

# **Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report**

**BLUE LAGOON REAL ESTATE PRIVATE LIMITED**

**31 March 2022**

# Contents

	Page
Independent Auditor's Report	-
Balance Sheet	1
Statement of Profit and Loss	2
Statement of Cash Flows	3
Statement of Changes in Equity	4
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information	5 - 19

# Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

---

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP  
5th Floor, No.65/2, Block "A",  
Bagmane Tridib, Bagmane  
Tech Park, C V Raman Nagar, Bengaluru  
560093  
T +91 80 4243 0700  
F +91 80 4126 1228

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards 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 ('ICAI') 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.

#### Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

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

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

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

---

Chartered Accountants

Offices in Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Noida and Pune



---

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP is registered with limited liability with identification number AAC-2085 and its registered office at L-41 Connaught Circus, New Delhi, 110001, India

# Walker ChandioK & Co LLP

## Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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.
6. In preparing the financial statements, the 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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
7. Those of Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

8. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.
9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under Section 143(10) of the Act 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 system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
  - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;



# Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
  - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
10. 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.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. Based on our audit, we report that the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.
12. 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 I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
13. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;
  - b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
  - c) The financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;
  - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
  - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2022 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and
  - g) 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 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
    - i. the Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2022;



# Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

- ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2022;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2022;
- iv.
  - a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 26 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
  - b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 26 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
  - c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2022.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**Ashish Kedia**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 215834  
UDIN: 22215834ALGDYM5637



Place: Bengaluru  
Date: 30 May 2022

# Walker ChandioK & Co LLP

**Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) (a)(A)The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of investment property. Further, the Company does not have any property, plant and equipment or right of use assets.
- (B)The Company does not have any intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b)The investment property have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification program adopted by the Company, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c)The title deeds of all the immovable properties (which are included under the head 'Investment Property') held by the Company are held in the name of the Company.
- (d)The Company has not revalued its investment property during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) (a)The Company does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b)The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits by banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during any point of time of the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there is no amount which has been considered as deemed deposit within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/business activity. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.



# Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (cont'd)

- (vii) (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in subclause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been recorded in the books of accounts.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge 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 period covered by our audit.
- (b) No report under Section 143(12) of the Act has been filed with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) The Company has not entered into any transactions with the related parties covered under Section 188 of the Act. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under Section 177 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system under Section 138 of the Act and consequently, does not have an internal audit system. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.





# Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (cont'd)

- (xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and accordingly, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial years amounting to ₹ 7,523 thousands and ₹ 1,010 thousands respectively.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management 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 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not fulfill the criteria as specified under Section 135(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and according, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



**Ashish Kedia**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 215834  
UDIN: 22215834ALGDYM5637



Place: Bengaluru  
Date: 30 May 2022

# Walker ChandioK & Co LLP

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

**Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')**

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

## **Responsibilities of Management for Internal Financial Controls**

2. The Company's Board of Directors is 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

## **Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements**

3. 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 Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. 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.
4. 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 includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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.



# Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (cont'd)

## Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

## Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. 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.

## Opinion

7. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, 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.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**Ashish Kedia**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 215834  
UDIN: 22215834ALGDYM5637



**Place:** Bengaluru  
**Date:** 30 May 2022

Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited  
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022  
(All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investment property	3	267,472	267,472
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>267,472</b>	<b>267,472</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Financial assets			
- Cash and cash equivalents	5	82	42
- Other financial assets	6	123	123
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>205</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>267,677</b>	<b>267,637</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	7	500	500
Other equity	8	90,189	(3,867)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>90,689</b>	<b>(3,367)</b>
<b>Non current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	9	176,428	-
Deferred tax liabilities	18	-	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>176,428</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	10	-	267,249
- Trade payables	11	-	-
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		432	3,694
- Other financial liabilities	12	88	31
Other current liabilities	13	40	30
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>560</b>	<b>271,004</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>267,677</b>	<b>267,637</b>

Summary of significant accounting policies

1 to 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No: 001076N/N500013

*Ashish Kedia*

Ashish Kedia  
Partner  
Membership Number: 215834

Bengaluru  
30 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited

*Vijaya Kumar D*

Vijaya Kumar D  
Director  
DIN: 00036772

Bengaluru  
30 May 2022

*Vasundhara H*

Vasundhara H  
Director  
DIN: 05151884

Bengaluru  
30 May 2022



Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited  
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022  
(All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other Income	14	3,252	-
<b>Total income</b>		<b>3,252</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Finance costs	15	10,159	-
Other expenses	16	616	1,010
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>10,775</b>	<b>1,010</b>
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(7,523)</b>	<b>(1,010)</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current tax	18	-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
<b>Loss after tax for the year</b>		<b>(7,523)</b>	<b>(1,010)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b>(7,523)</b>	<b>(1,010)</b>
<b>Loss per share (Equity shares, par value of ₹ 10 each)</b>			
Basic and diluted(₹)	19	(150.46)	(20.20)

Summary of significant accounting policies

1 to 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No: 001076N/N500013

*A. Kedia*

**Ashish Kedia**  
Partner  
Membership Number: 215834

Bengaluru  
30 May 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited**

*Vijaya Kumar D*

**Vijaya Kumar D**  
Director  
DIN: 00036772

Bengaluru  
30 May 2022

*Vasundhara H*

**Vasundhara H**  
Director  
DIN: 05151884

Bengaluru  
30 May 2022



Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited  
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2022  
(All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
(A) Cash flow from operating activities:		
Loss before tax	(7,523)	(1,010)
Adjustments:		
- Interest expense	10,159	-
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	2,636	(1,010)
Changes in		
- Trade payables and other liabilities and provisions	(3,196)	556
- Other financial assets and other assets	-	(10)
Cash used in from operations	(560)	(464)
Net cash used in operating activities	(560)	(464)
(B) Cash flow from investing activities:	-	-
(C) Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from borrowing	600	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	600	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	40	(464)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	42	506
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	82	42
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 5)	82	42
	82	42

The disclosure on reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities is disclosed in note 25B

Summary of significant accounting policies

1 to 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No: 001076N/N500013



Ashish Kedia  
Partner  
Membership Number: 215834

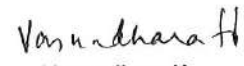
Bengaluru  
30 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited



Vijaya Kumar D  
Director  
DIN: 00036772

Bengaluru  
30 May 2022



Vasundhara H  
Director  
DIN: 05151884

Bengaluru  
30 May 2022



Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited  
Statement of Changes In Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022  
(All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

	Equity shares	
	Number	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2020	50,000	500
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	50,000	500
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at the 31 March 2022	50,000	500

(B) Other equity

	Accumulated deficit	Contribution from holding Company (refer note 10(a))	Other comprehensive income	Total other equity
Balance as at 1 April 2020	(2,857)	-	-	(2,857)
Loss for the year	(1,010)	-	-	(1,010)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	(3,867)	-	-	(3,867)
Loss for the year	(7,523)	101,579	-	94,056
Balance as at the 31 March 2022	(11,390)	101,579	-	90,189

Summary of significant accounting policies

1 to 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No: 001076N/N500013



Ashish Kedia  
Partner  
Membership Number: 215834

Bengaluru  
30 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited



Vijaya Kumar D  
Director  
DIN: 00036772

Bengaluru  
30 May 2022



Vasundhara H  
Director  
DIN: 05151884

Bengaluru  
30 May 2022



**Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited**

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

**1) Company Overview**

Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 15 December 2006. The Company has been formed primarily for carrying on business of real estate development (lease and sell of commercial /residential property). The registered office address of the Company is 1st Floor, Embassy Point 150, Infantry Road, Bangalore , Karnataka, India (560001) . The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 were authorised and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 May 2022.

During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company has incurred a loss of ₹ 7,523 (31 March 2021: ₹ 1,010) and have accumulated losses aggregated to ₹ 11,390 (after excluding the contribution from holding of ₹ 101,579) (31 March 2021: ₹ 3,867). The Company is holding a property in the nature of freehold land for capital appreciation having carrying value of ₹ 267,472 (31 March 2021: ₹ 267,472) and fair value of ₹ 1,916,000 (31 March 2021: ₹ 1,873,800). The Ultimate Holding Company has stated its unconditional intention to continue to infuse funds by way of loan or any other feasible mode into the Company towards expansion of business / working capital / repayment of loans to Holding Company as and when they fall due. Accordingly, based on above the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities as recorded in these financial statements in the normal course of business. Consequently, the financial statements, have been prepared on a going concern basis.

**2) Significant Accounting Policies**

**2.01 Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in ₹ and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise stated.

**2.02 Use of estimates and judgements**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcome requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities, as the case may be, in future periods.

**Judgements**

**Classification of property**

The Company determines whether a property is classified as investment property or property, plant and equipment: Investment property comprises land that are not occupied substantially for use by, or in the operations of, the Company, nor for sale in the ordinary course of business, but are held primarily to earn rental income and capital appreciation.

**Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**2.03 Current versus Non-Current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current and non-current classification.

*An asset is treated as current when it is:*

Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or

Cash or Cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

*A liability is current when it is:*

Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities .





#### 2.04 Investment Properties

##### Recognition and Initial Measurement

Investment Properties are properties held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. Investment Properties are measured initially at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost, if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss as expenses.

##### Subsequent Measurement (Depreciation and Useful Life)

Investment Properties are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation on investment properties is provided on the straight-line method, computed on the basis of useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Act.

##### De-Recognition

Investment Properties are de-recognized either when they have been disposed off or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss in the period of de-recognition.

#### 2.05 Impairment of Assets

##### Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

##### Financial Assets

The Company recognises loss allowances using the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company tests for impairment using the ECL model for financial assets such as loans and advances to be settled in cash.

Loss allowance for loans with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected in a separate line in the Statement of Profit and Loss as an impairment gain or loss. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, ECL is presented as an allowance which reduces the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

#### 2.06 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.



## 2.07 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

## Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis as and when accrued. Interest income on financial instruments are recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the asset.

## 2.08 Income Taxes

### Current tax

Current Income Tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current Income Tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the extant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current Income Tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss (either in Other Comprehensive Income or in Equity). Current Income Tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in Equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situation in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilized against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

## 2.09 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events of bonus issue; bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders share split and reverse share split.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all potentially dilutive securities.

## 2.10 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



### 2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cheques in hand and cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and bank balance consist of cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts and cash credit facilities.

### 2.12 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

### 2.13 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

### 2.14 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

#### Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. 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.

#### Subsequent measurement

##### (i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

##### (ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

##### (iii) Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit and loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through Statement of Profit and Loss.



*(iv) Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognised in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the Effective Interest Rate amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the Effective Interest Rate. The Effective Interest Rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**Offsetting of Financial instruments**

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

**Derecognition of Financial instrument**

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

- (a) The rights to receive the cash flows from the asset have expired or
- (b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; and either (i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its right to receive the cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement.

In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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 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.

**2.15 Recent accounting pronouncements**

**Standards issued but not effective on Balance Sheet date:**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, as below;

**Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments**

The amendment clarifies that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In determining those fees paid net of fees received, a borrower includes only fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

**Ind AS 16 – Property Plant and equipment**

The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

**Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.



Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022 (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

3) Investment property

	Investment Property	Total
<b>Cost or deemed cost</b>		
Balance as at 01 April 2020	267,472	267,472
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>267,472</b>	<b>267,472</b>
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>267,472</b>	<b>267,472</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>		
Balance as at 01 April 2020	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carrying Amount:</b>		
As at 31 March 2021	<b>267,472</b>	<b>267,472</b>
As at 31 March 2022	<b>267,472</b>	<b>267,472</b>
<b>Fair Value (Refer Note (c) below)</b>		
As at 31 March 2021		1,873,800
As at 31 March 2022		1,916,000

Notes:

(a) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss for investment property	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Rental income derived from investment properties	-	-
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) generating rental income	-	-
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	-	-
Less: Depreciation	-	-
<b>Profit arising from investment properties</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(b) Restriction on realisability

The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment property.

(c) Fair Value

The fair value of investment property has been determined by external independent registered valuers as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The independent valuers provide the fair value of the investment property annually.

The fair value measurement for all of the investment property has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

The Company has adopted the Comparable Approach.

The direct comparison or comparable sale instances approach involves a comparison of the subject property to similar properties that have actually been sold in the vicinity or are offered for sale. This approach demonstrates what buyers have historically been willing to pay (and sellers willing to accept) for similar properties in an open and competitive market and are particularly useful in estimating the value of the land and properties that are typically traded on a unit basis. A comparative matrix will be developed for similar instances with respect to comparable parameters. The instance most comparable in maximum number of parameters will be chosen for further processing. Subsequently, premium and/or discounting factors will be applied to opine on the Market Value (OMV). This approach is a fair estimate of the prevailing prices.



Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022 (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
4) Other non current assets		
<i>Unsecured, considered doubtful</i>		
Advance against purchase of property	1,196	1,196
Less :- Provision for doubtful advances	(1,196)	(1,196)
	-	-
5) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- In Current accounts	82	42
	82	42
6) Other financial assets		
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Security deposit	15	15
Other assets		
- to related parties (refer note 21)	108	108
	123	123

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022 (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

7) Share capital

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>Equity share capital</b>				
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	100,000	1,000	100,000	1,000
	<b>100,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital</b>				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	50,000	500	50,000	500
	<b>50,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>500</b>

(a) Share held by holding Company and shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares of the Company:

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mac Charles (India) Limited	49,999	99.99%	49,999	99.99%
	<b>49,999</b>	<b>99.99%</b>	<b>49,999</b>	<b>99.99%</b>

(b) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year is as given below:

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity share				
At the beginning of the year	50,000	500	50,000	500
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<b>50,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>500</b>

(c) Details of shareholding of Promoters:

	As at 31 March 2022		
	Number of Shares	% of total % shares	% change during the year
Aditya Virwani	1	0.00%	-
	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>-</b>

	As at 31 March 2021		
	Number of Shares	% of total % shares	% change during the year
Aditya Virwani	1	0.00%	-
	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>-</b>

(d) Rights, entitlements and obligations attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 each. Each holder of the equity share, as reflected in the records of the Company as of the date of the shareholder's meeting, is entitled to one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholder's meeting.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(e) Buy back of equity shares and equity shares allotted by way of bonus shares or for consideration other than cash:

There have been no buy back of shares, issue of shares by way of bonus share or issue of share pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash for the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.



(This space has been intentionally left blank)



Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022 (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
<b>8) Other equity</b>		
Accumulated deficit	(11,390)	(3,867)
Contribution from holding Company	101,579	-
	<u>90,189</u>	<u>(3,867)</u>
<b>9) Non-current borrowings</b>		
<i>Unsecured:</i>		
-Loan from holding Company (Refer note 10(a))	176,428	-
	<u>176,428</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>10) Short term borrowings</b>		
<i>Unsecured:</i>		
-Loan from holding Company (Refer note 10(a))	-	267,249
	<u>-</u>	<u>267,249</u>

**Note 10(a):**

The Company had availed an Interest free loan facility of ₹ 300,000 during the previous year from Mac Charles (India) Limited ("the Holding Company") for the purpose of working capital requirement. Out of the total facility, ₹ 267,249 was withdrawn in previous year. During the current year, the interest free loan facility was revised to ₹ 600,000 and an additional loan of ₹600 was withdrawn. Further, the terms of loan was amended from repayable on demand to repayable after five years. Refer note 21 for disclosure of related party transactions.

**Note 10(b):**

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flow arising from financing activities (Refer note 25B)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
<b>11) Trade payables</b>		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME). (Refer note b).	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.	432	3,694
	<u>432</u>	<u>3,694</u>

**a) Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
<b>As at 31st March 2022</b>					
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	432	-	-	-	432
<b>As at 31st March 2021</b>					
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	442	-	-	3,252	3,694

**b) Dues to Micro, small and medium enterprises**

The Management has identified enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises as defined under Micro, small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2022 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the said Act. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest if any that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
<b>12) Other financial liabilities</b>		
Other payables (Refer note 21)	88	31
	<u>88</u>	<u>31</u>
<b>13) Other current liabilities</b>		
Statutory dues payable	40	30
	<u>40</u>	<u>30</u>





**Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited**

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022 (cont'd)**  
(All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
<b>14) Other Income</b>		
Liability no longer required written back	3,252	-
	<u>3,252</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>15) Finance Costs</b>		
Interest expense on loan(refer note 21)	10,159	-
	<u>10,159</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>16) Other expenses</b>		
Professional fees	136	503
Remuneration to Auditors	472	472
-for statutory audit (including GST)		
Rates and taxes	8	35
	<u>616</u>	<u>1,010</u>

**17) Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)**

There are no contingent liabilities and there are no contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at 31 March 2022 ₹ Nil (31 March 2021: ₹ Nil). Further, there are no commitments as on 31 March 2022 ₹ Nil. (31 March 2021: ₹ Nil)

**18) Income taxes**

a) The Company has not recognised income tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss and other comprehensive income during the year.

**b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate**

The major components of income-tax expense and the reconciliation of tax expense based on the effective tax rate of the Company at 26% and the reported tax expense in profit or loss are as follows :-

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Loss before Income tax	(7,523)	(1,010)
Income tax expense calculated at domestic tax rates applicable to profits (26%)	(1,956)	(263)
<b>Effect of:</b>		
Permanent difference on Ind AS adjustment	2,641	-
Impact on non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	(685)	263
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**c) Unrecognised deferred tax assets**

The Company has no unrecognised deferred tax assets.

**d) Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities**

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Opening balance	-	-
Write back for the year	-	-
Closing balance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**19) Earnings per share (EPS)**

The following reflects the profit and weighted average number of shares data used in the basic and diluted Earnings per share computation:

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Loss for the year for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	(7,523)	(1,010)
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic and diluted loss per share	50,000	50,000
Basic and diluted(₹)	(150.46)	(20.20)

**20) Segment Information**

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses and for which discrete financial information is available. The operating segments' operating results are reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (Board of Directors) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of real estate. Further, the Company operates only in India. Accordingly, separate disclosures per the requirements of Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, are not considered necessary.



Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022 (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

21) Related party transaction :

(a) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

<u>Name of Related Party</u>	<u>Nature of Relationship</u>
Embassy Property Developments Private Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Mac Charles (India) Limited	Holding Company
Neptune Real Estate Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

(b) The following is a summary of related party transactions :

<u>Nature of transactions</u>	<u>Year ended 31 March 2022</u>	<u>Year ended 31 March 2021</u>
<b>Loan taken from related parties:</b>		
- Mac Charles (India) Limited	600	200
<b>Interest expenses:</b>		
- Mac Charles (India) Limited	10,159	-
<b>Reimbursement of expenses paid:</b>		
- Embassy Property Developments Private Limited	43	23
<b>Expense incurred on behalf of:</b>		
- Neptune Real Estate Private Limited	-	10

(c) The following is a summary of balances receivable/payable from related parties :

	<u>As at 31 March 2022</u>	<u>As at 31 March 2021</u>
<b>Other financial assets:</b>		
- Neptune Real Estate Private Limited	108	108
<b>Loan from related parties:</b>		
- Mac Charles (India) Limited	176,428	267,249
<b>Other financial liabilities:</b>		
- Embassy Property Developments Private Limited	74	31



(This space has been intentionally left blank)



Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022 (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

22) Financial instruments

A. Accounting classification and fair value

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories are as below:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
<b>Financial assets measured at amortised cost:</b>		
<i>Current financial assets</i>		
- Cash and cash equivalents	82	42
- Other financial assets	123	123
	<b>205</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>		
<i>Non-current financial liabilities</i>		
- Borrowings	176,428	-
<i>Current financial liabilities</i>		
- Borrowings	-	267,249
- Trade payables	432	3,694
- Other financial liabilities	88	31
	<b>176,948</b>	<b>270,974</b>

B. Fair value hierarchy

	As at 31 March 2022	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<i>Current financial assets</i>					
- Cash and cash equivalents	82	-	-	-	-
- Other financial assets	123	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>					
<i>Non-current financial liabilities</i>					
- Borrowings	176,428	-	-	-	-
<i>Current financial liabilities</i>					
- Trade payables	432	-	-	-	-
- Other financial liabilities	88	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>176,948</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, other current financial assets, borrowings, trade payables and other current liabilities because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	As at 31 March 2021	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<i>Current financial assets</i>					
- Cash and cash equivalents	42	-	-	-	-
- Other financial assets	123	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>					
<i>Current financial liabilities</i>					
- Borrowings	267,249	-	-	-	-
- Trade payables	3,694	-	-	-	-
- Other financial liabilities	31	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>270,974</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



(This space has been intentionally left blank)



**Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited****Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022 (cont'd)**

(All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

**23) Financial Instruments - Risk Management**

The Company's financial assets majorly comprise of cash equivalents and other financial assets. The Company's financial liabilities majorly comprises of borrowings and trade payables.

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk arising out of operations and the use of financial instruments. The Board of Directors have overall responsibility for establishment and review of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established 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 affecting business operations and the Company's activities.

**(a) Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or loans given leading to financial loss. Cash and Bank Deposits are placed with banks and financial institutions which are regulated. Management does not expect any of its counterparties to fail to meet its obligations.

**(b) Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility.

The Company has a dedicated treasury management team on a group level which monitors on a daily basis the fund positions/requirements of the Company. The treasury management team plans the cash flows of the Company by planning and identifying future mismatches in funds availability and reports the planned and current liquidity position to the top management and Board of Directors of the Company.

**Exposure to Liquidity Risk**

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

31 March 2022	Carrying Amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
- Borrowings	176,428	267,849	-	267,849	-
- Trade payables	432	432	432	-	-
- Other financial liabilities	88	88	88	-	-
	<b>176,948</b>	<b>268,369</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>267,849</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>31 March 2021</b>	<b>Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Less than 1 year</b>	<b>1 to 5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
- Borrowings	267,249	267,249	267,249	-	-
- Trade payables	3,694	3,694	3,694	-	-
- Other financial liabilities	31	31	31	-	-
	<b>270,974</b>	<b>270,974</b>	<b>270,974</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**24) Capital Management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, optionally convertible debentures, compulsorily convertible debentures and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

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. Management monitors the return on capital. The Board of Directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity. The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 was as follows;

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2022	Year Ended 31 March 2021
Total liabilities	176,988	271,004
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	82	42
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>176,906</b>	<b>270,962</b>
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>90,689</b>	<b>(3,367)</b>
<b>Gearing Ratio</b>	<b>51.26%</b>	<b>-1.24%</b>



Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited  
 Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022 (cont'd)  
 (All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

25) A) Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	Variance
Current Ratio (Note 1)	Current Asset	Current Liabilities	0.37	0.00	100%
Debt equity ratio (Note 2)	Debt	Net worth	1.95	(79.37)	-102%
Debt Service coverage ratio (Note 3)	Profit before exception items, tax and finance cost	Finance cost + Principal repayment made for Non-current borrowings and Non-current lease liabilities.	0.26	-	100%
Return on equity (Note 4)	Profit after tax	Average Shareholders' funds (Total equity)	8%	30%	-72%
Inventory turnover ratio	Sale of goods	Average Inventories of Finished stock	-	-	-
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Sale of goods	Average Gross Trade receivables (before provision)	-	-	-
Trade payables turnover ratio	Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade + Other expenses	Average Trade payables	-	-	-
Net capital turnover ratio	Sale of goods	Current assets less current liabilities (excluding current maturity of Noncurrent borrowing and non-current lease liabilities)	-	-	-
Net profit ratio	Net Profit for the period	Total Income	-	-	-
Return on capital employed (Note 5)	Profit before exceptional items, tax and finance cost	Net worth + Debt + Deferred tax liability	1%	0%	100%
Return on investment	Interest income from financial assets carried at amortised cost + Net gain on financial asset measured at fair value through profit and loss	Average (Non-current Investments + Current investments + Non-current loans receivable + Current loans receivable - Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries - Investments in preference shares of subsidiaries - Investments in debentures of subsidiaries)	-	-	-

Note 1 : Basis change in current assets and current liabilities.  
 Note 2 : Basis change in debt position and networth.  
 Note 3 : Basis change in Profit numbers and finance cost .  
 Note 4 : Basis change in Profit numbers and other equity.  
 Note 5 : Basis change in Profit numbers, networth and debt.

B) Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flow arising from financing activities

Particulars	Borrowings
Balance as at 31 March 2021	267,249
Proceeds from borrowings	600
Total changes from financing activities	267,849
Other changes:-	
IND AS 109 adjustment	(101,579)
Expense as per IND AS 109	10,159
Total liability related other changes	(91,421)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	176,428



**Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited**

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022 (cont'd)**

(All amounts in ₹ thousands except otherwise stated)

- 26) 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 or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 27) Additional information as required under paragraph 5 of Part II of the Schedule III to the Act, to the extent either "nil" or "not applicable" has not been furnished.
- 28) Previous year's comparatives have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For **Walker ChandioK & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No: 001076N/N500013



**Ashish Kedia**  
Partner  
Membership Number: 215834

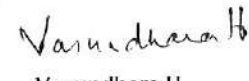
Bengaluru  
30 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Blue Lagoon Real Estate Private Limited**



**Vijaya Kumar D**  
Director  
DIN: 00036772

Bengaluru  
30 May 2022



**Vasundhara H**  
Director  
DIN: 05151884

Bengaluru  
30 May 2022

