B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

14th Floor, Central B Wing and North C Wing
Nesco IT Park 4, Nesco Center
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Godrej Home Constructions Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Godrej Home Constructions Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 ("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 2024, and its profit 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 *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

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

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

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

B S R & Co. (a partnership firm with Registration No. BA61223) converted into B S R & Co. LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-8181) with effect from October 14, 2013

Registered Office:
14th Floor, Central B Wing and North C Wing, Nesco IT Park 4, Nesco Center, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400063

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 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 and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2 (B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, except that the back-up of one accounting software which form part of the 'books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode' have not been maintained on the servers physically located in India.

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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 01 April 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. the modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(A)(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to 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 Auditor's 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:

a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 33 to the financial statements.

b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 41A to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, 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 on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 41B to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), 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 Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of accounts, which along with access management tool, as applicable, have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares:

   The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled for changes performed by privileged users at the application layer for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account for the period from 1 April 2023 to 8 April 2023.

   In the absence of an independent auditor's report in relation to controls at a service organization for an accounting software used for maintaining the books of accounts relating to revenue, trade receivables, and other related accounts , which is operated by a third-party software service provider, we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature for the said software was enabled at the database level and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

   Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with during our course of audit.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. 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

Suhas Pai
Partner
Membership No.: 119057
ICAI UDIN:24119057BKFIBC6416

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Godrej Home Constructions Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(i) (b) 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 a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) 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 revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) 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 been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) 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 provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has made investments in other parties. The Company has not made any investments in firms and limited liability partnerships.

(iv) 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 given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). In respect of the investments made by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its construction activities (and services provided by it) and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Income Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
CGST Act, 2017	CGST Penalty	13,736	2017-18	Commissioner of GST, Appeals	None

(viii) 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 surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) 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 been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2024. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Godrej Home Constructions Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies (as defined under the Act).

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) 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, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) Based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have a vigil mechanism and is not required to have a vigil mechanism as per the Act or SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have more than one CIC.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Godrej Home Constructions Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any ongoing project. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

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

Suhas Pai
Partner
Membership No.: 119057
ICAI UDIN:24119057BKFIBC6416

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Godrej Home Constructions Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Annexure

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Godrej Home Constructions Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) 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 Home Constructions Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 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 2024, 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 and Board of Directors' Responsibilities 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 financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference 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 auditor's 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 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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Godrej Home Constructions Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

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

Chartered Accountants

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

Suhas Pai

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Membership No.: 119057

Date: 03 May 2024

ICAI UDIN:24119057BKFIBC6416

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	5.58	7.54
Intangible Assets	3	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	4	-	-
Income Tax Assets (Net)		117.15	207.03
Total Non-Current Assets (A)		122.73	214.57
Current Assets			
Inventories	5	12,936.61	12,415.23
Financial Assets			
Investments	6	10,529.72	9,729.42
Trade Receivables	7	124.37	356.84
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	50.01	482.04
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents above	9	93.45	316.80
Other Financial Assets	10	122.49	123.45
Other Current Assets	11	1,061.23	1,043.77
Total Current Assets (B)		24,917.88	24,467.55
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)		25,040.61	24,682.12
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	12	8,521.00	8,521.00
Other Equity		670.40	104.63
Total Equity (A)		9,191.40	8,625.63
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	13	10.32	9.17
Total Non-Current Liabilities (B)		10.32	9.17
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings		-	-
Trade Payables	14		
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 38)		187.65	216.49
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,455.01	2,910.81
Other Financial Liabilities	15	2,169.25	2,151.21
Other Current Liabilities	16	12,014.62	10,730.24
Provisions	17	4.45	5.43
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		7.91	33.14
Total Current Liabilities (C)		15,838.89	16,047.32
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A+B+C)		25,040.61	24,682.12
Material Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Godrej Home Constructions Limited
CIN: U70102MH2015PLC263486

Tony Joseph
Director
DIN: 10479504

Bengaluru
May 03, 2024

Akila Jayaraman
Director
DIN: 09834353

Bengaluru
May 03, 2024

Suhas Pai
Partner
Membership No: 119057

Mumbai
May 03, 2024

Tanmay Pramod Bhat
Company Secretary
M. No. A45082

Mumbai
May 03, 2024

Anukool Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Bengaluru
May 03, 2024

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	18	235.50	506.73
Other Income	19	718.28	564.59
Total Income		953.78	1,071.32
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	20	596.71	2,090.52
Change in construction work-in-progress	21	(521.38)	(1,884.14)
Employee Benefit Expenses	22	187.79	119.62
Finance Costs	23	0.01	543.20
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	24	5.37	4.85
Other Expenses	25	117.14	178.63
Total Expenses		385.64	1,052.68
Profit before Tax		568.14	18.64
Tax Expense			
Current Tax	4(a)	-	-
Deferred Tax Charge	4(b)	-	-
Total Tax Expense		-	-
Profit for the Year		568.14	18.64
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plan		(2.37)	0.94
Tax on above	4(b)	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (Net of Tax)		(2.37)	0.94
Total Comprehensive Profit/(Loss) for the Year		565.77	19.58
Earnings Per Share (Amount in INR)			
Basic	26	0.67	0.03
Diluted	26	0.67	0.03
Material Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Godrej Home Constructions Limited

CIN: U70102MH2015PLC263486

Tony Joseph
Director
DIN: 10479504

Bengaluru
May 03, 2024

Akila Jayaraman
Director
DIN: 09834353

Bengaluru
May 03, 2024

Suhas Pai
Partner
Membership No: 119057

Mumbai
May 03, 2024

Tanmay Pramod Bhat
Company Secretary
M. No. A45082

Mumbai
May 03, 2024

Anukool Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Bengaluru
May 03, 2024

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Profit before Tax		**568.14**	18.64
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense		**5.37**	4.85
Finance costs		**0.01**	543.20
Interest income		**(11.25)**	(49.18)
Income from Investment measured at FVTPL		**(481.88)**	(177.31)
Profit on sale of investments (net)		**(225.15)**	(317.94)
Liabilities written back		-	-
Operating (loss) / profit before working capital changes		**(144.76)**	22.26
Changes in Working Capital:			
Increase in Non Financial Liabilities		**1,256.95**	5,024.99
(Decrease) in Financial Liabilities		**(1,466.60)**	(1,788.09)
(Increase) in Inventories		**(521.38)**	(1,789.39)
(Increase) / Decrease in Non Financial Assets		**(17.46)**	320.51
Decrease in Financial Assets		**232.47**	451.97
		(516.02)	2,219.99
Direct Taxes Paid (net)		**89.88**	47.81
Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from operating activities	(A)	**(570.90)**	2,290.06
Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		**(3.42)**	(2.11)
Purchase of mutual funds (net)		**(93.27)**	(1,994.31)
Sale of investments in fixed deposits (net)		**223.35**	1,966.00
Interest Received		**12.21**	56.30
Net cash flows generated from investing activities	(B)	**138.87**	25.88
Cash Flow from financing activities			
Share Issue Expenses		-	(76.73)
Interest paid		-	(2,142.21)
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) financing activities	(C)	-	(2,218.94)
Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(A+B+C)	**(432.03)**	97.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening Balance		**482.04**	385.04
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing Balance		**50.01**	482.04

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Statement of Cash Flows *(Continued)*
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

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) During the previous year, the company had issued in Total 8,09,39,950 Equity shares, Out of which 5,41,53,708 (Tranche 1) Equity shares of INR 20/- each (face value INR 10/- each) & 43,98,274 (Tranche 2) Equity shares of INR 25/- each (face value INR 10/- each) issued to the Class A compulsorily convertible debentures holders on June 28, 2022 before expiry of the term, i.e. July 15, 2022, and 1,87,89,850 (Tranche 1) Equity shares INR 20/- each (face value INR 10/- each) & 10,71,770 (Tranche 2) Equity shares INR 25/- each (face value INR 10/- each) issued to Class B compulsorily convertible debentures holders on June 28, 2022 before expiry of the term, i.e. July 15, 2022, and 19,16,392 (Tranche 1) Equity shares INR 20/- each (face value INR 10/- each) 1,55,646 (Tranche 2) Equity shares INR 25/- each (face value INR 10/- each) issued to Class C compulsorily convertible debentures holders on June 28, 2022 before expiry of the term, i.e. July 15, 2022.

(c) 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, 2024**	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer Note 8)	**50.01**	482.04
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flows	**50.01**	482.04

(d) 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, 2023**	**Changes in Statement of Cash Flows**	**Non Cash Changes**			**As at March 31, 2024**
			Acquisition	**Changes from losing control of subsidiary**	**Fair Value Changes**	
Short-term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Particular	As at April 01, 2022	Changes in Statement of Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes			As at March 31, 2023
			Acquisition	Changes from losing control of subsidiary	Fair Value Changes	
Short-term borrowings	16,372.03	(16,491.99)	-	-	119.96	-

* The opening amount INR 16,372.03 Lakhs excludes interest accrued of INR 3726.10 Lakhs
** The closing amount INR 0 Lakhs excludes interest accrued of INR 4163.93 Lakhs

The accompanying notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

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

Suhas Pai
Partner
Membership No: 119057

Mumbai
May 03, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Godrej Home Constructions Limited
CIN: U70102MH2015PLC263486

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Mumbai
May 03, 2024

Anukool Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Bengaluru
May 03, 2024

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As At March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	**8,521.00**	427.00
Changes in equity share capital during the current year	-	8,094.00
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**8,521.00**	8,521.00

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus: Securities Premium (Refer Note (a) below)	Reserve and Surplus: Retained Earnings (Refer Note (b) below)	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2022	442.00	(8,677.28)	(8,235.28)
Total Comprehensive Income:			
i) Profit for the year	-	18.64	18.64
ii) Other Equity	-	8,320.33	8,320.33
iii) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plan (net of tax)	-	0.94	0.94
Balance as at March 31, 2023	442.00	(337.37)	104.63
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**442.00**	**(337.37)**	**104.63**
Total Comprehensive Income:			
i) Profit for the year	-	**568.14**	**568.14**
ii) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plan (net of tax)	-	**(2.37)**	**(2.37)**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**442.00**	**228.40**	**670.40**

(a) Securities Premium

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(b) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till the balance sheet date, less any transfers to general reserve, debenture redemption reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. There has been no transfers to Reserves nor any distribution of dividend in the Current year.

The accompanying notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

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

Suhas Pai
Partner
Membership No: 119057

Mumbai
May 03, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Godrej Home Constructions Limited
CIN: U70102MH2015PLC263486

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M. No. A45082

Mumbai
May 03, 2024

Anukool Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Bengaluru
May 03, 2024

Note 1

I. Company Overview

Godrej Home Constructions Limited ("the Company") having CIN number U70102MH2015PLC263486 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.

The members of the Company have at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on March 15, 2023, passed a special resolution to convert Godrej Home Construction Private Limited (GHCPL) into a Public company pursuant to Section 14(1)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, as per the first proviso to section 14(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, GHCPL has ceased to be a private company with effect from March 15, 2023. Pursuant thereto and based on the fresh certificate of incorporation dated April 20, 2023 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs as per Section 13(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the name of the Company has been changed from 'Godrej Home Construction Private Limited' to 'Godrej Home Construction Limited'.

The Company originally incorporated as a Private company has been converted into a Public company vide SRN AA1831795 based on the special resolution passed by the members of the Company at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on March 15, 2023, pursuant to which the fresh certificate of incorporation dated April 20, 2023 has been issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs as per Section 13(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

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, 2024 were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 03, 2024.

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 lakh, 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.

Note 1 ***(Continued)***

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

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:

Judgements

- *Evaluation of satisfaction of performance obligation for the purpose of revenue recognition*

  Determination of revenue under the satisfaction of performance obligation necessarily involves making estimates, some of which are of a technical nature, concerning, where relevant, the timing of satisfaction of performance obligation, costs to completion, from the project or activity and the foreseeable losses to completion. Estimates of project income, as well as project costs, are reviewed periodically. The effect of changes, if any, to estimates is recognised in the consolidated financial statements for the period in which such changes are determined.

- *Evaluation of control*

  The Company makes assumptions, when assessing whether it exercises control, joint control or significant influence over entities in which it holds less than 100 percent of the voting rights. These assumptions are made based on the contractual rights with the other shareholders, relevant facts and circumstances which indicate that the Company has power over the potential subsidiary or that joint control exists. Changes to contractual arrangements or facts and circumstances are monitored and are evaluated to determine whether they have a potential impact on the assessment as to whether the Company is exercising control over its investment.

- *Recognition of deferred tax asset*

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

- *Evaluation of Net realisable Value of Inventories*

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

(Currency in INR Lakhs)
Note 1 ***(Continued)***

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

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

- *Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets & Investment Property*

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

- *Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations*

  The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation and attrition rate. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government securities. The period to maturity of the underlying securities correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

- *Recognition and measurement of long term incentive*

  Accrual for long term incentive scheme liability requires estimates and judgements respect of achievement of parameters of individual and business performance as well as market related parameters. These estimates are based on past performance approved budgets and plans of market indicators based on best estimate as at the reporting date.

- *Share based payments*

  Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. For the measurement of the fair value of equity-settled transactions with employees at the grant date, the Company uses Black-Scholes model.
  The assumptions used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 42 to the consolidated financial statements.

- 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. Any changes in the aforesaid assumptions will affect the fair value of financial instruments.

Note 1 *(Continued)*

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

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

- *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.

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) Operating cycle

The normal operating cycle in respect of operation relating to under construction real estate project depends on signing of agreement, size of the project, phasing of the project, type of development, project complexities, approvals needed and realisation of project into cash and cash equivalents and 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.

Note 1 ***(Continued)***

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

g) Going Concern

The Company has been incorporated to develop a residential project on land admeasuring area 18 Acres 18 guntas located at mallasandra village, Uttarahalli Hobli, Bangalore south taluk, Bangalore. Based on the future business plans for the Company, the management believes 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.

III. Material Accounting Policies

a) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

i) Recognition and Measurement:

Items of property, plant and equipment, other than Freehold Land are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Freehold Land is carried at cost and is not depreciated. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment scomprises:

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

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

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

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

ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the expenditure can be measured reliably.

Note 1 ***(Continued)***

III. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

a) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

iii) Depreciation

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

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, other than Freehold Land of the Company real estate segment has been provided using the written down value method and straight line method respectively based on the useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The useful lives of certain motor vehicles are estimated in the range of 3-8 years. The useful lives of certain furniture and fixtures (artworks) are estimated for 10 years and residual value at 50% of actual cost. These lives are different from those indicated in Schedule II and are based on internal technical evaluation.

Useful lives of site equipments being not specified in Schedule II are based on internal technical evaluation i.e. 5-8 years representing the best estimate of the period over which such equipment is expected to be used. Site equipments consists of shuttering materials used in the construction of the projects.

b) Intangible assets and amortisation

i) Recognition and measurement:

Items of Intangible Assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of intangible assets comprises:

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

ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

iii) Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life using straight line method.

Intangible assets are amortised over a period of six years.

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

Note 1 *(Continued)*

III. Material Accounting Policies ***(Continued)***

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

d) 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 and recorded at transaction price.

The company recognizes financial assets (other then trade receivables and debt securities) when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets (excluding trade receivables that are recorded at transaction price) are recognized initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

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

Note 1 ***(Continued)***

III. Material Accounting Policies ***(Continued)***

e) Financial instruments ***(Continued)***

I. Financial assets (Continued)

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.

Debt instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Debt instruments that are convertible into a fixed number of equity instruments of the issuer do not meet the "solely payment of principal and interest" criterion because the return on the debt instrument is inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement and reflects the value of the issuer's equity. The Company classifies such debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, if any, are recognised in profit or loss.

Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, if any, are recognised in profit or 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 (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

III. Material Accounting Policies ***(Continued)***

e) Financial instruments ***(Continued)***

I. Financial Assets (Continued)

Equity investments *(Continued)*

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, 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.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies 'simplified approach' measurement and recognition of impairment loss on Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and bank balance and 12-Month ECL on 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.

Note 1 ***(Continued)***

III. Material Accounting Policies ***(Continued)***

e) Financial instruments ***(Continued)***

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

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

III Offsetting of financial instruments

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

IV. Share Capital

Ordinary equity shares

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

f) Compound financial instruments

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

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

III. Material Accounting Policies ***(Continued)***

g) Inventories

Inventories are valued as under:

Inventories are measured at lower of cost or net realisable value. The cost of inventory is based on specific Identification method and includes cost of purchase, conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location or condition.

Construction work-in-progress / Finished Goods includes cost of land, premium for development rights, construction costs, allocated interest and expenses incidental to the projects undertaken by the Company.

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

Raw Materials is valued at Weighted Average Cost Method.

h) Revenue Recognition

Sale of Real Estate Developments

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of properties comprising of commercial/residential units and sale of plotted and other lands and Sale of development management services..

The Company recognises revenue when it determines the satisfaction of performance obligations at a point in time and subsequently over time when the Company has enforceable right for payment for performance completed to date. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products to customer in an amount that reflects the transaction price i.e. consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products.

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

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

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

Note 1 ***(Continued)***

III. Material Accounting Policies ***(Continued)***

h) Revenue Recognition (Continued)

The Company enters into Development and Project Management agreements with land-owners. Accounting for income from such projects, measured at transaction price, is done on accrual basis as per the terms of the agreement.

The Company receives maintenance amount from the customers and utilises the same towards the maintenance of the respective projects. Revenue is recognised to the extent of maintenance expenses incurred by the Company towards maintenance of respective projects. Balance amount of maintenance expenses to be incurred is reflected as liability under the head other current non-financial liabilities.

Income From Operations Rooms, Food and Beverage & Banquets: Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue includes room revenue, food and beverage sale and banquet services which is recognised once the rooms are occupied, food and beverages are sold and banquet services have been provided as per the contract with the customer.

Other Allied Services: In relation to laundry income, communication income, health club income, airport transfers income and other allied services, the revenue has been recognised by reference to the time of service rendered.

i) Interest income and Dividend Income

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

Interest on delayed payment and forfeiture income are accounted based upon underlying agreements with customers. Dividend income and share of profits / losses in LLP is recognised when the right to receive/ liability to pay the same is established.

j) 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.

Note 1 ***(Continued)***

III. Material 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 recognized 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. Deferred tax liabilities are reognised for taxable temporary differences.

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.

k) Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Note 1 ***(Continued)***

III. Material Accounting Policies ***(Continued)***

k) Employee benefits ***(continued)***

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans such as Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Corporations are expensed as the related service is provided.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, after discounting the same.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). Re-measurement, if any, are not reclassified to the standalone statement of profit and loss in subsequent period. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, based on the market yield on government securities as at the reporting date, used to measure the net defined liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the standalone statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. They are therefore measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by the employees upto the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The discount rates used are based on the market yields on government securities as at the reporting date. Re-measurements are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.
Other long term includes payable in respect of long term incentive scheme recorded based on arithmetical model estimating the possible cash outflows based on assessment of parameters of the scheme and pro-rated to the completed service period and discounted at present value.

l) 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.

Note 1 ***(Continued)***

III. Material Accounting Policies ***(Continued)***

m) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and cheques 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.

n) 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.

o) 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 if 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 curren 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.

p) 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.

(Currency in INR Lakhs)
Note 1 ***(Continued)***

III. Material Accounting Policies ***(Continued)***

q) Segment reporting

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

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
as at March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

2 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As At April 01, 2023	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023	For the Year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Property, Plant and Equipment										
Office Equipments	3.58	-	-	**3.58**	3.37	0.02	-	**3.39**	**0.19**	0.21
Site Equipments	3.97	1.42	-	**5.39**	3.54	1.53	-	**5.07**	**0.32**	0.43
Furniture and Fixtures	21.44	-	1.09	**20.35**	18.09	0.87	1.08	**17.88**	**2.47**	3.35
Computers	10.51	2.00	-	**12.51**	7.29	2.86	-	**10.15**	**2.36**	3.22
Electrical Installations and Equipments	0.75	-	-	**0.75**	0.42	0.09	-	**0.51**	**0.24**	0.33
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**40.25**	**3.42**	**1.09**	**42.58**	**32.71**	**5.37**	**1.08**	**37.00**	**5.58**	**7.54**

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
as at March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

2 Property, Plant and Equipment *(Continued)*

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As At April 01, 2022	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As At March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022	For the Year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment										
Office Equipments	3.58	-	-	3.58	3.29	0.08	-	3.37	0.21	0.29
Site Equipments	3.86	0.11	-	3.97	3.19	0.35	-	3.54	0.43	0.67
Furniture and Fixtures	21.44	-	-	21.44	16.92	1.17	-	18.09	3.35	4.52
Computers	8.51	2.00	-	10.51	4.21	3.08	-	7.29	3.22	4.30
Electrical Installations and Equipments	0.75	-	-	0.75	0.30	0.12	-	0.42	0.33	0.45
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**38.14**	**2.11**	**-**	**40.25**	**27.91**	**4.80**	**-**	**32.71**	**7.54**	**10.23**

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
as at March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

3 Intangible Assets

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
	As At April 01, 2023	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023	For the Year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Licenses and Software	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.35	-	-	0.35	-	-
Total Intangible Assets	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.35	-	-	0.35	-	-

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
	As At April 01, 2022	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As At March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022	For the Year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
Licenses and Software	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.30	0.05	-	0.35	-	0.05
Total Intangible Assets	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.30	0.05	-	0.35	-	0.05

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
as at March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

4 Income Tax

a) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current Tax	-	-
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax Charge	-	-
Tax Expense for the year	-	-

b) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before Tax	**568.14**	18.64
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate 25.17% (Previous Year : 25.17%)	**142.99**	4.69
Tax effect of:		
- Non deductible expenses		
Current year profit/losses for which no Deferred tax asset/liability was recognised	**(21.36)**	41.43
Unabsorbed Depreciation for which no Deferred tax asset was recognised	**0.21**	0.10
Disallowance on account of section 94B no Deferred tax asset was recognised	-	-
Mututal funds no Deferred tax liability was recognised	**(121.28)**	(44.62)
Other adjustments	**(0.56)**	(1.60)
Tax expense recognised	-	-

c) Closing Balances:-

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
as at March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

4 Income Tax *(Continued)*

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, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Gross Loss	Unrecognised tax effect	Gross Loss	Unrecognised tax effect
Business losses	3,533.78	889.38	3,612.83	909.28
Unabsorbed Depreciation	4.44	1.12	19.05	4.79

e) Tax Losses Carried Forward

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Gross Loss	Expiry Date	Gross Loss	Expiry Date
Expire	585.12	2027-28	585.12	2027-28
	2,496.96	2028-29	2,496.96	2028-29
	370.56	2029-30	370.56	2029-30
	81.14	2031-32	160.19	2031-32
Never Expire	4.44		19.05	

Note:

i) 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 and accordingly, the Company has decided to adopt the new tax rate and has recognised provision for income tax on the basis of the rate prescribed in the said new section and re-measured its deferred tax assets/liabilities accordingly for the year ended March 31, 2020 and subsequent year.

ii) 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 Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
as at March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
5	**Inventories (Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value)**		
	Finished Goods (refer Note 21)	**597.41**	255.18
	Construction Work in Progress (Refer Note 21)	**12,339.20**	12,160.05
		12,936.61	12,415.23
6	**Investments**		
	Unquoted		
	Investment in Mutual Funds carried at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	**10,529.72**	9,729.42
		10,529.72	9,729.42
	Market Value of unquoted Investments		
	Aggregate book value of Unquoted Investments and Market Value thereof	**10,529.72**	9,729.42
7	**Trade Receivables**		
	To parties other than related parties		
	Unsecured, Considered Good	**124.37**	356.84
	Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	**30.57**	30.57
	Less: Allowance for Credit Risk	**(30.57)**	(30.57)
		124.37	356.84

(a) Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

	Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	**3.62**	-	-	-	**85.34**	**35.41**	**124.37**
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	**17.77**	**7.35**	**5.45**	**30.57**
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**3.62**	-	-	**17.77**	**92.69**	**40.86**	**154.94**

(b) Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

	Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	62.80	9.41	29.91	148.09	61.26	45.37	356.84
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-		17.77	7.35	5.45	30.57
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	62.80	9.41	29.91	165.86	68.61	50.82	387.41

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
as at March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2022
8 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balances With Banks		
In Current Accounts	**2.11**	5.24
In Fixed Deposit Accounts with maturity less than 3 months	**47.90**	476.80
	50.01	482.04
9 Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents above		
Balances With Banks		
In Fixed Deposit Accounts with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	**93.45**	316.80
	93.45	316.80
10 Other Financial Assets		
Unsecured, Considered Good		
To parties other than related parties		
Deposits - Others (includes electricity deposit, deposit for appeal etc)	**122.31**	122.31
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits	**0.18**	1.14
	122.49	123.45
11 Other Current Assets		
Secured, Considered Good		
To parties other than related parties		
Advance to Suppliers and Contractors (Refer Note (a) below)	**4.98**	12.00
Unsecured, Considered Good		
To parties other than related parties		
Unbilled Revenue	**9.21**	100.12
Balances with Government Authorities	**517.03**	304.85
Advance to Suppliers and Contractors	**121.18**	87.57
Others (includes deferred brokerage, deferred customer incentive etc)	**408.83**	539.23
	1,061.23	1,043.77

(a) Advance to Suppliers and Contractors includes advances amounting to INR 4.98 Lakhs (Previous year : INR 12 Lakhs) secured against Bank Guarantee.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
as at March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
12	**Equity Share Capital**		
a)	**Authorised :** 8,52,59,950 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each (Previous Year: 8,52,59,950 Equity Share of INR 10/- each)	**8,526.00**	8,526.00
		8,526.00	8,526.00
b)	**Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up:** 8,52,09,950 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each (Previous Year: 8,52,09,950 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each) fully paid-up	**8,521.00**	8,521.00
		8,521.00	8,521.00

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

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
Equity Shares :	**No. of Shares**	**INR (In Lakhs)**	No. of Shares	INR (In Lakhs)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**8,52,09,950**	**8,521.00**	42,70,000	427.00
Issued during the year	-	-	8,09,39,950	8,094.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	**8,52,09,950**	**8,521.00**	8,52,09,950	8,521.00

d) Shares held by the Parent Company

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
Equity shares are held by :	**INR (In Lakhs)**	**%**	INR (In Lakhs)	%
Godrej Properties Limited	**8,52,09,950**	**100%**	6,30,55,363	74%

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, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	**%**	No. of Shares	%
Equity shares				
Godrej Properties Limited	**8,52,09,950**	**100.00%**	6,30,55,363	74.00%
Shubh Properties Cooperatief U.A	-	-	2,21,54,587	26.00%

g) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters :

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year					% Change during the year
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		
Promoter Name	**No. of Shares**	**% of total shares**	No. of Shares	% of total shares	Purchase of shares from Shubh Properties Cooperatief U.A (COOP)
Godrej Properties Limited	**8,52,09,950**	**100.00%**	6,30,55,363	74.00%	

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
as at March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

13 Non-Current Provisions

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	10.32	9.17
	10.32	9.17

14 Trade Payables

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 38)	187.65	216.49
Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	1,455.01	2,910.81
	1,642.66	3,127.30

(a) Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	187.65	-	-	-	-	187.65
(ii) Others	1,178.29	-	35.76	109.34	131.62	1,455.01
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,365.94**	-	**35.76**	**109.34**	**131.62**	**1,642.66**

(b) Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	216.49	-	-	-	-	216.49
(ii) Others	2,716.56	17.56	75.18	25.31	76.20	2,910.81
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,933.05	17.56	75.18	25.31	76.20	3,127.30

15 Other Financial Liabilities

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deposits - Others	2.73	2.73
Other Liabilities (includes payables for reimbursement of expenses etc)	-	2.15
CCD Interest Payable	2,070.36	2,070.36
Employee Related Payable (Includes Bonus Payable)	96.16	75.97
	2,169.25	2,151.21

16 Other Current Liabilities

To parties other than related parties		
Statutory Dues (includes Goods and Services Tax, Tax Deducted at Source etc)	49.15	52.47
Advances Received Against Sale of Flats / Units	11,934.50	10,426.99
Advance from customers for maintenance and sinking fund deposit	13.11	250.78
	12,014.62	10,730.24

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements ***(Continued)***
as at March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

17 Provisions (Current)

Provision for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	**3.05**	2.05
Compensated Absences	**1.40**	3.38
	4.45	5.43

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
18	**Revenue from Operations**		
	Sale of Real Estate Developments	92.47	235.59
	Other Operating Revenues	-	6.94
	Other Income from Customers	143.03	264.20
		235.50	506.73
19	**Other Income**		
	Interest Income	5.77	49.18
	Interest on Income Tax Refund	5.48	20.16
	Income from Investment measured at FVTPL	481.88	177.31
	Profit on Sale of Investments (net)	225.15	317.94
		718.28	564.59
20	**Cost of Materials Consumed**		
	Opening Stock of Raw Material	-	31.51
	Add: Costs incurred during the year	51.37	553.94
	Less: Closing Stock of Raw Material	-	-
	Construction, Material and Labour	51.37	585.45
	Architect Fees	8.66	3.64
	Other Costs	536.68	720.65
	Finance Costs	-	780.78
		596.71	2,090.52
21	**Change in construction work-in-progress**		
	Inventories at the beginning of the year		
	Finished Goods	255.18	255.18
	Construction Work-in-Progress	12,160.05	10,275.91
		12,415.23	10,531.09
	Inventories at the end of the year		
	Finished Goods	597.41	255.18
	Construction Work-in-Progress	12,339.20	12,160.05
		12,936.61	12,415.23
		(521.38)	(1,884.14)
22	**Employee Benefits Expense**		
	Salaries, Bonus and Allowances	176.55	108.73
	Contribution to Provident Funds	6.24	4.37
	Staff Welfare Expenses	5.00	6.52
		187.79	119.62

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
23	**Finance Costs**		
	Interest Expense	-	1,323.98
	Interest on Income Tax	**0.01**	-
	Less : Transferred to construction work-in-progress	-	(780.78)
	Net Finance Costs	**0.01**	543.20
24	**Depreciation Expense**		
	Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	**5.37**	4.80
	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	-	0.05
		5.37	4.85
25	**Other Expenses**		
	Consultancy Charges	**12.44**	54.34
	Insurance	**4.47**	1.13
	Rates and Taxes	-	1.13
	Advertisement and Marketing Expense	-	17.04
	Business Support Services	**24.88**	4.96
	Maintenance Expenses	**0.33**	0.11
	Travelling Expenses	**2.85**	0.89
	Office Expense	**16.72**	54.87
	Secuity Charges	**21.40**	5.83
	Annual Maintenance Charges	**5.51**	2.91
	Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	10.85
	Repairs & maintenance	**9.71**	16.72
	Audit Fees	**8.60**	4.30
	Other Expenses	**10.23**	3.55
		117.14	178.63

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

26 Earnings Per Share

a) Basic Earnings Per Share

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

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	**Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders (basic)**		
	Profit for the Year, attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	**568.14**	18.64
		568.14	18.64
(ii)	**Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)**		
	Weighted Average number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	**8,52,09,950**	42,70,000
	Add: Weighted Average number of equity shares issued during the year	**-**	6,14,25,699
	Weighted Average number of Equity Shares at the end of the year	**8,52,09,950**	6,56,95,699
	Basic Earnings Per Share (INR) (Face Value INR 10 each) (Previous year: INR 10 each)	**0.67**	0.03

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

27 Employee Benefits

a) Defined Contribution Plans:

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans recognised as an expense for the year are as under:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	6.24	4.37

b) Defined Benefit Plans:

Contribution to Gratuity Fund (Non-Funded)

Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees on death or on separation/ termination in terms of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act or as per the Company's policy whichever is beneficial to the employees.

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

(i) Changes in present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of obligation as at beginning of the year	11.22	9.20
Interest Cost	0.82	0.56
Current Service Cost	1.81	2.51
Benefits Paid	(0.83)	-
Effect of Liability Transfer in	0.26	-
Effect of Liability Transfer out	(2.27)	(0.10)
Actuarial (gains)/ losses on obligations - due to change in demographic assumptions	0.24	(1.95)
Actuarial (gains)/ losses on obligations - due to change in financial assumptions	0.00	0.26
Actuarial (gains) /losses on obligations - due to change in experience	2.12	0.75
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	13.37	11.22

(ii) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of obligation as at end of the year	13.37	11.22
Fair value of plan assets as at end of the year	-	-
Net obligation as at end of the year	13.37	11.22

(iii) Net gratuity cost for the year

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current Service Cost	1.81	2.51
Interest Cost	0.82	0.56
Total	2.63	3.07
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Remeasurement due to:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations - due to change in demographic assumptions	0.24	(1.95)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations - due to change in financial assumptions	0.00	0.26
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations - due to change in experience	2.12	0.75
Total	2.37	(0.94)
Net Gratuity cost in Total Comprehensive Income (TCI)	5.00	2.13

The cumulative amount of actuarial (gains) / losses on obligations recognised in other comprehensive income as at March 31, 2024 is INR 2.37 Lakhs (Previous Year: (0.94) Lakhs).

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

27 Employee Benefits *(Continued)*

b) Defined Benefit Plans: *(Continued)*

(iv) The Principal assumptions used in determining the present value of defined benefit obligation for the Company's plan are given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount Rate	**7.19%**	7.20%
Salary escalation rate	**14%**	14%
Attrition Rate	**28%**	30%
Mortality	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)**	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)

(v) Sensitivity analysis

A quantitative sensitivity analysis on Defined Benefit Obligation for significant assumptions as at March 31, 2024 is shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Increase	**Decrease**	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (1% movement)	(0.39)	0.42	(0.33)	0.35
Salary escalation rate (1% movement)	0.39	(0.37)	0.33	(0.31)
Attrition Rate (1% movement)	(0.13)	0.14	(0.15)	0.16

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior year.

(vi) The expected future cash flows in respect of gratuity as at March 31, 2024 were as follows:

Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation: From the Employer

Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years from the Reporting Date	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1st Following Year	3.05	2.05
2nd Following Year	2.59	2.30
3rd Following Year	2.12	1.88
4th Following Year	1.78	1.68
5th Following Year	1.45	1.39
Sum of Years 6 to 10	4.14	3.66

Compensated absences

Compensated absences for employee benefits of INR 1.40 Lakhs (Previous Year: 3.38 lakhs) expected to be paid in exchange for the services recognised as an expense during the year.

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

28 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

a) Accounting classification and fair values

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

March 31, 2024	Carrying amount			Fair value			
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets							
Current							
Investments	10,529.72	-	10,529.72	10,529.72	-	-	10,529.72
Trade receivables	-	124.37	124.37	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	50.01	50.01	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than above	-	93.45	93.45	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets	-	122.49	122.49	-	-	-	-
	10,529.72	390.32	10,920.04	10,529.72	-	-	10,529.72
Financial Liabilities							
Current							
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	1,642.66	1,642.66	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	2,169.25	2,169.25	-	-	-	-
	-	3,811.91	3,811.91	-	-	-	-

March 31, 2023	Carrying amount			Fair value			
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets							
Current							
Investments	9,729.42	-	9,729.42	9,729.42	-	-	9,729.42
Trade receivables	-	356.84	356.84	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	482.04	482.04	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances other than above	-	316.80	316.80	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets	-	123.45	123.45	-	-	-	-
	9,729.42	1,279.13	11,008.55	9,729.42	-	-	9,729.42
Financial Liabilities							
Current							
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	3,127.30	3,127.30	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	2,151.21	2,151.21	-	-	-	-
	-	5,278.51	5,278.51	-	-	-	-

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

28 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management *(Continued)*

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 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) Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
(i) Risk Management Framework
(ii) Credit Risk
(iii) Liquidity Risk
(iv) Market Risk.

(i) 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 Godrej Properties Limited's (Co-Venturers) 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 Godrej Properties Limited's (Co-Venturers) 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.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

28 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management *(Continued)*

d) Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(ii) 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.

Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by requiring customers to pay advances through progress billings before transfer of ownership, therefore substantially eliminating the Company's credit risk in this respect.

The Company's credit risk with regard to trade receivable has a high degree of risk diversification due to the project having numerous customers.

As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables to mitigate the risk of default payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	**30.57**	19.72
Add: Impairment loss recognised	**-**	10.85
Closing balance	**30.57**	**30.57**

Investment in Mutual Funds

Investments in mutual funds are generally made in debt based funds with approved credit ratings as per the Investment policy of the Company.

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 Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

28 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management *(Continued)*

d) Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(iii) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

March 31, 2024	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	Within 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities						
Current						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	1,642.66	1,642.66	1,400.36	73.87	168.43	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	2,169.25	2,169.25	2,169.25	-	-	-

March 31, 2023	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	Within 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities						
Current						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	3,127.30	3,127.30	2,574.05	310.95	242.30	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	2,151.21	2,151.21	2,151.21	-	-	-

i) Borrowings represents the interest accrued on 12% Compulsory Convertible Debentures effective from April 2019
ii) The contractual cash flow of the current year is presented based on undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the due date on which the company be required to pay.

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

28 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management *(Continued)*

d) Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(iv) Market Risk

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

a) Currency Risk

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

b) Interest Rate Risk

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

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Financial liabilities		
Fixed rate instruments	-	-
	-	-
Financial assets		
Fixed rate instruments	141.35	793.60
	141.35	793.60

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.

29 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.

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	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net debt*	-	-
Total equity	9,191.40	8,625.63
Net debt to Equity ratio*	-	-

* There are no debt outstanding as at 31st March, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

30 Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

(a) The amount of INR NIL (Previous Year: INR NIL) recognised in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year has been recognised as revenue during the year ended March 31, 2024.

(b) **Significant changes in contract assets and contract liabilities balances are as follows:**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Contract asset		
At the beginning of the reporting period	**100.12**	62.62
Cumulative catch-up adjustments to revenue affecting contract asset	**(90.91)**	37.50
At the end of the reporting period	**9.21**	100.12
Contract liability		
At the beginning of the reporting period	**10,426.99**	5,104.00
Cumulative catch-up adjustments affecting contract liability	**151.24**	3,966.72
Significant financing component	**1,356.27**	1,356.27
At the end of the reporting period	**11,934.50**	10,426.99

(c) **Performance obligation**

The Company engaged primarily in the business of real estate construction, development and other related activities.

All the Contracts entered with the customers consists of a single performance obligation thereby the consideration allocated to the performance obligation is based on standalone selling prices.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of residential and commercial units to customers for an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those units. The trigger for revenue recognition is normally completion of the project or receipt of approvals on completion from relevant authorities or intimation to the customer of completion, post which the contract becomes non-cancellable by the parties.

The revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the contract. In certain cases, the Company has contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company adjusts the transaction price for the effects of a significant financing component.

Any costs incurred that do not contribute to satisfying performance obligations are excluded from the Company's input methods of revenue recognition as the amounts are not reflective of our transferring control of the residential and commercial units to the customer. Significant judgment is required to evaluate assumptions related to the amount of net contract revenues, including the impact of any performance incentives, liquidated damages, and other forms of variable consideration.

If estimated incremental costs on any contract, are greater than the net contract revenues, the Company recognises the entire estimated loss in the period the loss becomes known.

The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as at March 31, 2023 is INR 13,432.96 lakhs (Previous Year: INR 13,820.81 lakhs). This will be recognised as revenue over a period of 1-3 years .

(d) **Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss**

The following table discloses the reconciliation of amount of revenue recognised as at 31 March 2024:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Contract price of the revenue recognised	**92.47**	235.59
Add: Significant financing component	-	-
Revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**92.47**	235.59

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

31 Related Party Disclosure

Related party disclosure as required by Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosires" are given below:

I. Relationships:
(i). Co-Venturers:

As on 31.03.2023
1. Godrej Properties Limited (GPL) holds 74% of the share capital of Company, the Ultimate Holding Company
2. Shubh Properties Cooperatief U.A (COOP) hold 26% of the Share Capital of Company

Revised shareholders as on 31.03.2024
1. Godrej Properties Limited (GPL) holds 100% of the share capital of Company, the Ultimate Holding Company

As per Share Purchase agreement (SPA) dated 31st May, 2023, Godrej Properties Limited has acquired the Shares hold by Subh Properties Cooperatief U.A (COOP) as follows:
1. Subh Properties Coopertief U.A - 2,21,54,587 (26%)
As a Consequent of signing the SPA, Godrej Properties Limited holds 100% of Equity holding of Godrej Home Constructions Limited, i.e. 74% + 26% = 100%

(ii). Other Related Parties in Godrej Group
1. Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Company Limited

(iii). Key Management Personnel :
1. Akila Jayaraman, director of the Company
2. Mohammed Samiulla , director of the Company
3. Tony Joseph, Additional director of the Company (Appointed on 06/03/2023)

II. The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of the business :
Details relating to parties referred to in items 1 (i), & (ii) above

Particulars	Godrej Properties Limited (i (1))	Shubh Properties Cooperatief U.A (COOP) (i (2))	Mr Gagan Chopra (partner) C/o. Heritage Investments (i (3))	Godrej & Boyce Manufacturing Company Ltd (G&B) (ii (1))	Total
Transactions during the Year					
Expenses charged by other Companies / Entities					
Current Year	**27.34**	-	-	-	**27.34**
Previous Year	*12.53*	-	-	-	*12.53*
Interest on Debenture					
Current Year	-	-	-	-	-
Previous Year	*152.22*	*438.70*	*15.52*	-	*606.44*
Amount paid on transfer of Employee (Net)					
Current Year	**3.25**	-	-	-	**3.25**
Previous Year	-	-	-	-	-
Brand Fees					
Current Year	**0.97**			-	**0.97**
Previous Year	*1.18*				1.18
Expenses charged to other Companies / Entities					
Current Year	0.11			-	0
Previous Year					-
Development Management Fees					
Current Year	**146.80**	-	-	-	**146.80**
Previous Year	*245.17*	-	-	-	*245.17*
Amount received on transfer of Employee (Net)					
Current Year	**0.26**	-	-	-	**0.26**
Previous Year	-	-	-	-	-

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
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(Currency in INR Lakhs)

31 Related Party Disclosure *(continued)*

Particulars	Godrej Properties Limited (i (1))	Shubh Properties Cooperatief U.A (COOP) (i (2))	Mr Gagan Chopra (partner) C/o. Heritage Investments (i (3))	Godrej & Boyce Manufacturing Company Ltd (G&B) (ii (1))	Total
Balance Outstanding as on March 31, 2024					
Debenture and Interest Outstanding					
As at March 31, 2024	**519.66**	**1,498.85**	**51.85**	-	**2,070.37**
As at March 31, 2023	*519.66*	*1,498.85*	*51.85*	-	*2,070.37*
Trade Payables					
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	36.11	-	-	-	36.11

Godrej Home Constructions Limited (Formerly known as Godrej Home Constructions Private Limited)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

32 Ratio Analysis

Sr. No.	Ratio	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	Change %	Reason for more than 25% change
1	Current Ratio	1.57	1.52	3.50%	
2	Debt equity ratio	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	0.00	2.48	-100.00%	
4	Return on equity ratio	6.38%	4.56%	39.86%	Due to increase in profit during the year
5	Inventory turnover ratio	0.01	0.02	-70.29%	Due to reduced in COGS during the year and inventory got increased and turnover has been reduced from last year
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	0.98	0.87	12.50%	Trade receivable decreased due to further collection during the year and turnover has been reduced from last year
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	0.03	0.05	-36.83%	Due to decrease in trade payable and also reduced in turnover during the year
8	Net capital turnover ratio	0.03	2.85	-99.06%	Due to decrease in turnover during the year
9	Net profit ratio	59.57%	1.74%	3323.58%	This year profit has been increased from last year
10	Return on capital employed	6.44%	5.37%	19.89%	This year profit has been increased from last year
11	Return on investment	6.78%	5.53%	22.53%	There is increase in Other income and investment

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

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

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended March 31, 2024

33 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

a) Contingent Liabilities

Matters	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
I) Claims against Company not Acknowledged as debts:		
i) Claims not acknowledged as debts represent cases filed by parties in the Consumer forum, Civil Court and High Court and disputed by the Company as advised by our advocates. In the opinion of the management the claims are not sustainable.	148.72	3.00
ii) Claims under Goods and Services Tax Act, Appeal preferred to The Commissioner of GST(Appeals)	0.14	0.14
II) Guarantees:		
Guarantees given by Bank, counter guaranteed by the Company	-	-

b) Commitments

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
i) Capital Commitment (net of advances)	-	-
	-	-

34 Payment to Auditors (net of taxes)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Statutory Audit Fees	5.90	3.80
Certification Fees	2.70	0.50
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-
Total	8.60	4.30

35 Struckoff Company Disclosure

There are no transaction with any Struck off Company for the FY 23-24.

36 Foreign Exchange Difference

The amount of exchange difference included in the Statement of Profit and Loss, is INR 0 Lakhs (Previous Year: INR. 0 Lakhs (Net Loss)).

37 Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company has spent INR 1 Lakh during the year (Previous Year: INR. Nil) as per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities grouped under 'Other Expenses'.

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year 1 Lakh. (Previous Year: Nil)

(b) Amount spent during the year on :

Particulars	Amount Spent in Cash	Amount yet to be paid in Cash	Total Amount
Year ended March 31, 2024			
(i) Construction / Acquisition of any Asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	1.00	-	1.00
Year ended March 31, 2013			
(i) Construction / Acquisition of any Asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-	-

38 Micro, Small and Medium enterprises :

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year;	187.65	216.49
(b) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year;	Nil	Nil
(c) The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil
(d) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006);	Nil	Nil
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	Nil	Nil
(f) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	Nil	Nil

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

39 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 viz Profit after tax.

B. Geographical Information

The geographic information analyses the Company's revenue and Non-Current other than financial instruments, deferred tax assests, post-employmenr benefit 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

None of the customers for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 constituted 10% or more of the total revenue of the Company.

40 Cash and Cash Equivalents and Bank Balances includes balances in Escrow Account which shall be used only for specified purposes as defined under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

41 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

(a) 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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

B. The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether

(a) 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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

C. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

42 During the previous year, pursuant to the special resolution dated 15 March 2023, the Company has been converted from Private limited company to Public limited company. Accordingly, Section 177 of the Act will be applicable to a public limited Company . The management has claimed exemption for stated period under the Act/ Rules (read therewith) for formation of an audit committee. As such, for the year ended 31 March 2024, the company is exempted from the provision of Section 177 of the act.

As per our report of even date.

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

Subhas Pai
Partner
Membership No: 119057

Mumbai
May 03, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Godrej Home Constructions Limited
CIN: U70102MH2015PLC263486

Tony Joseph
Director
DIN: 10479504

Bengaluru
May 03, 2024

Akila Jayaraman
Director
DIN: 09834353

Bengaluru
May 03, 2024

Tanmay Pramod Bhat
Company Secretary
M. No. A45082

Mumbai
May 03, 2024

Anukool Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Bengaluru
May 03, 2024