

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Financial Statements
together with the
Independent Auditors' Report
for the period from 19 July 2020 to
31 March 2021

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report

for the period from 19 July 2020 to 31 March 2021

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B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited (“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2021 and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the period from 19 July 2020 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2021, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as “the financial statements”).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021 and loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Directors report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Registered Office:

Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Management's Responsibility for the financial statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134 (5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements (Continued)

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

(A) As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

- (a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- (b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) the balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act;
- (e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act; and
- (f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (*Continued*)

- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the period ended 31 March 2021; and
 - iv. the disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2021.
- (C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197 (16) of the Act:
- i. in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/provided for managerial remuneration; and
 - ii. the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Mumbai
30 April 2021

Aniruddha Godbole
Partner
Membership No: 105149
UDIN: 21105149AAAAC7777

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2021

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2021, we report the following:

- (i) The Company neither owns any fixed assets including property, plant and equipment nor has purchased any fixed assets including property, plant and equipment during the period. Accordingly, paragraphs 3 (i) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register required to be maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Accordingly, paragraphs 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, compliance under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of granting loans, making investments, or providing any guarantees or securities are not applicable to the Company.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits as per the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any of the activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Income-tax, Cess, Goods and Service tax and other material statutory dues have regularly been deposited during the period by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Labour cess, Professional tax and Property tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-tax, Cess, Goods and Service tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income-tax and Goods and Service tax as at 31 March 2021, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from government or financial institutions or banks or dues to debenture holders during the period. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2021 *(Continued)*

- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and has not obtained any term loans during the period. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the period, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid/provided for managerial remuneration during the period. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act, and accordingly, to this extent, paragraph 3 (xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Aniruddha Godbole
Partner

Mumbai
30 April 2021

Membership No: 105149
UDIN : 21105149AAAAC7777

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2021

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

(Referred to in paragraph (A) (f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited (“the Company”) as of 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the “Guidance Note”).

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with respect to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143 (10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with respect to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with respect to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with respect to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors’ judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2021 (Continued)

Auditors' Responsibility (Continued)

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Aniruddha Godbole

Partner

Membership No: 105149

UDIN : 21105149AAACT7777

Mumbai
30 April 2021

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS		
Non-Current Assets		
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	2	-
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>-</u>
Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	96,812
Total Current Assets		<u>96,812</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>96,812</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
Equity Share Capital	4	1,00,000
Other Equity		(13,750)
Total Equity		<u>(13,750)</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payables		
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 12)		-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,06,812
Other Current Non Financial Liabilities	5	3,750
Total Current Liabilities		<u>1,10,562</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>96,812</u></u>
Significant Accounting Policies	1	

The accompanying notes 1 to 14 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited
CIN: U45309MH2020PTC342204

ANIRUDDHA GODBOLE
Partner
Membership No: 105149

RABI KANT SHARMA
Director
DIN: 06942339

AMANDEEP SINGH
Director
DIN: 07144214

Mumbai
April 30, 2021

Mumbai
April 30, 2021

Mumbai
April 30, 2021

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the Period from July, 19 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Particulars	Note	For the Period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021
EXPENSES		
Other Expenses	6	<u>1,13,750</u>
Total Expenses		<u>1,13,750</u>
Loss before Tax		(1,13,750)
Tax Expense		
Current Tax	2	-
Deferred Tax	2	-
Total Tax Expense		<u>-</u>
Loss for the Period		(1,13,750)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plan		-
Tax on above		-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Period (Net of Tax)		<u>-</u>
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period		<u><u>(1,13,750)</u></u>
Earnings Per Share (Amount in INR)		
Basic	7	(11.38)
Diluted	7	(11.38)
Significant Accounting Policies	2	

The accompanying notes 1 to 14 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

CIN: U45309MH2020PTC342204

ANIRUDDHA GODBOLE

Partner

Membership No: 105149

RABI KANT SHARMA

Director

DIN: 06942339

AMANDEEP SINGH

Director

DIN: 07144214

Mumbai

April 30, 2021

Mumbai

April 30, 2021

Mumbai

April 30, 2021

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the Period from July, 19 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the period	-
Changes in equity share capital during the period	1,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the period	1,00,000

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings (Refer Note (a) below)	Total
Balance as at July 19, 2020	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income:		
i) (Loss) for the period	(1,13,750)	(1,13,750)
ii) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plan (net of tax)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	(1,13,750)	(1,13,750)

(a) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, debenture redemption reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

The accompanying notes 1 to 14 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

CIN: U45309MH2020PTC342204

ANIRUDDHA GODBOLE

Partner

Membership No: 105149

RABI KANT SHARMA

Director

DIN: 06942339

AMANDEEP SINGH

Director

DIN: 07144214

Mumbai

April 30, 2021

Mumbai

April 30, 2021

Mumbai

April 30, 2021

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

for the Period from July, 19 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Particulars	For the Period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	
(Loss) Before Tax	(1,13,750)
Operating (loss) before working capital changes	<u>(1,13,750)</u>
Changes in Working Capital:	
Increase in Non-Financial Liabilities	3,750
Increase in Financial Liabilities	1,06,812
	<u>1,10,562</u>
Taxes Paid (net)	-
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities	<u>(3,188)</u>
Cash Flow from Investing Activities	-
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities	<u>-</u>
Cash Flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from Issue of equity share capital (net of issue expenses)	1,00,000
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) financing activities	<u>1,00,000</u>
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	96,812
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening Balance	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing Balance	<u>96,812</u>

Notes :

(a) The above Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

(b) Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents as per the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. Cash and Cash Equivalents as per the above comprise of the following:

Particulars	For the Period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 3)	96,812
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flows	<u>96,812</u>

(d) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes:

Particular	Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities					As at March 31, 2021
	As at July 19, 2020	Changes Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	Acquisition	Non Cash Changes Changes from losing control of subsidiary	Fair Value Changes	
Short-term borrowings	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

The accompanying notes 1 to 14 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited**
CIN: U45309MH2020PTC3

ANIRUDDHA GODBOLE
Partner
Membership No: 105149

RABI KANT SHARMA
Director
DIN: 06942339

AMANDEEP SINGH
Director
DIN: 07144214

Mumbai
April 30, 2021

Mumbai
April 30, 2021

Mumbai
April 30, 2021

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

for the period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Note 1

I. Company Overview

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited (“the Company”) having CIN U45309MH2020PTC342204 incorporated on July 19, 2020, is engaged primarily in the business of real estate construction, development and other related activities. The Company is domiciled in India having its registered office at Godrej One, 5th Floor, Pirojshahnagar, Eastern Express Highway, Vikhroli, Mumbai-400079.

II. Basis of preparation and measurement

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) and the relevant provisions and amendments, as applicable.

These financial statements of the Company for the period ended March 31, 2021 were authorised for issue by the company’s Board of Directors on April 30, 2021.

b) Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is also the functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented in Indian rupees has been rounded to the thousands, unless otherwise stated.

c) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except certain financial instruments measured at fair value.

d) Going Concern

The Company has been incorporated for a proposed project, the project being in various stages of evaluation. The Company is incorporated to enable investments as and when definitive agreements for projects are executed, and hence during the initial years, whilst the project feasibility analysis is in process, the Company incurs losses in relation to the compliance and establishment costs as per applicable laws. Based on the financial support extended by Godrej Properties Limited (Shareholder of the Company), the Management believe that the Company will continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future, realise its assets and meet all its liabilities as they fall due for payment, in the normal course of business. In case of any fund requirement for development of continuing operation of company, shareholders shall fund/arrange fund in form of Equity/Loan.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

II. Basis of preparation and measurement (*Continued*)

e) Operating cycle

The normal operating cycle in respect of operation relating to under construction real estate project depends on signing of agreement, size of the project, phasing of the project, type of development, project complexities, approvals needed and realisation of project into cash and cash equivalents and is 12 Months. Accordingly, project related assets and liabilities have been classified into current and non-current based on operating cycle of respective projects. All other assets and liabilities have been classified into current and non-current based on a period of twelve months.

f) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the use of estimates, judgements and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. Management believes that the estimates made in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are as follows:

- *Evaluation of Net realisable Value of Inventories*

Inventories comprising of construction-work-in progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Net Realisable value is based upon the estimates of the management. The effect of changes, if any, to the estimates is recognised in the financial statements for the period in which such changes are determined.

- *Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment*

Useful lives of tangible are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II of the Act, they are based on internal technical evaluation. Assumptions are also made, when the Company assesses, whether an asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the asset may be capitalised

The estimation of residual values of assets is based on management's judgement about the condition of such asset at the point of sale of asset.

- *Fair value measurement of financial instruments*

When the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on the quoted market prices in active markets, their fair value is

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

II. Basis of preparation and measurement (*Continued*)

f) Use of Estimates and Judgements (*Continued*)

measured using valuation technique. The inputs to these models are taken from the observable market where possible, but where this is not feasible, a review of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Changes in assumptions relating to these inputs could affect the fair value of financial instruments.

- *Recognition of deferred tax asset*

The deferred tax assets in respect of brought forward business losses is recognised based on reasonable certainty of the projected profitability, determined on the basis of approved business plans, to the extent that sufficient taxable income will be available to absorb the brought forward business losses.

- *Provisions and contingencies*

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the amount included in other provisions.

g) Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies

h) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

i) *Recognition and Measurement:*

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are derecognised from the financial statements, either on disposal or when no economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

Assets under construction includes the cost of property, plant and equipment that are not ready to use at the balance sheet date. Advances paid to acquire property, plant and equipment before the balance sheet date are disclosed under other non-current assets. Assets under construction are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

ii) *Subsequent expenditure*

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii) *Depreciation*

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment of the Company has been provided using the written down value method based on the useful lives specified in Schedule II of the Act.

Assets costing less than INR 5,000 are depreciated at 100% in the year of acquisition.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of assets / cash generating units at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists.

If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and the value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods which no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the statement of profit and loss. In case of revalued assets, such reversal is not recognised.

j) Financial instruments

I. Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognises financial assets when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss
- Equity investments

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

j) Financial instruments (*Continued*)

- b) Contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

I. Financial assets (*Continued*)

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions or is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflow and selling financial assets, and
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on the specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Debt instruments included in the fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised when:

- (a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (b) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- (c) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies 'simplified approach' measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
- b) Trade receivables.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

j) Financial instruments (*Continued*)

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime Expected Credit Loss at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

II. Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transactions costs. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

III. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

IV. Share Capital

Ordinary equity shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary equity shares, are recognised as a deduction from equity.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

j) Financial instruments (*Continued*)

Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the company comprises of convertible debentures denominated in INR that can be converted to equity shares at the option of the holder, wherein the number of shares to be issued is fixed and does not vary with changes in fair value.

The liability component of a compound Financial instrument is initially recognised at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have equity conversion option. The Equity component is initially recognised as the difference between fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

k) Inventories

Inventories are valued as under:

- a) Construction Work-in-Progress - At Lower of Cost and Net realizable value.

Construction Work-in-Progress includes cost of land, premium for development rights, construction costs, allocated interest and expenses incidental to the projects undertaken by the company .

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The inventory of construction work-in- progress is not written down below cost if flats /properties are expected to be sold at or above cost

l) Revenue Recognition

Sale of Real Estate Developments

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of properties comprising of commercial units.

The Company recognises revenue when it determines the satisfaction of performance obligations at a point in time and subsequently over time when the Company has enforceable right for payment for performance completed to date.

In arrangements for sale of units the Company has applied the guidance in Ind AS 115, Revenue from contract with customer, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation. The arrangements with customers generally meet the criteria for considering sale of units as distinct performance obligations. For allocating the transaction price, the Company has measured the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its selling price. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

l) Revenue Recognition Policies (*Continued*)

Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

Contract liabilities are recognised when there is billing in excess of revenue and advance received from customers.

Interest income

Interest income is accounted on an accrual basis at effective interest rate.

Interest on delayed payment and forfeiture income are accounted based upon underlying agreements with customers.

m) Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange of consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an asset the Company assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capability of a physical distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Company has the tight to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

As a lessee

Right-of-Use Asset

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. At the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost which comprises initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and an 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.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

m) Leases (*Continued*)

Lease Liability

At the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Short-term lease and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of less than 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, including IT Equipment. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

n) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- b) intends either to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent there is convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

n) Income tax (*Continued*)

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- b) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT)

MAT credit is recognised as a deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is a convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal tax during specified period. MAT credit is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

o) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate applicable to the respective borrowing.

Borrowing costs, pertaining to development of long-term projects, are transferred to Construction work-in-progress, as part of the cost of the projects upto the time all the activities necessary to prepare these projects for its intended use or sale are complete.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year which they are incurred.

p) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

q) Earnings per share

This Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders as adjusted interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. If potential equity shares converted into equity shares increases the earnings per share, then they are treated as anti-dilutive and anti-dilutive earning per share is computed.

r) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are discounted to their present value at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes. Contingent liabilities are disclosed for

- (1) possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- (2) present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, the same are disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

s) Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted with the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

t) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the period from July 19, 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

u) Recent Pronouncements

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

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head ‘financial liabilities’, duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under ‘additional regulatory requirement’ such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

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

The amendments are extensive and the Group will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

as at March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

2 Income Tax

a) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	March 31, 2021
Current Tax	-
Current Tax	-
Deferred Tax Charge/ (Credit)	-
Deferred Tax attributable to	-
Tax Expense for the Period	-

b) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

Particulars	March 31, 2021
(Loss) before tax	(1,13,750)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate 25.17%	(28,631)
Tax effect of:	
Unrecognised Deferred tax asset	28,631
Tax expense recognisable (Refer note c) below)	-

c) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	
	Gross Loss	Unrecognised tax effect
Business losses	(1,13,750)	(28,631)

d) Tax Losses Carried Forward

Particulars	March 31, 2021	
	Gross Loss	Expiry Date
Expire	(1,13,750)	2028-29

e) On 30th March 2019, MCA has issued amendment regarding the income tax Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments. As per the Company's assessment, there are no material income tax uncertainties over income tax treatments during the current financial period.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

as at March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Particulars	March 31, 2021
3 Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Balances With Banks	
In Current Accounts	96,812
	<hr/>
	96,812
	<hr/> <hr/>

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

as at March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

March 31, 2021

4 Equity Share Capital

a) Authorised :

10,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each 1,00,000

1,00,000

b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up:

10,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each fully paid up 1,00,000

1,00,000

c) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period :

Equity Shares :	March 31, 2021	
	INR (In Rs)	No. of Shares
Outstanding at the beginning of the period		
Issued during the period	1,00,000	10,000
Outstanding at the end of the period	1,00,000	10,000

d) Shareholding Information

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Godrej Properties Limited

Equity shares are held by :	March 31, 2021	
	INR (In Rs)	No. of Shares
Godrej Properties Limited	1,00,000	10,000

e) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

f) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	%
Equity shares		
Godrej Properties Limited	1,00,000	100

5 Other Current Non Financial Liabilities

Statutory Dues (includes Tax Deducted at Source) 3,750

3,750

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

for the Period from July, 19 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

Particulars	March 31, 2021
6 Other Expenses	
Consultancy Charges	54,750
Payment to Auditors (refer note 11)	59,000
	<hr/> 1,13,750 <hr/>

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

for the Period from July, 19 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

7 Earnings Per Share

a) Basic Earnings Per Share

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

March 31, 2021

(i) Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (basic)

Loss for the Period , attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (1,13,750)

(1,13,750)

(ii) Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)

Weighted Average number of equity shares at the beginning of the period -

Add: Weighted Average number of equity shares issued during the period 10,000

Weighted Average number of Equity Shares at the end of the period 10,000

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (INR) (Face Value INR 10 each) (11.38)

b) Diluted Earnings Per Share

(i) Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)

Loss for the Period, attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (1,13,750)

(1,13,750)

(ii) Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)

Weighted Average number of equity shares outstanding (basic) -

Add: Weighted Average number of equity shares issued during the period 10,000

Weighted Average number of Equity shares outstanding (diluted) 10,000

Diluted Earnings Per Share (INR) (Face Value INR 10 each) (11.38)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

for the Period from July, 19 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

8 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

a) Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

March 31, 2021	Carrying amount		Total	Fair value			Total
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets							
Current							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	96,812	96,812	-	-	-	-
	-	96,812	96,812	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities							
Current							
Trade Payables	-	1,06,812	1,06,812	-	-	-	-
	-	1,06,812	1,06,812	-	-	-	-

8 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

b) Measurement of Fair Value

(i) The company does not have any financial assets which are measured at fair value .

c) Risk Management Framework

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

The management monitors compliance of risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The management is assisted in its oversight role by Holding Company's internal audit team. Internal audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the management.

d) Financial risk management

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

- (i) Credit Risk
- (ii) Liquidity Risk
- (iii) Market Risk.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

for the Period from July, 19 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

8 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

d) Financial risk management (Continued)

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade Receivables

The Company does not have any credit risk on trade receivables and other receivables as at March 31, 2021

The Company has not launched any project, and hence there are no customers.

Cash and Bank balances

Credit risk from cash and bank balances is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

for the Period from July, 19 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

8 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

d) Financial risk management (Continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows. This monitoring includes financial ratios and takes into account the accessibility of cash and cash equivalents.

The Company has access to funds from debt markets through loan from banks and other debt instruments. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposits and debt based mutual funds.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date:

March 31, 2021	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	Within 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities						
Current						
Trade Payables	1,06,812	1,06,812	1,06,812	-	-	-

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

for the Period from July, 19 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Currency in INR)

8 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

d) Financial risk management (Continued)

(iii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rate and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

a) Currency Risk

Currency risk is not material, as the Company's primary business activities are within India and does not have significant exposure in foreign currency.

b) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The management is responsible for the monitoring of the Company's interest rate position. Various variables are considered by the management in structuring the Company's borrowings to achieve a reasonable, competitive, cost of funding.

Interest rate risk is not relevant as there is no Borrowing during the period.

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

for the Period from July, 19 2020 to March 31, 2021

9 Related Party Disclosure

Related party disclosures as required by Ind AS-24, "Related Party Disclosures", are given below:

I. Relationships:

1. Holding Company:

Godrej Properties Limited (GPL)

2. Key Management Personnel :

(i) Rabikant Sharma (w.e.f July 19, 2020)

(ii) Amandeep Singh (w.e.f July 19, 2020)

II. The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of the business :

Particulars	Godrej Properties Limited	Total
Transactions during the Period		
Investment in Equity Shares	1,00,000	1,00,000

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

for the Period from July, 19 2020 to March 31, 2021

10 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

a) Contingent Liabilities

Matters	March 31, 2021
I) Claims against Company not Acknowledged as debts:	Nil
II) Guarantees:	Nil

b) Commitments

(i) Particulars	March 31, 2021
Capital Commitment (includes for Capital Work-In-Progress under Construction)	NIL

11 Payment to Auditors (net of taxes)

Particulars	March 31, 2021
Statutory Audit Fees	50,000
Total	50,000

12 Micro, Small and Medium enterprises

Particulars	March 31, 2021
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period;	Nil
(b) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period;	Nil
(c) The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting period	Nil
(d) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006);	Nil
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting period	Nil
(f) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding period, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	Nil

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

for the Period from July, 19 2020 to March 31, 2021

13 Segment Reporting

A. Basis of Segmentation

Factors used to identify the entity's reportable segments, including the basis of organisation

For management purposes, the Company has only one reportable segments namely, Development of real estate property. The Directors of the Company acts as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM").The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators.

B. Geographical Information

The geographic information analyses the Company's revenue and Non-Current Assets by the Company's country of domicile and other countries. As the Company is engaged in Development of Real Estate property in India, it has only one reportable geographical segment.

C. Information about major customers

The Company has not launched its project and hence there are no customers .

- 14** The Company was incorporated on July, 19 2020 and hence the financial statements have been prepared from the date of incorporation upto March 31, 2021. This being the first financial period for the Company, previous year figures have not been disclosed.

As per our report of even date.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Godrej Precast Construction Private Limited

CIN: U45309MH2020PTC342204

ANIRUDDHA GODBOLE

Partner

Membership No: 105149

RABI KANT SHARMA

Director

DIN: 06942339

AMANDEEP SINGH

Director

DIN: 07144214

Mumbai

April 30, 2021

Mumbai

April 30, 2021

Mumbai

April 30, 2021