

Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Financial Statements

together with the

Independent Auditors' Report

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report

for the year ended 31 March 2020

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B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, 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 year then ended, 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 2020 and loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year 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 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Other Information (Continued)

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.

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, 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 judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:



Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (*Continued*)

- 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.
- 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.



Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in the 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) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act;
 - (e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2020 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".
- (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; and



Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

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

- 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 2020.

(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



Mansi Pardiwalla

Partner

Membership No.: 108511

Unique Document Identification No.: 20108511AAAACU3869

Mumbai

08 May 2020

Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report - 31 March 2020

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 year ended 31 March 2020, 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 hold 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 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 complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to investments made by the Company. The Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security during the year 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 loan or providing any guarantees or securities is 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 and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Professional Tax, Property tax, and Labour cess.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-tax, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2020 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, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute



Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report - 31 March 2020 (*Continued*)

- viii. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from government or financial institutions or banks or dues to debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 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 year. 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 year, 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 year. 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 year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on 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.



Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report - 31 March 2020 (Continued)

- 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



Mansi Pardiwalla
Partner

Membership No.: 108511
Unique Document Identification No.: 20108511AAAACU3869
Mumbai
08 May 2020

Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2020

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 Hillside Properties Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year 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 2020, 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India ('ICAI'). 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 ('the Act').

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with respect to financial statement 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 statement was established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.



Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2020 (Continued)

Auditors' Responsibility (Continued)

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.

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 control 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



Mansi Pardiwalla

Partner

Membership No.: 108511

Unique Document Identification No.: 20108511AAAACU3869

Mumbai

08 May 2020

Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Other Investments			
Income Tax Assets (Net)	3	60.10	60.10
Total Non-Current Assets		4.42	-
		64.52	60.10
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	-	1,056.19
Bank Balances other than above	5	411.54	15.41
Other Current Financial Assets	6	685.10	-
Total Current Assets	7	39.81	-
		1,136.45	1,071.60
TOTAL ASSETS		1,200.97	1,131.70
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital			
Other Equity	8	4,100.00	4,100.00
Total Equity		(9,663.22)	(3,991.29)
		(5,563.22)	108.71
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)			
Total Non-Current Liabilities	9	-	39.34
		-	39.34
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings			
Trade Payables	10	317.63	87.00
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 22)		-	-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		76.50	45.00
Other Current Financial Liabilities	11	6,361.58	846.60
Other Current Non Financial Liabilities	12	8.48	5.06
Total Current Liabilities		6,764.19	983.66
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,200.97	1,131.70

Significant Accounting Policies

1-2

The accompanying notes 1 to 23 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



MANSI PARDIWALLA
Partner
Membership No: 108511

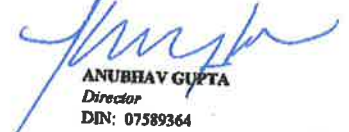
Mumbai
May 08, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited
CIN: U78102MH2015PTC263237



KARAN SINGH BOLARIA
Director
DIN: 06618461

Mumbai
May 08, 2020



ANUBHAV GUPTA
Director
DIN: 07589364

Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
INCOME			
Other Income	13	73.14	94.52
Total Income		<u>73.14</u>	<u>94.52</u>
EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	14	15.88	1.82
Other Expenses	15	5,768.53	1,045.41
Total Expenses		<u>5,784.41</u>	<u>1,047.23</u>
(Loss) Before Tax		(5,711.27)	(952.70)
Tax Expense			
Current Tax	9(b)	-	-
Deferred Tax (Credit)/Charge	9(a)	(39.34)	17.85
Total Tax Expense		<u>(39.34)</u>	<u>17.85</u>
(Loss) for the Year		(5,671.93)	(970.55)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plan		-	-
Tax on above	9(a)	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (Net of Tax)		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		<u>(5,671.93)</u>	<u>(970.55)</u>
Earnings Per Share (Amount in INR)			
Basic	16	(13.83)	(2.37)
Diluted	16	(13.83)	(2.37)

Significant Accounting Policies

1-2

The accompanying notes 1 to 23 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

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

Mansi Pardiwalla

MANSI PARDIWALLA
Partner
Membership No: 108511

Mumbai
May 08, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited
CIN: U70102MH2015PTC263237

Karan Singh Bolaria
KARAN SINGH BOLARIA
Director
DIN: 06618461

Anubhav Gupta
ANUBHAV GUPTA
Director
DIN: 07589364

Mumbai
May 08, 2020

Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
(Loss) Before Tax	(5,711.27)	(952.70)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	15.88	1.82
Share of Loss from Limited Liability partnership	5,514.97	862.37
Interest income	(51.00)	-
Income from Investment measured at FVTPL	-	(68.66)
Profit on sale of investments (net)	(22.14)	(25.86)
Operating (loss) before working capital changes	(253.56)	(183.03)
Changes in Working Capital:		
Increase / (Decrease) in Non Financial Liabilities	3.42	(1.44)
Increase / (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	31.50	(11.34)
Decrease in Non Financial Assets	-	0.02
Taxes Paid	34.92	(12.76)
	(4.42)	-
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities	(223.06)	(195.79)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Proceeds from redemption of preference shares	-	0.10
Sale of mutual funds (net)	1,078.33	160.01
(Purchase) / of investments in fixed deposits (net)	(685.10)	-
Proceeds from sale of investment	-	10.00
Capital paid on retirement from LLP	-	(154.76)
Interest Received	11.19	-
Net cash flows generated from investing activities	404.42	15.35
Cash Flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	216.40	80.12
Interest paid	(1.63)	-
Net cash flows generated from financing activities	214.77	80.12
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	396.13	(100.32)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening Balance	15.41	115.74
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing Balance	411.54	15.41



Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Crore)

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	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer Note 5)	411.54	15.41
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flows	411.54	15.41

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

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities			
Particular	As at April 01, 2019	Changes in Statement of Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes *
Short-term borrowings	87.00	216.40	14.23
			317.63

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities			
Particular	As at April 01, 2018	Changes in Statement of Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes *
Short-term borrowings	5.06	80.12	1.82
			87.00

The accompanying notes 1 to 23 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

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

Mansi Pardiwalla

MANSI PARDIWALLA
Partner
Membership No: 108511

Mumbai
May 08, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited
CIN: U70102MH2015PTC263237

Karan Singh Bolaria
KARAN SINGH BOLARIA
Director
DIN: 06618461

Anubhav Gupta
ANUBHAV GUPTA
Director
DIN: 07589364

Mumbai
May 08, 2020

Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,100.00	4,100.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
	<u>4,100.00</u>	<u>4,100.00</u>

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus Capital Reserve (refer note (a) below)	Retained Earnings (refer note (b) below)	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2018	(3,686.10)	665.36	(3,020.74)
Total Comprehensive Income:			
i) (Loss) for the year	-	(970.55)	(970.55)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	<u>(3,686.10)</u>	<u>(305.19)</u>	<u>(3,991.29)</u>

b) Other Equity (Continued)

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus Capital Reserve (refer note (a) below)	Retained Earnings (refer note (b) below)	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2019	(3,686.10)	(305.19)	(3,991.29)
Total Comprehensive Income:			
i) (Loss) for the year	-	(5,671.93)	(5,671.93)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	<u>(3,686.10)</u>	<u>(5,977.12)</u>	<u>(9,663.22)</u>

(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 losses that the Company has incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, debenture redemption reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

The accompanying notes 1 to 23 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.
As per our report of even date.

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

Mansipardiwalla

MANSI PARDIWALLA
Partner
Membership No: 108511

Mumbai
May 08, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited
CIN: U70102MH2015PTC263237

Kar Singh

KARAN SINGH BOLARIA
Director
DIN: 06618461

Mumbai
May 08, 2020

Anubhav Gupta

ANUBHAV GUPTA
Director
DIN: 07589364

Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1

I. Company Overview

Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited ("the Company") having CIN number U70102MH2015PTC263237 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, 2020 were authorised for issue by the company's Board of Directors on May 08, 2020.

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.

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



Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1 (Continued)

II. Basis of preparation and measurement (Continued)

d) Use of Estimates and Judgements (Continued)

- *Fair value measurement of financial instruments (Continued)*

judgement is required in establishing fair values. Changes in assumptions relating to these inputs could affect the fair value of financial instruments.

- *Impairment losses on investment*

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortised cost annually or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

- *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) Standard issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 01, 2020

f) 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 Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 1 (Continued)

II. Basis of preparation and measurement (Continued)

f) 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.

g) 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 realization of project into cash and cash equivalents and range from 3 to 7 years. 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.

h) 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/continuing operation of company, shareholders shall fund/arrange fund in form of Equity/Loan.

Note 2

III. Significant Accounting Policies

a) 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.



Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 2 (Continued)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

a) Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

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.

b) 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.

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.

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 Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 2 (Continued)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b) 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.

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.

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:



Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 2 (Continued)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b) Financial instruments (Continued)

I. Financial assets (Continued)

- (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.

I. Financial Assets (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.



Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 2 (Continued)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b) Financial instruments (Continued)

II. Financial Liabilities (Continued)

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.

c) Revenue Recognition

Interest income

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

c) Income tax

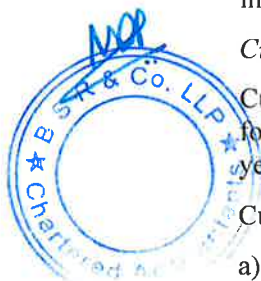
Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

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:

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



Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 2 (Continued)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

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.



Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 2 (Continued)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

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

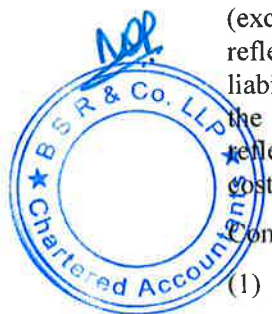
This Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders 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 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



Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

Note 2 (Continued)

III. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

g) Provisions and contingent liabilities (Continued)

- (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.

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 Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued) as at March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

March 31, 2020 March 31, 2019

3 Other Investments (Non-Current)

Investment in Other Companies

a) Investment in Equity Instruments (Fully Paid-up unless stated otherwise) (at FVTPL)

Godrej Home Developers Private Limited	50.00	50.00
5,000 (Previous Year: 5,000) Equity Shares of INR 10/- each		

b) Investment in Preference Shares (Fully paid-up unless stated otherwise) (at FVTPL)

Godrej Highrises Properties Private Limited	0.10	0.10
10 (Previous Year: 10) 7% Redeemable Non-cumulative Preference Shares of INR 10/- each		

c) Investment in Limited Liability Partnerships

Godrej Highrises Realty LLP	10.00	10.00
------------------------------------	--------------	--------------

60.10	60.10
--------------	--------------

Aggregate book value of Unquoted Investments	60.10	60.10
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Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued) as at March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

4 Investments (Current)

Quoted

Investment in Mutual Funds carried at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Nil units (Previous year: 4,064 units) ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund - Growth

- 1,056.19

- 1,056.19

Market Value of unquoted Investments

Aggregate book value of Quoted Investments and Market Value thereof

- 1,056.19

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Balances With Banks

In Current Accounts

11.54 15.41

In Fixed Deposit Accounts with maturity less than 3 months

400.00 -

411.54 15.41

6 Bank Balances other than above

Balances With Banks

In Fixed Deposit Accounts with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months

685.10 -

685.10 -

7 Other Current Financial Assets

Unsecured, Considered Good

To parties other than related parties

Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits

39.81 -

39.81 -



Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued) as at March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

March 31, 2020 March 31, 2019

8 Equity Share Capital

a) Authorised :

410,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each (Previous Year: 410,000 Equity Share of INR 10/- each)

4,100.00

4,100.00

4,100.00

4,100.00

b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up:

410,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each (Previous Year: 410,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each)
fully paid-up

4,100.00

4,100.00

4,100.00

4,100.00

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

Equity Shares :	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	INR (In Thousands)	No. of Shares	INR (In Thousands)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	4,10,000	4,100.00	4,10,000	4,100.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	4,10,000	4,100.00	4,10,000	4,100.00

d) Shareholding Information

Equity shares are held by :	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	INR (In Thousands)	No. of Shares	INR (In Thousands)
Godrej Properties Limited (Holding Company)	4,09,999	4,099.99	4,09,999	4,099.99
Godrej Projects Development Limited (Subsidiary of Godrej Properties Limited)	1	0.01	1	0.01

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, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Equity shares				
Godrej Properties Limited (Holding Company)	4,09,999	100.00%	4,09,999	100.00%



Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

as at March 31, 2020

(Currency in INR Thousands)

9 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

a) Amounts recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and Other comprehensive income

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax (Credit)/ Charge	(39.34)	17.85
Deferred Tax attributable to		
Origination and reversal of temporary difference	(46.63)	17.85
MAT Credit Reversal (Refer note (f) below)	7.29	-
Tax Expense for the year	(39.34)	17.85

b) Movement in Deferred Tax Balances

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2019	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Movement during the year Recognised in Other Equity	Recognised in OCI	Balance as at March 31, 2020
Deferred Tax Assets/ (Liabilities)					
MAT Credit entitlement	7.29	(7.29)	-	-	-
Mutual Funds	(46.63)	46.63	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets/ (Liabilities)	(39.34)	39.34	-	-	-

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2018	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Movement during the year Recognised in Other Equity	Recognised in OCI	Balance as at March 31, 2019
Deferred Tax Assets/ (Liabilities)					
MAT Credit	7.29	-	-	-	7.29
Mutual Funds	(28.78)	(17.85)	-	-	(46.63)
Deferred Tax Assets/ (Liabilities)	(21.49)	(17.85)	-	-	(39.34)

c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(Loss) Before Tax	(5,711.27)	(952.70)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate 25.168% (Previous Year: 26%)	25.168	26.00
Tax effect of:	(1,437.41)	(247.70)
Non-deductible expenses		
Tax-exempt income	1,388.01	-
Unabsorbed losses	1.39	265.56
MAT credit written off	7.29	-
Other Adjustments	1.38	-
Tax expense recognised	(39.34)	17.85

d) 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, 2020	March 31, 2019
	Gross Loss	Gross Loss
	Unrecognised tax effect	Unrecognised tax effect
Business losses	390.68	385.17
	98.33	100.14

e) Tax Losses Carried Forward

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	Gross Loss	Gross Loss
	Expiry Date	Expiry Date
Expire	77.51	77.51
	2023-24	2023-24
	7.16	7.16
	2024-25	2024-25
	136.50	136.50
	2025-26	2025-26
	164.00	164.00
	2026-27	2026-27
	5.51	
	2027-28	

f) 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. The Company has decided to continue with the existing tax structure for the year ended March 31, 2020.

g) 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 year.



Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2020
(Currency in INR Thousands)

23 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, 2020. (Previous Year : Nil)

As per our report of even date.

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



MANSI PARDIWALLA
Partner
Membership No: 108511

Mumbai
May 08, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Godrej Hillside Properties Private Limited
CIN: U70102MH2015PTC263237



KARAN SINGH BOLARIA
Director
DIN: 06618461

Mumbai
May 08, 2020


ANUBHAV GUPTA
Director
DIN: 07589364