	-	-
Other operating expenses- net		2,341,206,290	2,378,821,776	163,162	163,972
Total Owner's Operating Expenses - Net		14,669,184,277	9,451,897,906	1,082,971	888,812
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES		(30,832,978,472)	(26,473,937,850)	(2,206,649)	(2,056,126)
Income tax expenses	2m,12b	(171,863,213)	(2,776,445,488)	(12,013)	(183,086)
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(31,004,841,685)	(29,250,383,338)	(2,218,662)	(2,239,212)

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

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)
For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

	Notes	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)	
		Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Item not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Re-measurement gain on long-term employee benefits liability		374,212,856	207,277,025	26,079	14,224
Related income tax		-	(45,600,945)		(2,908)
Item to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Difference in foreign currency translation		-	-	58,564	455,325
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax		374,212,856	161,676,080	84,643	466,641
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(30,630,628,829)	(29,088,707,258)	(2,134,177)	(1,772,571)

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

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

Indonesian Rupiah					
Note	Capital Stock	Additional Paid in Capital	Other Comprehensive loss	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as of March 31, 2020	1,107,000,000	3,019,000,000	(1,799,785,341)	27,388,906,135	29,715,120,794
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(29,250,383,338)	(29,250,383,338)
Re-measurement gain on long-term employee benefits liability - net of tax	-	-	161,676,079	-	161,676,079
Balance as of March 31, 2021	1,107,000,000	3,019,000,000	(1,638,109,262)	(1,861,477,203)	626,413,535
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(31,004,841,685)	(31,004,841,685)
Re-measurement gain on long-term employee benefits liability	-	-	374,212,856	-	374,212,856
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)

Translations into US Dollar-Unaudited (Note 2n)						
Note	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 2m)	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Loss	Translation Adjustment	Total Equity
Balance as of March 31, 2020	659,603	226,635	4,774,283	(133,793)	(3,711,171)	1,815,557
Net loss for the year	-	-	(2,239,212)	-	-	(2,239,212)
Re-measurement gain on long-term employee benefits liability - net of tax	-	-	-	11,316	-	11,316
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	455,325	455,325
Balance as of March 31, 2021	659,603	226,635	2,535,071	(122,477)	(3,255,846)	42,986
Net loss for the year	-	-	(2,218,662)	-	-	(2,218,662)
Re-measurement gain on long-term employee benefits liability	-	-	-	26,079	-	26,079
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	58,564	58,564
Balance as of March 31, 2022	659,603	226,635	316,409	(96,398)	(3,197,282)	(2,091,033)

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

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

	Notes	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)	
		Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM					
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Loss before income taxes		(30,832,978,472)	(26,473,937,850)	(2,206,649)	(2,056,126)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before in come taxes for the year to net cash flows provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	9,10,12	4,531,283,544	4,907,243,104	315,608	338,292
Provision for replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment	14,23	6,551,291	-	457	-
Provision for international sales promotion	6,23	6,551,291	-	457	-
Provision for employee benefits - net	16	(560,257,129)	(2,297,289,890)	(39,040)	(157,780)
Unrealized gain on forex - net		(630,456,498)	(3,412,408,930)	-	-
Interest expense		1,916,341,479	1,838,274,325	133,479	127,611
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
Trade receivables		(227,558,288)	1,204,428,279	(15,859)	73,589
Other receivables - third parties		-	95,563,795	-	5,839
Inventories		223,130,953	404,948,276	12,853	5,707
Other current financial assets		(113,046,458)	7,539,930,949	(8,032)	459,588
Prepayments and advances		13,104,047	2,158,978,459	(754)	120,150
Estimated claims for tax refund		3,923,257,195	(1,763,956,071)	268,440	(142,895)
Trade payables		(207,487,231)	(1,551,021,076)	(32,863)	(87,381)
Other payables		(5,491,534)	(1,401,676,070)	(381)	(85,971)
Taxes payable		(150,735,691)	1,131,578,214	9,102	79,475
Accrued expenses		882,054,478	(1,359,918,611)	65,573	(54,150)
Due to hotel operator		-	(52,450,915)	-	(3,205)
Other current liabilities		(215,467,689)	(4,126,254,691)	(11,553)	(227,667)
Net Cash Flows Used in by Operating Activities		(21,441,204,712)	(23,157,968,703)	(1,509,162)	(1,604,924)
CASH FLOWS FROM					
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisitions of fixed assets	9,30	(195,596,000)	(366,939,100)	(13,628)	(24,899)
Utilization of reserve for replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment	14	(131,764,729)	(42,992,770)	(9,183)	(2,950)
Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities		(327,360,729)	(409,931,870)	(22,811)	(27,849)
CASH FLOWS FROM					
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Payments of lease liabilities	17	(154,250,247)	(267,687,961)	(10,790)	(17,454)
Collections of (funds provided to) due from related parties		(23,045,179)	6,796,563,506	(1,606)	388,391
Receipts of funds from a shareholder	6	20,061,085,000	22,047,436,000	1,400,000	1,513,000

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

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

	Notes	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)	
		Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Net Cash Flows Provided by Financing Activities		19,883,789,574	28,576,311,545	1,387,604	1,883,937
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS		(1,884,775,867)	5,008,410,972	(144,369)	251,164
NET EFFECT OF DIFFERENCES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES		(255,249,000)	(1,448,758,158)	-	-
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		4,474,244,980	914,592,166	307,044	55,880
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS AT END OF YEAR	4	2,334,220,113	4,474,244,980	162,675	307,044

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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 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. 7 dated October 25, 2018 of Irwan Azwir Tanjung, S.H., regarding the changes in the composition of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors. 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-AH.01.03-0268373 dated November 27, 2018.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Company's articles of association, the Company is engaged in activities related to the tourism industry. 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, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

<u>Board of Commissioners</u>	<u>Board of Directors</u>
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 131 and 151 permanent employees as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (unaudited).

In March 2020, Indonesia was hit by novel corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and the Company has since closed the hotel operations. The company has reopened its hotel operations on April 1, 2022.

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 April 21, 2022.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 of Financial Accounting Standards ("PSAK") and Interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards ("ISAK") issued by the Indonesia Financial Accounting Standards Board ("DSAK") of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a. Basis of Presentation of the Financial Statements (continued)

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 United States dollar.

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 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 unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

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 which are 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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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	38
Buildings	20
Structures and improvements	10
Machinery and equipment	8
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5
Motor vehicles	5

Land is stated at cost and is not depreciated.

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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g. Fixed Assets (continued)

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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Impairment of Non-financial Assets (continued)

An assessment is made at each annual 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

Effective February 2, 2021, the Company applied the Government Regulation Number 35 Year 2021 (PP 35/2021), implementing the provisions of Article 81 and Article 185 (b) of Law no. 11/2020 concerning Job Creation (Cipta Kerja) in its determination of the employee benefits liability.

The Company previously recognizes its unfunded employee benefits liability in accordance with Labor Law No. 13/2003 dated March 25, 2003 (the "Law") and PSAK 24 (Revised 2013), "Employee Benefits".

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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Employee Benefits Liability (continued)

Post-employment benefits

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 Goods Sold and Services" and "General and Administrative 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

The Company adopted PSAK 72 "Revenue from Contract with Customers". PSAK 72 supersedes IAS PSAK 23, Revenue, and related interpretations and it applies with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. PSAK 72 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contract with customers and requires that revenue be recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

PSAK 72 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Company elected to apply the standard to all contracts that are not completed as of April 1, 2019. The cumulative effect of initially applying PSAK 72 is recognized at the date of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported under PSAK 23 and related Interpretations. However, there is no impact to the Company's financial statements in adopting PSAK 72. Thus, there is no adjustment to the opening balance of the retained earnings, as well as, additional disclosures as required under PSAK 72.

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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

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, 2022 and 2021, the rates of exchange used were Rp14,349 and Rp14,572, 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 expense - net" 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 and liabilities are recognized using the liability method for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their respective tax bases at each reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and accumulated fiscal losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available in future years against which the deductible temporary differences and accumulated fiscal losses can be utilized.

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 is calculated at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Changes in the carrying amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities due to a change in tax rates are charged to current period operations, except to the extent that they relate to items previously charged or credited to equity.

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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Taxation (continued)

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

Tax regulation in Indonesia determined that certain taxable income is subject to final tax. Final tax applied to the gross value of transactions is applied even when the parties carrying the transaction are recognizing losses.

Referring to revised PSAK 46 as mentioned above, final tax is no longer governed by PSAK 46. Therefore, the Company has decided to present all of the final tax arising from interest income as separate line item.

Change in Tax Rates

On March 31, 2020, the Government issued a Government Regulation in lieu of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 Year 2020 which stipulates, among others, reduction to the tax rates for corporate income tax payers and permanent establishments entities from previously 25% to become 22% for fiscal years 2020 and 2021 and 20% starting fiscal year 2022 and onwards, and further reduction of 3% for corporate income tax payers that fulfill certain criteria. The new tax rates are used as reference to measure the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities starting from the enactment date of the new regulation on March 31, 2020.

On October 7, 2021, Harmonization of Tax Regulation Law (UU HPP) was ratified and stipulates, among others, changes to the tax rates for corporate income tax payers and permanent establishments entities for the fiscal year 2022 and onwards which previously regulated under Government Regulation in lieu of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 Year 2020 from previously 20% to become 22%.

Tax Amnesty

On 19 September 2016, the Indonesia Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK IAI) issued PSAK 70, "Accounting for Tax Amnesty Assets and Liabilities".

This PSAK provides accounting policy choice for the entity to account the asset and liabilities in accordance with the provision of Tax Amnesty Law. The alternative accounting options are:

- To use the existing applicable standard under SAK.
- To use the specific provision in PSAK 70.

Management decided to use the specific provision in PSAK 70. According to specific provision of PSAK 70, tax amnesty assets are measured at the amount reported in the Tax Amnesty Approval Letter ("SKPP"), while tax amnesty liabilities are measured at the amount of cash or cash equivalents that will settle the contractual obligation related to the acquisition of the tax amnesty assets. The redemption money (the amount of tax paid in accordance with Tax Amnesty law) shall be charged directly to profit or loss in the period when the SKPP was received.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Taxation (continued)

Tax Amnesty

Any difference between amounts initially recognized for the tax amnesty assets and the related tax amnesty liabilities shall be recorded in equity as Additional Paid-In Capital ("APIC"). The APIC shall not be reclassified to retained earnings or recycled to profit or loss subsequently.

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 (Rp14,349 to US\$1 and Rp14,572 to US\$1 as last quoted by Bank Indonesia as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively).
Capital stock	:	Historical rates
Revenue and expense accounts	:	Transaction date 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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Financial Instruments (continued)

i. Financial Assets (continued)

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

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets 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.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Company measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; 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.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Company has no financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments).

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Financial Instruments (continued)

i. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under PSAK 50: Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company has no financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity investments).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

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:

- o The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or,
- o 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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Financial Instruments (continued)

i. Financial Assets (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Financial Instruments (continued)

ii. Financial Liabilities

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, loan payable, due to related parties, due to a shareholder and other current financial liabilities.

Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by PSAK 71. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in PSAK 71 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in 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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Financial Instruments (continued)

ii. Financial Liabilities (continued)

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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.

In accordance with the standard, by applying modified retrospective approach, the lessee shall not restate comparative information. Instead, the lessee shall recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the date of initial application.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

p. Lease (continued)

The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets).

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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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, 2021. 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:

- **Amendments to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“PSAK”) 22: Definition of a Business**

The amendment to PSAK 22 Business Combinations clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that, together, significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company, but may impact future periods should the Company enter into any business combinations.

- **Amendments to PSAK 55, PSAK 60, PSAK 62, PSAK 71 and PSAK 73 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Phase 2)**

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

- a. A practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the (interest rate benchmark) reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest.
- b. Permit changes required by interest rate benchmark reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued.
- c. Provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q. Adoption of Amendments and Improvements of PSAK (continued)

- **Amendments to PSAK 73: Leases - Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions After June 30, 2021**

In light of the ongoing pandemic additional amendment was subsequently issued in March 2021 to extend the scope of the lease concession period, which is one of the conditions for applying the practical expedient, from June 30, 2021 in Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions - Amendments to PSAK 73: Leases issued in May 2020, to June 30, 2022.

If a lessee already applied the practical expedient in the May 2020 amendment, it is required to continue to apply the practical expedient consistently, to all lease contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances, using the March 2021 amendment. If a lessee did not apply the practical expedient in the May 2020 amendment to eligible lease concessions, it is prohibited from applying the practical expedient in the March 2021 amendment.

The March 2021 amendment is to be applied retrospectively, recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying that amendment as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the lessee first applies the amendment.

However, the Company has not received Covid-19-related rent concessions but plans to apply the practical expedient if it becomes applicable within allowed period of application.

- **2021 Annual Improvements**

The following summary provides information on the annual improvements of PSAKs that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after March 1, 2021. The annual improvements of PSAK are basically a set of narrow scope amendments that provide clarification so that there are no significant changes to existing principles or new principles.

- a. PSAK 1: Presentation of Financial Statements, some changes regarding consideration made by management in the process of applying accounting policies that significantly affect the amounts they recognize in the financial statements.
- b. PSAK 13: Investment Property, regarding disclosure of applying fair value model has been deleted.
- c. PSAK 48: Impairment of Assets, regarding the scope of impairment of assets and deletion of the difference with IFRS in IAS 36 paragraph 04(a).
- d. PSAK 66: Joint Arrangement, Regarding adjustments in paragraphs 25, PP11, PP33A(b) and its footnotes, C12 and C14 regarding reference to PSAK 71: Financial instruments.
- e. ISAK 16: Service concession arrangement, regarding adjustment in several paragraphs in illustrative example to be consistent with PSAK 72: Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

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 of the 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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

3. SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

b. Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

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

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.

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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

3. SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

b. Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

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 US Dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cash on hand				
Rupiah	91,000,000	81,000,000	6,342	5,559
Cash in banks				
Rupiah				
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	1,764,152,112	3,745,700,851	122,946	257,048
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	21,281,131	133,433,973	1,483	9,157
PT Bank BPD Bali	1,176,582	1,390,337	82	95
US dollars				
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero)Tbk	456,610,288	512,719,819	31,822	35,185
Total	2,334,220,113	4,474,244,980	162,675	307,044

As of March 31, 2022 and 2021, none of the Company's cash on hand and in banks are restricted in use or used as collateral.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES - THIRD PARTIES

This account consists of the following:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Travel agent	172,461,247	-	12,019	-
Credit Card	55,097,041	-	3,840	-
Total	227,558,288	-	15,859	-

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

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current	-	-	-	-
Overdue :				
1-30 days	227,558,288	-	15,859	-
Total	227.558.288	-	15.859	-

Based on the review of the status of the individual receivable accounts at the end of the reporting period, management believes that all of the above trade receivables are fully collectible; hence, no allowance for impairment was provided as of March 31, 2022.

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 US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Due from related parties:				
Current:				
PT Waka Oberoi Indonesia	23,045,179	-	1,606	-
Non-current:				
PT Waka Gae Selaras	3,515,505,000	3,570,140,000	245,000	245,000
Total	3,538,550,179	3,570,140,000	246,606	245,000
Other current financial assets	257,915,585	144,869,127	17,974	9,942
Other payables:				
EIH Holdings Ltd	6,551,291	-	457	-
Due to a shareholder				
EIH Holdings Ltd	41,798,637,000	22,047,436,000	2,913,000	1,513,000

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

6. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Salaries and wages of the Company's key management personnel amounted to Rp414,087,036 (US\$28,206) and Rp624,771,953 (US\$42,138) in 2022 and 2021, respectively (unaudited).

In 2022 and 2021, the company received non-interest bearing cash advances from EIH Holdings Ltd amounting to a total of Rp20,061,085,000 (US\$1,400,000) and Rp22,047,436,000 (US\$1,513,000), respectively, to support the operational needs of the company for the year and in relation to the hotel reoperating in April 2022.

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 US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Materials and supplies	1,331,076,966	1,392,746,005	92,765	95,577
Beverages	697,634,012	744,818,550	48,619	51,113
Food	267,481,850	381,759,226	18,641	26,198
Tobacco	9,749,168	9,749,168	679	669
Total	2,305,941,996	2,529,072,949	160,704	173,557

Management believes that no allowance for losses is necessary on the inventories as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 since the inventories are fully usable.

8. PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES

This account consists of the following:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Prepaid expenses - insurance	1,150,255,383	1,291,311,758	80,163	88,616
Advance on purchase	92,437,792	72,873,016	6,443	5,001
Prepaid deferred cost of land rights	76,729,970	76,729,970	5,346	5,266
Prepaid expenses - others	230,162,195	121,774,643	16,041	8,356
Total	1,549,585,340	1,562,689,387	107,993	107,239

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

9. FIXED ASSETS - NET

The details of fixed assets - net are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah			Ending Balance
	Beginning Balance	Year Ended March 31, 2022		
		Additions	Deductions	
Cost				
Land	94,854,375	-	-	94,854,375
Buildings	20,131,422,450	195,596,000	-	20,327,018,450
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	-	-	7,901,234,082
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	27,787,817,447	-	-	27,787,817,447
Motor vehicles	1,980,675,280	-	-	1,980,675,280
Construction in progress	5,998,005,303	-	-	998,005,303
Total Cost	120,269,516,748	195,596,000	-	120,465,112,748
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings	9,428,629,659	834,880,190	-	10,263,509,849
Rights-of-use assets (Note 17)	2,273,995,988	1,136,997,994	-	3,410,993,982
Structures and improvements	9,281,320,799	667,000,358	-	9,948,321,157
Machinery and equipment	6,625,565,050	336,620,476	-	6,962,185,526
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	26,640,965,816	664,424,556	-	27,305,390,372
Motor vehicles	1,381,560,280	210,830,000	-	1,592,390,280
Total Accumulated Depreciation	55,632,037,592	3,850,753,574	-	59,482,791,166
Net Book Value	64,637,479,156			60,982,321,582

	Indonesian Rupiah			Ending Balance
	Beginning Balance	Year Ended March 31, 2021		
		Additions	Deductions	
Cost				
Land	94,854,375	-	-	94,854,375
Buildings	19,993,372,450	138,050,000	-	20,131,422,450
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	-	-	7,901,234,082
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	27,787,817,447	-	-	27,787,817,447
Motor vehicles	1,980,675,280	-	-	1,980,675,280
Construction in progress	5,734,851,203	263,154,100	-	5,998,005,303
Total Cost	119,868,312,648	401,204,100	-	120,269,516,748
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings	8,598,907,429	829,722,230	-	9,428,629,659
Rights-of-use assets (Note 17)	1,136,997,994	1,136,997,994	-	2,273,995,988
Structures and improvements	8,614,320,441	667,000,358	-	9,281,320,799
Machinery and equipment	6,202,790,869	422,774,181	-	6,625,565,050
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	25,681,577,445	959,388,371	-	26,640,965,816
Motor vehicles	1,170,730,280	210,830,000	-	1,381,560,280
Total Accumulated Depreciation	51,405,324,458	4,226,713,134	-	55,632,037,592
Net Book Value	68,462,988,190			64,637,479,156

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

9. FIXED ASSETS - NET (continued)

The details of fixed assets - net are as follows: (continued)

Translations into US Dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)					
	Beginning Balance	Year Ended March 31, 2022		Translation Adjustment	Ending Balance
		Additions	Deductions		
Cost					
Land	6,508	-	-	102	6,610
Buildings	1,381,518	13,628	-	21,473	1,416,619
Rights-of-use assets (Note 17)	3,032,311	-	-	47,126	3,079,437
Structures and improvements	836,443	-	-	13,000	849,443
Machinery and equipment	542,220	-	-	8,427	550,647
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,906,932	-	-	29,636	1,936,568
Motor vehicles	135,922	-	-	2,113	138,035
Construction in progress	411,612	-	-	6,397	418,009
Total Cost	8,253,466	13,628	-	128,274	8,395,368
Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings	647,037	58,150	-	10,090	715,277
Rights-of-use assets (Note 17)	156,052	79,192	-	2,472	237,716
Structures and improvements	636,929	46,457	-	9,925	693,311
Machinery and equipment	454,678	23,445	-	7,081	485,204
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,828,230	46,277	-	28,440	1,902,947
Motor vehicles	94,809	14,684	-	1,485	110,978
Total Accumulated Depreciation	3,817,735	268,205	-	59,493	4,145,433
Net Book Value	4,435,731				4,249,935

Translations into US Dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)					
	Beginning Balance	Year Ended March 31, 2021		Translation Adjustment	Ending Balance
		Additions	Deductions		
Cost					
Land	5,795	-	-	713	6,508
Buildings	1,221,567	9,820	-	150,131	1,381,518
Rights-of-use assets (Note 17)	2,699,752	-	-	332,559	3,032,311
Structures and improvements	744,710	-	-	91,733	836,443
Machinery and equipment	482,754	-	-	59,466	542,220
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,697,795	-	-	209,137	1,906,932
Motor vehicles	121,016	-	-	14,906	135,922
Construction in progress	350,391	17,517	-	43,704	411,612
Total Cost	7,323,780	27,337	-	902,349	8,253,466
Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings	525,381	57,197	-	64,459	647,037
Rights-of-use assets (Note 17)	69,468	78,379	-	8,205	156,052
Structures and improvements	526,323	45,980	-	64,626	636,929
Machinery and equipment	378,982	29,144	-	46,552	454,678
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,569,107	66,136	-	192,987	1,828,230
Motor vehicles	71,530	14,534	-	8,745	94,809
Total Accumulated Depreciation	3,140,791	291,370	-	385,574	3,817,735
Net Book Value	4,182,989				4,435,731

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

9. FIXED ASSETS - NET (continued)

Depreciation and amortization charged to operations amounted to Rp4,531,283,544 (US\$315,608) and Rp4,907,243,104 (US\$338,292) for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Depreciation arising from fixed assets amounted to Rp3,850,753,574 (US\$268,205) and Rp4,226,713,134 (US\$291,370) in 2022 and 2021, respectively. Depreciation arising from tax amnesty assets amounted to Rp603,800,000 (US\$42,057) and Rp603,800,000 (US\$41,656) in 2022 and 2021 (Note 12c) while amortization arising from deferred cost of landrights amounted to Rp76,729,970 (US\$5,346) and Rp76,729,970 (US\$5,266) in 2022 and 2021, respectively (Note 10).

The Company's land properties are covered by landrights ownership or Hak Guna Bangunan (HGB) certificate No. 31 which is valid up to 2019. In January 2019, the Company had obtained certificate No.53 which pertains to the extension of the HGB. Based on the new certificate, the HGB is valid until 2039.

Fixed assets and inventories are covered by insurance against losses from fire and other risks under blanket policies amounting to US\$48,450,000 (Rp695,209,050,000) and US\$48,450,000 (Rp706,013,400,000) as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The management believes that the insurance coverage is adequate to cover possible losses arising from such risks.

As of March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's management believes that there is no impairment in the assets value as contemplated in PSAK No. 48.

10. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

This account consists of the following:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translation to US Dollar Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Deferred cost of landrights - net	1,208,497,028	1,285,226,998	84,222	88,197
Total	1,208,497,028	1,285,226,998	84,222	88,197

11. TRADE PAYABLES - THIRD PARTIES

This account consists mainly of liabilities to the Hotel's suppliers of goods and services amounting to Rp773,599,316 (US\$53,913) and Rp981,086,547 (US\$67,327) as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

12. TAXATION

a. Taxes payable consist of the following:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Development tax I	23,314,651	-	1,625	-
Income tax				
Article 21	57,792,011	71,495,373	4,027	4,906
Article 23	25,617,285	16,900,135	1,785	1,160
Value added tax	102,842,515	100,043,432	7,168	6,866
Total	209,566,462	188,438,940	14,605	12,932

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

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Loss before income taxes	(30,832,978,472)	(26,473,937,850)	(2,206,649)	(2,056,126)
Tax expense at the applicable rate	(6,783,255,264)	(5,824,266,327)	(485,463)	(452,348)
Tax effect on permanent differences:				
Tax effect on changes in tax rate	300,959,950	9,329,576,683	20,974	640,240
Interest income already subjected to final tax	(691,374)	-	(48)	-
Non-deductible expenses	510,300,829	940,548,548	35,564	64,545
Unrecognized deferred tax asset	6,144,549,072	-	428,221	--
Translation adjustments	-	-	12,765	45,212
Income tax expense (benefit)				
Current year	-	4,445,858,904	-	297,649
Prior year	171,863,213	(1,669,413,416)	12,013	(114,563)
Total	171,863,213	2,776,445,488	12,013	183,086

Estimated claims for tax refund as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 consist of the following:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Estimated claims for tax refund				
2022	-	1,763,956,071	-	142,895
2021	743,137,368	2,902,438,492	51,790	177,335
Total	743,137,368	4,666,394,563	51,790	320,230

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

12. TAXATION (continued)

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 Rp1,763,956,071 (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, 2022, the Company received in full the claims for tax refund amounting to Rp1,763,956,071.

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 March 30, 2017, the Company submitted a list of fixed asset items not yet registered in the Company's tax report up to 2015 to be administered under the tax amnesty program of the tax authority. These assets are in the form of paintings worth Rp3,019,000,000 (US\$226,635) which are separately presented as part of "Non-current assets". The Company received the approval for tax amnesty program application from the Ministry of Finance in its decision letter dated April 28, 2018.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

12. TAXATION (continued)

c. The movements of the tax amnesty assets are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Net book value at beginning of year	654,116,663	1,257,916,663	44,889	76,857
Depreciation during the year (Note 9)	(603,800,000)	(603,800,000)	(42,057)	(41,656)
Translation adjustment	-	-	675	9,688
Net book value at end of year	50,316,663	654,116,663	3,507	44,889

d. Deferred tax assets - net consists of:

	Indonesian Rupiah			
	Deferred tax Benefit (Expense) Credited (Charged) to			
	April 1, 2021	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets				
Employee benefits liability	1,498,065,510	-	-	1,498,065,510
Reserve for replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,688,471,617	-	-	1,688,471,617
Interest expense	756,564,607	-	-	756,564,607
Lease Liability	316,265,474	-	-	316,265,474
Depreciation and amortization - net	38,733,733	-	-	38,733,733
Net deferred tax assets	4,298,100,941	-	-	4,298,100,941

	Indonesian Rupiah			
	Deferred tax Benefit (Expense) Credited (Charged) to			
	April 1, 2020	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	March 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets				
Employee benefits liability	3,581,257,519	(2,037,591,064)	(45,600,945)	1,498,065,510
Reserve for replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment	3,030,219,836	(1,341,748,219)	-	1,688,471,617
Lease Liability	2,322,637,247	(1,249,807,166)	-	1,072,830,081
Total deferred tax assets	8,934,114,602	(4,629,146,449)	(45,600,945)	4,259,367,208
Deferred tax liabilities				
Depreciation and amortization - net	(144,553,812)	183,287,545	-	38,733,733
Net deferred tax assets	8,789,560,790	(4,445,858,904)	(45,600,945)	4,298,100,941

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

12. TAXATION (continued)

d. Deferred tax assets - net consists of: (continued)

Translations into US dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)					
Deferred tax Benefit (Expense) Credited (Charged) to					
	April 1, 2021	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Translation adjustment	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets					
Employee benefits liability	137,424	-	-	-	137,424
Reserve for replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment	132,319	-	-	-	132,319
Lease Liability	61,354	-	-	-	61,354
Total deferred tax assets	331,097	-	-	-	331,097
Deferred tax liabilities					
Depreciation and amortization - net	(19,436)	-	-	-	(19,436)
Translation adjustment	(16,705)	-	-	4,584	(12,121)
Net deferred tax assets	294,956	-	-	4,584	299,540

Translations into US dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)					
Deferred tax Benefit (Expense) Credited (Charged) to					
	April 1, 2020	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Translation adjustment	March 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets					
Employee benefits liability	280,500	(139,944)	(3,132)	-	137,424
Reserve for replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment	224,472	(92,153)	-	-	132,319
Lease liability	73,603	(12,249)	-	-	61,354
Total deferred tax assets	578,575	(244,346)	(3,132)	-	331,097
Deferred tax liabilities					
Depreciation and amortization - net	(32,024)	12,588	-	-	(19,436)
Translation adjustment	(9,522)	-	-	(7,183)	(16,705)
Net deferred tax assets	537,029	(231,758)	(3,132)	(7,183)	294,956

As of March 31, 2022, deferred income tax assets have not been recognized on accumulated tax loss carry-forward amounting to Rp12,329,287,302 (US\$859,244) as management believes that it is not probable that the Company will have sufficient future taxable profits against which these items can be utilized.

13. ACCRUED EXPENSES

The details of this account are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Tax consultant fees	1,783,137,898	1,063,137,898	124,470	72,958
Salaries and employee benefits	1,511,690,362	1,659,299,639	105,352	113,869
Audit and consultant fees	398,947,180	428,092,794	27,803	29,378
Heat, light and power	276,035,093	192,363,621	19,237	13,201
Others	757,421,064	502,283,167	52,585	34,468
Total	4,727,231,597	3,845,177,119	329,447	263,874

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

14. RESERVE FOR REPLACEMENT OF FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT

The movements of this account are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	8,396,774,147	8,439,766,917	576,227	515,658
Provisions during the year (Note 23)	6,551,291	-	457	-
Utilization of reserve	(131,764,729)	(42,992,770)	(9,183)	(2,950)
Translation adjustment	-	-	8,955	63,519
Balance at end of year	8,271,560,709	8,396,774,147	576,456	576,227

15. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

This account consists of :

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into U.S, Dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Deposits from customers	2,967,756,528	3,169,023,832	206,827	217,473
Others	56,998,472	77,750,148	3,972	5,336
Total	3,024,755,000	3,246,773,980	210,799	222,809

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

16. LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY

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

On February 2, 2021, the Government promulgated Government Regulation Number 35 Year 2021 (PP 35/2021) to implement the provisions of Article 81 and Article 185 (b) of Law no. 11/2020 concerning Job Creation (Cipta Kerja), which aims to create the widest possible employment opportunities. PP 35/2021 regulates the work agreement for a certain period (non-permanent employees), outsourcing, working time, rest time and termination of employment, which can affect the minimum benefits that must be provided to employees. The Company has evaluated the impact and has calculated the employee benefits liability as of March 31, 2022 in line with PP35/2021. Management believes that the balance of employee benefits liability is sufficient to cover the minimum benefits required under the Law.

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, 2022 and 2021 as determined by KKA Herman Budi Purwanto, an independent actuary, in their reports dated March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively.

The principal assumptions used in determining the employee benefits liability as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

Discount rate	: 7.65% in 2022 and 7.95% in 2021
Annual salary increase	: 8.5% in 2022 and 2021
Mortality	: TMI IV in 2022 and 2021
Retirement age	: 58 years in 2022 and 57 years in 2021
Disability rate	: 5% of mortality table TMI IV in 2022 and 2021

a. Details of post-employment benefits expense:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Past Service Cost	-	(1,648,006,275)	-	(113,187)
Current service cost	460,393,869	485,612,591	32,081	33,353
Interest cost	469,670,118	571,652,073	32,727	39,262
Total post-employment benefits expense	930,063,987	(590,741,611)	64,808	(40,572)

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

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Present value of defined benefits obligation	6,463,651,366	7,398,121,351	450,460	507,694

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

16. LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY (continued)

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

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Beginning balance	7,398,121,351	9,902,688,266	507,694	605,040
Provision during the year - net	930,063,987	(590,741,611)	64,808	(40,572)
Payments during the year	(1,490,321,116)	(1,706,548,279)	(103,848)	(117,208)
Actuarial gain from				
Experience adjustment	(637,281,996)	(903,098,319)	(44,410)	(62,026)
Demographic assumption	-	(2,202,442)	-	(151)
Change in financial assumption	263,069,140	698,023,736	18,331	47,941
Translation adjustment	-	-	7,885	74,670
Employee benefits liability	6,463,651,366	7,398,121,351	450,460	507,694

d. The 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) :	-
Between 1 and 2 years :	197,710,091
Between 2 and 3 years :	112,828,564
Between 3 and 4 years :	433,940,853
Between 4 and 5 years :	502,610,781
Beyond 5 years :	87,882,892,318

The average duration of the long-term employee benefits liability is 10.35 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, 2022 is shown below:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Discount Rate	Salary Rate	Discount Rate	Salary Rate
Increase by 1%	(721,082,337)	834,221,644	(50,253)	58,138
Decrease by 1%	854,374,326	(718,219,411)	59,542	(50,054)

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

17. RIGHTS-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

The Company has entered into lease contracts of land in its operations where in the lease term is valid from 2019 to 2057. 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 2057 amounting to Rp44,186,840,610 (US\$3,104,882) and Rp44,186,840,610 (US\$3,032,311) with accumulated depreciation amounting to Rp3,410,993,982 (US\$237,616) and Rp2,273,995,988 (US\$78,379) as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. There is no transfer of ownership option for the lease. As of March 31, 2022 and 2021, the depreciation of the rights-of-use assets amounted to Rp1,136,997,994 (US\$79,192) and Rp1,136,997,994 (US\$78,739), respectively, and presented as "Depreciation expense" in the statement of profit and 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 US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,916,341,479	1,838,274,325	133,479	127,611
Depreciation expense of rights-of-use assets	1,136,997,994	1,136,997,994	79,192	78,379
Expense related to short-term leases	72,408,650	86,532,964	5,046	5,943
Total	3,125,748,123	3,061,805,283	217,717	211,933

The rollforward analysis of lease liabilities are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Beginning balance	41,090,344,961	44,348,974,608	2,819,815	2,709,658
Interest expense	1,916,341,479	1,838,274,325	133,479	127,611
Payments	(154,250,247)	(267,687,961)	(10,790)	(17,454)
Foreign exchange gains	(630,456,498)	(4,829,216,011)	-	-
Total	42,221,979,695	41,090,344,961	2,942,504	2,819,815
Less current maturities portion	(7,242,982,069)	(4,357,567,847)	(504,773)	(299,037)
Total	34,978,997,626	36,732,777,114	2,437,731	2,520,778

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

17. RIGHTS-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

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

	March 31, 2022,	
	Indonesian Rupiah	Translations into US Dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)
1 year	1,564,826,460	107,385
More than 1 years to 2 years	3,081,758,836	214,771
More than 2 years to 3 years	3,143,393,854	219,067
More than 3 years to 4 years	3,574,838,976	249,135
More than 5 years	83,719,255,531	5,834,501
Total	95,084,073,657	6,624,859

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 US Dollar - Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Financial Assets - Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost				
Cash on hand and in banks	2,334,220,113	4,474,244,980	162,675	307,044
Trade receivables - third parties	227,558,288	-	15,859	-
Other current financial assets	257,915,585	144,869,127	17,974	9,942
Due from related parties	3,538,550,179	3,570,140,000	246,606	245,000
Total Financial Assets	6,358,244,165	8,189,254,107	443,114	561,986
Financial Liabilities - Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortized Cost				
Trade payables - third parties	773,599,316	981,086,547	53,913	67,327
Other payables - third parties	2,827,941	1,768,184	197	123
Other payables - related party	6,551,291	-	457	-
Accrued expenses	4,727,231,597	3,845,177,119	329,447	263,874
Due to a shareholder	41,798,637,000	22,047,436,000	2,913,000	1,513,000
Lease liability	42,221,979,695	41,090,344,961	2,942,504	2,819,815
Total Financial Liabilities	89,524,275,549	67,965,812,811	6,239,061	4,664,139

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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

18. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

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 .

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 (other non-current financial assets)

The fair values of other non-current financial assets 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, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Stockholders	Number of Shares Issued and Fully Paid	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)
EIH Holdings Ltd	5,412	48.89	541,200,000	268,289
PT Waka Gae Selaras	3,321	30.00	332,100,000	252,064
EIH International Ltd	2,337	21.11	233,700,000	139,250
Total	11,070	100.00	1,107,000,000	659,603

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

20. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES

The details of departmental revenues are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Room Department				
Villa	126,828,024	-	8,839	-
Lanai	11,483,800	-	800	-
Total Room Department	138,311,824	-	9,639	-
Food and Beverages Department				
Food	41,053,079	-	2,861	-
Beverage	31,517,927	-	2,197	-
Total Food and Beverages Department	72,571,006	-	5,058	-
Other Operating Departments				
Boutique	2,073,468	-	144	-
Health spa	1,100,000	-	77	-
Others	4,320,081	-	301	-
Total Other Operating Departments	7,493,549	-	522	-
Total Departmental Revenues	218,376,379	-	15,219	-

21. COST OF REVENUES

The details of cost of revenues are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Food and Beverages	22,116,714	-	1,726	-
Payroll and Related Expenses				
Salaries and wages	3,765,680,641	5,497,361,678	261,729	417,406
Employee benefits	2,823,747,808	3,010,189,742	196,261	166,640
Total Payroll and Related Expenses	6,589,428,449	8,507,551,420	457,990	584,046

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

21. COST OF REVENUES (continued)

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Other Expenses				
Security	824,619,060	896,567,315	57,355	61,448
Cable television and music	108,680,000	85,914,000	7,473	5,909
Cleaning and guest supplies	72,470,589	69,406,028	4,983	6,657
Printing and stationery	30,890,245	53,901,714	2,124	3,700
Decoration	11,225,000	2,520,500	772	169
Travel agents	9,275,807	54,021,375	638	3,774
Linens and uniforms	6,768,000	20,157,000	465	1,366
Transportation and travel	4,625,000	3,510,127	318	243
Laundry	3,587,939	5,278,827	247	341
Welcome drinks, fruit baskets and amenities	3,085,011	97,000	212	7
Mineral water and ice	1,134,830	36,500	78	2
Boutique	387,377	-	27	-
Consultant fees	-	1,293,536	-	84
Others (each below Rp100 million)	192,271,734	389,432,273	13,401	25,200
Total Other Expenses	1,269,020,592	1,582,135,195	88,093	108,900
Cost of Revenues	7,880,565,755	10,089,686,615	547,809	692,946

22. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The details of general and administrative expenses are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Salaries and wages	2,907,443,400	3,206,246,044	202,183	220,309
Professional fees	391,889,762	384,681,034	27,252	26,436
Data processing	320,525,978	248,132,173	22,289	17,058
Transportation and traveling	298,099,935	68,625,417	20,730	4,826
Telephone and communication	135,226,438	110,166,089	9,404	7,563
Executive	6,442,881	-	448	-
Others	229,387,187	372,610,132	15,952	25,547
Total	4,289,015,581	4,390,460,889	298,258	301,749

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

23. PROPERTY OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE AND ENERGY EXPENSES

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

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Repairs and maintenance	1,703,781,620	1,521,608,785	118,467	104,712
Electricity	617,111,288	693,597,958	42,909	47,549
Salaries and wages	517,217,199	682,784,425	35,963	46,881
Water	366,658,310	872,508,976	25,494	59,672
Others (each below Rp100,000,000)	64,101,128	34,508,107	4,441	2,383
Total	3,268,869,545	3,805,008,251	227,274	261,197

24. MARKETING AND SALES PROMOTION EXPENSES

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

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	Year Ended March 31,		Year Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Salaries and wages	514,995,632	491,486,649	35,774	33,768
Sales representation	254,924,292	284,010,445	17,708	19,839
Trade association & subscription	103,549,531	-	7,193	-
Others (each below Rp100,000,000)	70,250,238	276,324,552	4,881	19,246
Total	943,719,693	1,051,821,646	65,556	72,853

25. OTHER INCOME

In the last quarter of 2020, the Central Government identified hotels and restaurants to receive tourism grants through the Decree (SK) of the Regent of Badung number 67/054/HK/2020 according to the technical instructions from the Tourism Ministry, the amount of which will be calculated by the government based on the tax contribution subject to certain ceiling. In December 2020, the Company received cash grant from the government amounting to Rp1,931,871,601 (US\$135,143) for operating expenditures. The Company has fully utilized the grant and has no excess grant to be returned to the government. Remaining amount pertains to interest from bank.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

26. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS AND CONTINGENCY

a. **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.

b. **Legal Claim from PT Inter Sport Marketing (ISM)**

In 2015, the Company was sued by PT Inter Sport Marketing (ISM) related to the airing of live broadcast of FIFA World Cup 2014 in the Company's commercial area without any license from ISM (which claimed to hold the official license for live broadcasting of FIFA World Cup 2014). In April 2018, ISM filed its claim to Surabaya Commercial court against the Company. Based on claim filed to the court, the Company was demanded to pay a compensation to ISM for a total amount of Rp203,700,000,000.

In September 12, 2018, the court has declared that PT ISM is granted a compensation of Rp500,000,000. Subsequently, the Company has filed memorial cassation dated October 8, 2018 to the Surabaya Commercial court. On October 24, 2018, the Company has received its counter memorial cassation from PT ISM stating that they disagree with the compensation awarded. In 2020, the Supreme Court has rendered a judgment that awards ISM with a compensation of Rp100,000,000 and nothing else. The Company has recognized a provision related to the compensation.

c. **Litigation on Land Lease**

In 2021, a litigation case was filed by Mr. I. Ketut Siandana and Mr. I Made Sutarjana (the "Plaintiffs") against the Company at the District Court of Denpasar claiming that the lease period for the land rightfully owned by the Plaintiffs have ended on December 31, 2019. The Company maintains that the lease term is up to December 31, 2057 in accordance with the minutes of meetings dated January 24, 2007 duly signed by the Plaintiffs. The Plaintiffs and the Company have filed their respective responses in the District Court. On February 23, 2022, the District Court has given the ruling in favor of the Plaintiffs, which rejected the Company's exception in its entirety and partially accepted the Plaintiff's lawsuit. Disagreeing to the ruling of the court in favor of the Plaintiff, on March 8, 2022, the Company submitted an appeal at the High Court of Denpasar.

Based on the ruling of the District Court, the Company is adjudged to compensate for material losses to the Plaintiffs amounting to Rp5,377,888,885 for the possession of land as of the expiry of the lease period dated December 31, 2019 to March 31, 2021 and to return the possession of land to the Plaintiffs. As of March 31, 2022, the related right-of-use assets and lease liabilities amounted to Rp44,186,840,610 (US\$3,104,882) and Rp42,221,979,695 (US\$2,942,504), respectively. As of report date, the case is still currently in the appeal process and the Company is still awaiting decision from the High Court. Based on management assessment, a provision has yet to be recognized pending decision from the High Court on the appeal.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

27. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Information concerning monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as of March 31, 2022 and their rupiah equivalents converted using the middle exchange rates that were published by Bank Indonesia follows:

	<u>Amount in</u>		<u>Rupiah</u>
		<u>Foreign Currencies</u>	<u>Equivalents</u>
Assets			
Cash in bank	US\$	31,822	456,610,288
Due from related parties	US\$	245,000	3,515,505,000
Other current assets	US\$	17,974	257,915,585
Total			<u>4,230,030,873</u>
Liabilities			
Due to a shareholder	US\$	2,913,000	41,798,637,000
Lease liabilities	US\$	2,942,504	42,221,979,695
Total			<u>84,020,616,695</u>
Net Liabilities			<u>79,903,632,280</u>

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, 2022 or at any other rates of exchange.

28. 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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

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 0.10 and 0.20 as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

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, 2022, the Company reported revenue amounting to IDR218,376,379 (US\$15,219), gross operating loss amounting to IDR6,837,570,316 (US\$475,235) and net total comprehensive loss amounting to IDR31,004,841,685 (US\$2,218,662). The Company's total current liabilities exceeded its total current assets by IDR59,359,444,884 (US\$4,136,836) as of March 31, 2022. The Company has a deficit of IDR32,866,318,888 (retained earnings of US\$316,409) with a capital deficiency of IDR30,004,215,294 (US\$2,091,033) as of March 31, 2022.

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic had severely impacted the travel and hospitality sectors worldwide including the Indonesian tourism sector in Bali in the last two years. The losses incurred by the Company were mainly due to hotel closure starting March 31, 2020 because of the pandemic.

The Oberoi, Bali resumed hotel operations on 18th March, 2022 after the international borders were re-opened in Bali by the Indonesian government. The hotel will tap the domestic market through local marketing agencies in the initial period of operations. After re-opening, there have been several reservations and enquiries from overseas travel agents, tour operators and repeat guests on future bookings. Complete lifting of international airline travel restrictions are expected in a phased manner during the year with business conditions gradually improving from July 2022 onwards.

During the period when the hotel was closed, the Company had undertaken several cost-cutting measures including human resources shifting, contracts assessments, utilities and housekeeping reduction, suspension of services not required, suspension of sales representation and sales travel. The business conditions will be monitored carefully and appropriate cost rationalization measures will continue throughout the year.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Capital Management (continued)

The Company will continuously assess the above measures throughout the duration of the outbreak.

In addition, EIH International, Ltd., the Company's ultimate parent company, and along with EIH Holdings, Ltd, which owns a combined 70% shareholdings in the Company, have provided a written confirmation on its intention and ability to provide financial support if and when required by the Company to allow it to continue as a going concern entity.

As of the completion date of the financial statements, the probability of the success of the Company's continuing efforts will still be affected by some uncontrollable factors including uncertainty in the extent and duration of the impact of COVID-19.

The financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern entity. The financial statements did not include any adjustment that might result from these uncertainties.

29. 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 beginning on or after April 1, 2022

- a. Amendments to PSAK 22: Business Combinations Reference to Conceptual Frameworks
These amendments clarify the interactions between PSAK 22, PSAK 57, ISAK 30 and the Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting.

In general, the amendments to PSAK 22:

- Add a description regarding "liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of PSAK 57 or ISAK 30".
- Clarify the contingent liabilities recognized at the acquisition date.
- Add definition of a contingent asset and its accounting treatment.

These amendments will become effective on April 1, 2022 with earlier application permitted and are not expected to have any impact to the financial reporting of the Company upon first-time adoption.

- b. Amendments to PSAK 57: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets - Onerous Contract Fulfillment Costs

These amendments provide that costs to fulfill an onerous contract consist of costs that are directly related to the contract, which consist of:

- incremental costs to fulfill the contract, and
- allocation of other costs that are directly related to fulfilling the contract.

Amendments to PSAK 57 are effective on April 1, 2022 with earlier application permitted and are not expected to have any impact to the financial reporting of the Company upon first-time adoption.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

29. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

Effective beginning on or after April 1, 2022 (continued)

c. 2020 Annual Improvements – PSAK 71: Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the modified terms of a financial liability required derecognition of the original financial liability and recognition of a new financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted but not expected to have any impact to the financial reporting of the Company upon first-time adoption.

d. 2020 Annual Improvements - PSAK 73: Leases

The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying PSAK 73 removes from the example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives are illustrated in that example.

The amendment prospectively to fair value measurements on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after April 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted but not expected to have any impact to the financial reporting of the Company upon first-time adoption.

Effective beginning on or after April 1, 2023

e. Amendments to PSAK 16: Fixed Assets - Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendments prohibit entities to deduct 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 amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and shall be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial reporting of the Company.

f. Amendments to PSAK 1: Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of a Liability as current or non-current

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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

29. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

Effective beginning on or after April 1, 2023 (continued)

- g. Amendments to PSAK 1: Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of a Liability as current or non-current (continued)

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023 and shall be applied retrospectively. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial reporting of the Company.

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

This amendment provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendment aims 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 amendment is effective on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendment to determine the impact they will have on the Company's accounting policy disclosures.

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

The amendment introduces a definition of 'accounting estimates' and clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendment is effective on or after April 1, 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. 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.

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

This amendment proposes that entities recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities at the time of initial recognition, for example from a lease transaction, to eliminate differences in current practice for such transactions and similar transactions.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 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.

PT WIDJA PUTRA KARYA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2022 and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated,
with Translations into United States Dollar)

29. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

Effective beginning on or after April 1, 2025

k. 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 April 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.

30. NON-CASH ACTIVITIES

Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows relating to non-cash activities are as follows:

	Indonesian Rupiah		Translations into US Dollar- Unaudited (Note 2n)	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Additions to fixed assets charged to:				
Other payables	-	34,265,000	-	2,438

31. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

In accordance with Tax Regulations Harmonization Law, the general VAT rate changed from 10% to 11% effective on April 1, 2022. Subsequently, this shall increase to 12% effective on January 1, 2025.

32. CHANGES IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Year Ended March 31, 2022				
	Beginning Balance	Cash flows	Foreign Exchange	Others	Ending Balance
Lease liability	41,090,344,961	(154,250,247)	(630,456,498)	1,916,341,479	42,221,979,695
Due to a shareholder	22,047,436,000	20,061,085,000	(309,884,000)	-	41,798,637,000
Total	63,137,780,961	19,906,834,753	(940,340,498)	1,916,341,479	84,020,616,695

	Year Ended March 31, 2021				
	Beginning Balance	Cash flows	Foreign Exchange	Others	Ending Balance
Lease liability	44,348,974,608	(267,687,961)	(4,850,487,414)	1,859,545,728	41,090,344,961
Due to a shareholder	-	22,047,436,000	-	-	22,047,436,000
Total	44,348,974,608	21,779,748,039	(4,850,487,414)	1,859,545,728	63,137,780,961