

Godrej Living Private Limited

Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousand)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	<u>10.00</u>
Total Current Assets		<u>10.00</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>10.00</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
Equity Share Capital	3	<u>10.00</u>
Other Equity		<u>(132.75)</u>
Total Equity		<u>(122.75)</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payables		
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 13)		-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		<u>121.50</u>
Other Current Non Financial Liabilities	4	<u>11.25</u>
Total Current Liabilities		<u>132.75</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>10.00</u>
Significant Accounting Policies	1	

The accompanying notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of these 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 Living Private Limited
CIN: U45201MH2022PTC375864

Viren Soni

Partner
Membership No: 117694

Mumbai
June 30, 2022

**Mamta Bhavik
Bakshi**

Director
DIN: 07323611

Mumbai
June 30, 2022

**Hariharan Vilayanur
Ananthakrishnan**

Director
DIN: 09488606

Godrej Living Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss

For the period ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousand)

Particulars	Note	From February 01,2022 to March 31, 2022
INCOME		
Total Income		<u>-</u>
EXPENSES		
Other Expenses	5	<u>132.75</u>
Total Expenses		<u>132.75</u>
(Loss) for the period		(132.75)
Tax Expense		
Current Tax		<u>-</u>
Total Tax Expense		<u>-</u>
(Loss) for the period		(132.75)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		<u><u>(132.75)</u></u>
Earnings Per Share (Amount in INR)		
Basic	6	(132.75)
Diluted	6	(132.75)

Significant Accounting Policies

1

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As per our report of even date.

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**Hariharan Vilayanur
Ananthakrishnan**

Director

DIN: 09488606

Godrej Living Private Limited**Statement of Changes in Equity***For the period ended March 31, 2022*

(Currency in INR Thousand)

a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the period	-
Changes in equity share capital during the period	10.00
Balance at the end of the period	10.00

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus		Total
	Capital Reserve (refer Note (a) below)	Retained Earnings (refer Note (b) below)	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income:			
i) (Loss) for the period	-	(132.75)	(132.75)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	(132.75)	(132.75)

(a) Capital Reserve

During amalgamation, the excess of net assets taken over the cost of consideration paid is treated as capital reserve on account of amalgamation.

(b) Retained Earnings

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

The accompanying notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of these 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 Living Private Limited

CIN: U45201MH2022PTC375864

Viren Soni

Partner

Membership No: 117694

Mamta Bhavik Bakshi

Director

DIN: 07323611

Hariharan Vilayanur

Ananthkrishnan

Director

DIN: 09488606

Mumbai

June 30, 2022

Mumbai

June 30, 2022

Godrej Living Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the period ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousand)

Particulars	From February 01,2022 to March 31, 2022
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	
(Loss) Before Tax	(132.75)
Operating (loss) before working capital changes	(132.75)
Changes in Working Capital:	
Increase / (Decrease) in Non Financial Liabilities	11.25
Increase / (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	121.50
	132.75
Taxes Paid (net)	-
Net cash flows generated from/ (used in) operating activities	-
Cash Flow from Investing Activities	
Net cash flows generated from investing activities	-
Cash Flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from Issue of equity share capital (net of issue expenses)	10.00
Net cash flows generated from financing activities	10.00
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	10.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening Balance	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing Balance	10.00

Notes :

(a) The above 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 Statement of Cash Flows.

Cash and Cash Equivalents as per the above comprise of the following:

Particulars	From February 01,2022 to March 31, 2022
Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer Note 2)	10.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flows	10.00

(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			From February 01,2022 to March 31, 2022
	As at April 01, 2021	Changes in Statement of Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes Interest Accrued	
Short-term borrowings	-	-	-	-

The accompanying notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of these 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 Living Private Limited**
CIN: U45201MH2022PTC375864

Viren Soni
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**Hariharan Vilayanur
Ananthakrishnan**
Director
DIN: 09488606

Mumbai
June 30, 2022

Mumbai
June 30, 2022

Mumbai
June 30, 2022

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

for the period ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1

I. Company Overview

Godrej Living Private Limited (“the Company”) having CIN number U45201MH2022PTC375864 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 year ended March 31, 2022 were authorised for issue by the company’s Board of Directors on June 30, 2022.

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 nearest thousand, 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) 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.

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

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

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

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:

- *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 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.

- *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.

e) 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.

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

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

e) Measurement of fair values (*Continued*)

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.

f) Standard issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1st, 2022, as below:

g) Recent Pronouncements

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1 (Continued)

III. Basis of preparation and measurement (Continued)

f) Recent Pronouncements (Continued)

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the ‘10 percent’ test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 106 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove 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 were described in that illustration. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

h) **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 Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1 (Continued)

II. Basis of preparation and measurement (Continued)

i) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified into current and non-current based on a period of twelve months.

j) 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. The Company has incurred a loss after tax of Rs. 132.75 during the current year, incurred losses during the previous years and has resultant accumulated losses of Rs.132.75 as at 31 March 2022. Also, the Company's current liabilities have exceeded its current assets by INR 122.75 as at 31 March 2022. 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 202 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 to meet expenditures of the Company, the shareholders shall fund/arrange fund in form of Equity/Loan.

Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or to amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary if the entity is unable to continue as a going concern.

III. Significant Accounting Policies

a) 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

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they originate.

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

a) Financial instruments (*Continued*)

The Company recognises financial assets (other than trade receivables and debt securities) 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.

Financial assets

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
- 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.

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.

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

a) Financial instruments (*Continued*)

I. Financial assets (*Continued*)

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.

Equity investments

All equity investments other than investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the 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.

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

a) Financial instruments (*Continued*)

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

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.

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

a) Financial instruments (*Continued*)

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.

b) Revenue Recognition

Interest income

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

c) 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.

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

II. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

c) Income tax (*Continued*)

Deferred tax (Continued)

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.

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.

Section 115BAA of Income Tax Act, 1961

A new Section 115BAA was inserted in the Income Tax Act, 1961, by The Government of India on September 20, 2019 vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 which provides an option to companies for paying income tax at reduced rates in accordance with the provisions/conditions defined in the said section.

d) 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.

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

e) 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.

f) 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.

g) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets.

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.

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

h) 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.

i) Segment reporting

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

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

as at March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousand)

As at
March 31, 2022

2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Balances With Banks

In Current Accounts

10.00

10.00

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)
as at March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousand)

	As at March 31, 2022
3 Equity Share Capital	
a) Authorised :	
1000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each	10.00
	10.00
b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up:	
1,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each	10.00
	10.00

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

Equity Shares :	March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	INR (In Thousand)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year		
Issued during the year	1,000	10.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,000	10.00

d) Shareholding Information

Equity shares are held by :	March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	INR (In Thousands)
Godrej Properties Limited (Holding Company)	990	9.90
Godrej Project Development Limited (Subsidiary of Godrej Properties Limited)	10	0.10

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, 2022	
	No. of Shares	INR (In Thousands)
Equity shares		
Godrej Properties Limited (Holding Company)	990	99.00%

g) Promoters Shareholding

Shares held by Promoters at the end of the March 31, 2022			
Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	% change during the year
I. Godrej Properties Limited (Holding Company)	990	99.00%	-

4 Other Current Non Financial Liabilities

<i>To parties other than related parties</i>	
Statutory Dues (Tax Deducted at Source)	11.25
	11.25

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

For the period ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousand)

From February
01,2022
to March 31, 2022

5 Other Expenses

Consultancy Charges	73.75
Other Expenses *	59.00
	<hr/>
	132.75
	<hr/> <hr/>

* includes payment to auditors amounting to INR 59 Thousands (refer note 12)

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousand)

6 Earnings Per Share

a) Basic & Diluted 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.

**From February 01,2022
to March 31, 2022**

(i) Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders (basic and diluted)

(Loss) for the period , attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company

(132.75)

(132.75)

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

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

-

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

1,000

Weighted Average number of Equity Shares at the end of the period

1,000

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

(132.75)

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousand)

7 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.

From February 01,2022 to March 31, 2022	Carrying amount			Level 1	Fair value		
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost	Total		Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets							
Current							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-
	-	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities							
Current							
Trade Payables	-	121.50	121.50	-	-	-	-
	-	121.50	121.50	-	-	-	-

b) Measurement of Fair Value

- (i) The fair values of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value ('NAV') as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at Balance Sheet date. NAV represents the price at which the issuer will issue further units of mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors.
- (ii) The Company uses the Discounted Cash Flow valuation technique (in relation to financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss) which involves determination of present value of expected receipt/ payment discounted using appropriate discounting rates. The fair value so determined for financial asset measured at fair value through profit and loss are classified as Level 2.
- (iii) The Company uses the Discounted Cash Flow valuation technique (in relation to borrowings measured at amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss) which involves determination of present value of expected receipt/ payment discounted using appropriate discounting rates. The fair value so determined are classified as Level 2.

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 Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (*Continued*)

For the period ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousand)

7 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, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, investments in debt securities, loans given to related parties and project deposits.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Company does not have any receivables as at March 31, 2022.

Investment in Mutual Funds, Preference Share

Investments in mutual funds are generally made in debt based funds with approved credit ratings as per the Investment policy of the Company. The Company has made investments in preference shares and the settlement of same is linked to the completion of the respective underlying projects.

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.

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousand)

7 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.

For liquidity risk management in relation to current financial liabilities, the Company has financial support from its shareholders. Refer point (II) (j) of Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policy. (Note reference to be given for Going Concern Note mentioned in the Accounting Policy)

The Company does not have any derivative financial liabilities. The Company however invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposits.

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

From February 01,2022 to March 31, 2022	Carrying Amount	Total	Contractual cash flows			
			Within 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities						
Current						
Trade Payables	121.50	121.50	121.50	-	-	-

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousand)

7 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

The Company does not have any foreign currency transactions and hence is not exposed to currency risk.

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.

c) Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

8 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. However till revenue recognition starts it may be negative.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'Net Debt to Equity'. For this purpose, net debt is defined as total borrowings (including interest accrued) less cash and bank balances and other current investments.

The Company's net debt to equity ratio is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Net debt *	(10.00)
Total equity	(122.75)
Net debt to Equity ratio	0.08

*the Company has higher financial assets and hence negative debt as at March 31,2022 .

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR)

9 Ratio Analysis

Sr. No.	Ratio	March 31, 2022	Change %	Reason for more than 25% change
1	Current Ratio	0.08	0.00%	
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (Gross)	-	0.00%	
3	Debt-Equity Ratio (Net)	0.08	0.00%	
4	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	-	0.00%	
5	Return on Equity Ratio	216.30%	0.00%	
6	Inventory Turnover Ratio	-	0.00%	
7	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	-	0.00%	
8	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	-	0.00%	
9	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	-	0.00%	
10	Net Profit Ratio	0.00%	0.00%	
11	Return on Capital Employed	0.00%	0.00%	
12	Return on Investment	0.00%	0.00%	

(a) Formulae for computation of ratios are as follows:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Formula
1	Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (Gross)	$\frac{\text{Current Borrowings} + \text{Non-Current Borrowings}}{\text{Total Equity}}$
3	Debt-Equity Ratio (Net)	$\frac{\text{Current Borrowings} + \text{Non-Current Borrowings} - \text{Cash and Bank Balances} - \text{Fixed Deposits} - \text{Liquid Investments}}{\text{Total Equity}}$
4	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	$\frac{\text{Earnings before Interest and Tax (Profit/(loss) before tax} + \text{Finance cost} + \text{Finance cost included in Cost of Sales} + \text{Depreciation and amortisation expense})}{(\text{Finance Cost (excludes interest accounted on customer advance as per EIR Principal)} + \text{Principal Payment due to Non-Current Borrowing repayable within one year})}$
5	Return on Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Profit/(loss) for the year}}{\text{Average Equity}}$
6	Inventory Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Cost of Material Consumed} + \text{Changes in inventories of finished goods and construction work-in-progress}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$
7	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Revenue from Operations}}{\text{Average Trade Receivables}}$
8	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Cost of Materials Consumed} + \text{Project Maintenance Expense}}{\text{Average Trade Payables}}$
9	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Revenue from Operations}}{\text{Average Working Capital (Current Assets} - \text{Current Liabilities)}}$
10	Net profit ratio	$\frac{\text{Profit/(loss) for the year}}{\text{Total Income}}$
11	Return on Capital Employed	$\frac{\text{Earnings before Interest and Tax (Profit/(loss) before tax} + \text{Finance cost} + \text{Finance cost included in Cost of Sales} + \text{Depreciation and amortisation expense})}{\text{Average Capital Employed (Tangible Net Worth} + \text{Total Debt} + \text{Deferred Tax Liability (net of Deferred}}}$
12	Return on Investment	$\frac{\text{Other Income}}{\text{Average of Cash and Bank Balances} + \text{Fixed Deposits} + \text{Liquid Investments}}$

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousands)

10 Related Party Disclosure

Related party disclosures as required by IND AS-24, “Related Party Disclosures”, are given below:

I. Relationships:

i) Shareholders (Holding Company)

Godrej Properties Limited (GPL) holds 99% of the Share Capital of the Company. GPL is the Subsidiary of Godrej Industries Limited(GIL).

ii) Other Related Parties in Godrej Group

Godrej Projects Development Ltd. (GPDL)

iii). Key Management Personnel :

1. Mamta Bhavik Bakshi
2. Hariharan Vilayanur Ananthakrishnan

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

(i) Details relating to parties referred to in items 1 (i) & (ii) above

Particulars	Godrej Properties Limited	Godrej Project Development Limited	Total
Transactions during the Period			
Investment made in Equity Current Period	9.90	0.10	10.00
<u>Balance Outstanding as on March 31, 2022</u>			
Investment in Equity As at March 31, 2022	9.90	0.10	10.00

In case of any fund requirement for development of project, GPL will provide financial assistance in form of loan or capital infusion as and when called upon by the LLP to enable it to continue its business operations as a going concern at least for the next twelve months.

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousand)

11 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

a) Contingent Liabilities

Matters **From February 01,2022
to March 31, 2022**

Claims against Company not Acknowledged as debts: Nil

b) Commitments

Particulars **From February 01,2022
to March 31, 2022**

Capital Commitment Nil

12 Payment to Auditors (net of taxes)

Particulars	From February 01,2022 to March 31, 2022
Statutory Audit Fees	50.00
Reimbursement of Expenses	-
Total	50.00

The payment to Auditors is net of tax INR 9.00 Thousand.

13 Disclosure of outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise under Trade Payables is based on the information available with the Company regarding the

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	121.50	-	-	-	-	121.50
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	121.50	-	-	-	-	121.50

14 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 segment namely, Development of real estate property. The Board of 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

There were no reportable customers during the year ended March 31, 2022.

15 The Company was incorporated on February, 01 2022 and hence the financial statements have been prepared from the date of incorporation upto March 31, 2022. This being the first financial period for the Company, previous year figures have not been disclose.

Godrej Living Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended March 31, 2022

(Currency in INR Thousand)

16 Utilisation of Borrowed funds

a).The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

b).The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

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 Living Private Limited

CIN: U45201MH2022PTC375864

Viren Soni

Partner

Membership No: 117694

Mamta Bhavik Bakshi

Director

DIN: 07323611

Hariharan Vilayanur Ananthkrishnan

Director

DIN: 09488606

Mumbai

June 30, 2022

Mumbai

June 30, 2022