

Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Ind AS financial statements
together with the
Independent Auditors' Report
for the year ended 31 March 2018

Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Ind AS financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report

for the year ended 31 March 2018

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To the Members of Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Ind AS financial statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Wonder Projects Development Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2018, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (collectively referred to as 'the Ind AS financial statements').

Management's responsibility for the Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, loss (including 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) prescribed 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 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Auditors' responsibility (Continued)

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

We are also responsible to conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2018, its loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Other Matters

The comparative financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017 included in these Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued Ind AS financial statements prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act and audited by Kalyaniwalla & Mistry LLP whose report dated 3 May 2017 expressed an unmodified opinion on those Ind AS financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) the balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act;



Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

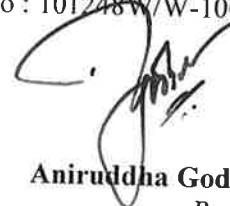
Report on other legal and regulatory requirements (Continued)

- (e) on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2018, 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B"; and
- (g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
 - iv. the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2018. However, amounts as appearing in the audited Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 have been disclosed.

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

Chartered Accountants

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



Aniruddha Godbole

Partner

Membership No: 105149

Mumbai
2 May 2018

Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2018

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, we report the following:

- (i)
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets, by which all fixed assets are verified annually. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no discrepancies were noticed in respect of assets verified during the year.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any immovable properties. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The inventory, comprising of construction work-in-progress and cost of development rights in identified land, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records.
- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register required to be maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. The Company is engaged in real estate development and construction business and has not made investments covered under Section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 186 of the Act are not applicable to the Company and accordingly, to this extent, the paragraph 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 deposits as per the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India under the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2018 (Continued)

- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Income tax and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Sales tax, Value added tax, Service tax, Goods and Service tax, Profession tax, Entry tax, Duty of excise, Duty of customs, Property tax and Cess.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted during the year in repayment of dues to debenture holders. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from banks or financial institutions or government during the year.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not a public company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as specified in Nidhi Rules, 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

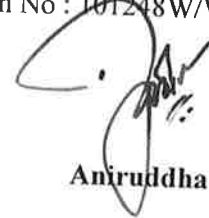
Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2018 (Continued)

- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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



Aniruddha Godbole

Partner

Membership No: 105149

Mumbai
2 May 2018

Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2018

(Referred to in our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Wonder Projects Development Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting 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 ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both 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 over financial reporting was 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2018 (Continued)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 control over financial reporting includes 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 Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

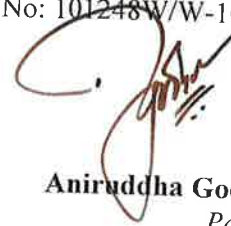
Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting 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 B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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



Aniruddha Godbole
Partner

Membership No: 105149

Mumbai
2 May 2018

Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2018

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As At March 31, 2018	As At March 31, 2017
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	57.23	-
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	3	99.79	3.13
Income Tax Assets (Net)		8.90	8.90
Total Non-Current Assets		165.92	12.03
Current Assets			
Inventories	4	14,531.34	6,268.59
Financial Assets			
Investments	5	777.72	1,333.48
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	63.85	1.78
Other Current Financial Assets	7	0.68	0.68
Other Current Non Financial Assets	8	251.09	62.06
Total Current Assets		15,624.68	7,666.59
TOTAL ASSETS		15,790.60	7,678.62
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	9	525.05	350.05
Other Equity	10	(115.94)	(8.22)
Total Equity		409.11	341.83
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	11	15,213.66	7,167.77
Trade Payables	12	123.84	80.35
Other Current Financial Liabilities	13	0.03	-
Other Current Non Financial Liabilities	14	43.96	88.67
Total Current Liabilities		15,381.49	7,336.79
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		15,790.60	7,678.62
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes 1 to 31 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

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

Aniruddha Godbole
Partner
Membership No: 105149

Mumbai
May 2, 2018



Uday Bhaskar Kaligotla
Director
DIN: 07638575

Mumbai
May 2, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wonder Projects Development Private Limited



Karan Bolaria
Director
DIN: 06618461



Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Statement of Profit And Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
INCOME			
Other Income			
Total Income	15	104.54	49.88
EXPENSES			
Cost of Sales			
Finance Costs	16	-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	17	80.90	49.88
Other Expenses	18	0.22	-
Total Expenses	19	402.80	10.37
(Loss) Before Tax		483.92	60.25
Tax Expense			
Current Tax			
Deferred Tax (Credit)	3(b)	-	-
Total Tax Expense	3(a)	(96.66)	(3.10)
(Loss) for the Year		(96.66)	(3.10)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)		(282.72)	(7.27)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		-	-
Earnings Per Equity Share (Amount in INR)		(282.72)	(7.27)
Basic	20	(6.55)	(0.39)
Diluted	20	(6.55)	(0.39)
Significant Accounting Policies			

The accompanying notes 1 to 31 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

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

Aniruddha Godbole
Partner
Membership No: 105149

Mumbai
May 2, 2018

Uday Bhaskar Kaligotla
Director
DIN: 07638575

Mumbai
May 2, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Karan Bolaria
Director
DIN: 06618461

AK

Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2018

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars:	As At March 31, 2018	As At March 31, 2017
Balance at the beginning of the year		1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	350.05	
Balance at the end of the period	175.00	349.05
	<u>525.05</u>	<u>350.05</u>

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2017			
Total Comprehensive Income:		(0.95)	(0.95)
i) (Loss) for the year			
Balance as at March 31, 2017		(7.27)	(7.27)
Total Comprehensive Income:		(8.22)	(8.22)
i) (Loss) for the year			
Adjustments:		(282.72)	(282.72)
i) Premium received on allotment of shares	175.00		175.00
Balance as at March 31, 2018	<u>175.00</u>	<u>(290.94)</u>	<u>(115.94)</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 31 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

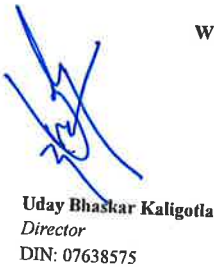
For BSR & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022


Aniruddha Godhole
Partner

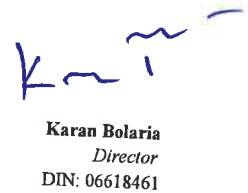
Membership No: 105149

Mumbai
May 2, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wonder Projects Development Private Limited


Uday Bhaskar Kaligotla
Director
DIN: 07638575

Mumbai
May 2, 2018


Karan Bolaria
Director
DIN: 06618461



Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2018

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2018	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
(Loss) before Taxation	(379.38)	(10.37)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		
Finance Costs	0.22	-
Profit on sale of Investment (net)	80.90	49.88
Loss on Investment measured at FVTPL	(104.54)	(49.88)
Operating (Loss) before working capital changes	23.62	-
	(379.18)	(10.37)
Changes in Working Capital:		
(Decrease)/Increase in Non Financial Liabilities		
Increase in Financial Liabilities	(44.71)	4.45
(Increase) in Inventories	43.52	79.53
(Increase) in Non Financial Assets	(6,720.52)	(6,268.58)
Decrease in Financial Assets	(189.03)	(62.06)
	-	631.96
Taxes Paid (Net)	(6,910.74)	(5,614.70)
	-	(8.90)
Net Cash Flows (used in) Operating activities	(7,289.92)	(5,633.97)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		
Proceeds from sale of investments	(57.45)	-
	636.68	(1,283.60)
Net Cash Flows Generated from/(used in) Investing Activities	579.23	(1,283.60)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Share Capital (net of issue expenses) (Refer note 4)		
Proceeds from the issue of debentures (Refer note 4)	350.00	349.05
Interest Paid	(227.24)	(81.56)
	6,650.00	6,650.90
Net Cash Flows Generated from Financing Activities	6,772.76	6,918.39
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	62.07	0.82
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening Balance	1.78	0.96
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing Balance	63.85	1.78

Notes :

- The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -7 "Cash Flow Statement".
- 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	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 6)	63.85	1.78
Cash and Cash Equivalents	63.85	1.78



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

3. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes:


Particulars	Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities				As at March 31, 2018
	As at April 01, 2017	Changes as per Cash Flow Statement	Interest accrued	Non Cash Changes Changes from losing control of subsidiaries Fair Value Changes	
Short-term borrowings	7,167.77	6,650.00	1,395.89	-	15,213.66

4. In the previous year, loans taken had been converted into equity share and 17% compulsorily convertible debentures amounting to INR 69.81 lakhs and INR 1330.19 lakhs respectively.

The accompanying notes 1 to 31 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


Aniruddha Godbole
Partner
Membership No: 105149

Mumbai
May 2, 2018


Uday Bhaskar Kuligotla
Director
DIN: 07638575

Mumbai
May 2, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wonder Projects Development Private Limited


Karan Bolaria
Director
DIN: 06618461

Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

Note 1

I Company Overview

Wonder Projects Development Private Limited ("the Company") having (CIN: U70102MH2015PTC265969) is engaged primarily in the business of real estate construction, development and other related activities. The Company is a private limited Company incorporated and domiciled in India having its registered office at Godrej One, 5th Floor, Pirojshahnagar, Eastern Express Highway, Vikhroli, Mumbai-400079.

II Basis of preparation and measurement

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) to comply with the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the 2013 Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016, and the relevant provisions and amendments, as applicable. The Financial Statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments.

The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May 02, 2018.

a) Operating cycle

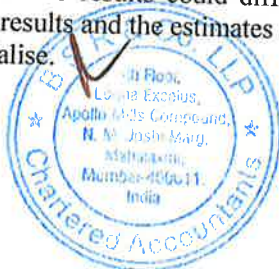
The normal operating cycle in respect of operation relating to under construction real estate project depends on signing of agreement, size of the project, phasing of the project, type of development, project complexities, approvals needed and realisation of project into cash and cash equivalents and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

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 lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

c) 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. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known/materialise.



W

Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

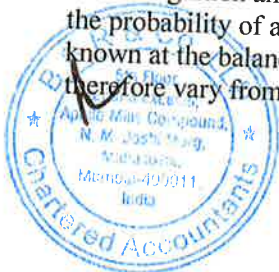
Note 1 (Continued)

II Basis of preparation and measurement (Continued)

c) Use of estimates and judgements (Continued)

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

- *Evaluation of percentage completion for the purpose of revenue recognition*
Determination of revenue under the percentage of completion method necessarily involves making estimates, some of which are of a technical nature, concerning, where relevant, the percentages of completion, costs to completion, the expected revenues 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 financial statements for the period in which such changes are determined.
- *Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets*
Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or based on internal technical evaluation. Assumptions are also made, when the Company assesses, whether an asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the asset may be capitalised.
The estimation of residual value of assets is based on management's judgment about the condition of such asset at the point of sale of asset.
- *Fair value measurement of financial instruments*
When the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on the quoted market prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation technique. The inputs to these models are taken from the observable market where possible, but where this is not feasible, a review of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Changes in assumptions relating to these inputs could affect the fair value of financial instruments.
- *Recognition of deferred tax asset*
The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.
- *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.



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

Note 1 (Continued)

II Basis of preparation and measurement (Continued)

d) Standards issued but not yet effective

Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customer (the new revenue recognition standard) has been notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) on March 28, 2018 and will be effective from April 01, 2018. Hence, from April 01, 2018, revenue recognition of the Company shall be driven by this standard.

Ind AS 115 provides guidance on how the entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This accounting change will bring about significant changes in the way companies recognise, present and disclose their revenue.

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this standard.

e) Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial instruments.

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.



Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

Note 1 (Continued)

III Significant Accounting Policies

a. Property, Plant and Equipment, depreciation and amortisation

i) Recognition and Measurement:

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

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

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

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

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

ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

iii) Depreciation and amortisation

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

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment of the Company has been provided using written down value method based on the useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

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

Assets acquired on lease and leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of the lease on straight line basis.



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III Significant 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 exceeds 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. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

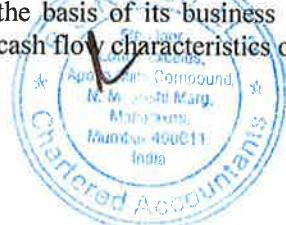
Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

e. 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.



Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

e. Financial instruments (*Continued*)

I. Financial assets (*Continued*)

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

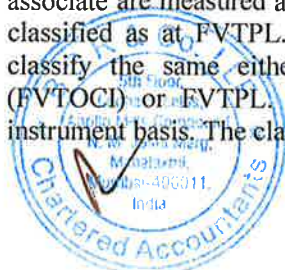
After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included 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 included in the fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

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



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III Significant 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 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 the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

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

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

II. Financial Liabilities

Classification

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

Initial recognition and measurement

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



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

Note 1 (Continued)

III Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

e. Financial instruments (Continued)

II. Financial Liabilities (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 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.

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.

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 on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

III Share Capital

Ordinary equity shares

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

f. Inventories

Inventories comprising of construction-work-in progress are valued at lower of Cost or Net Realisable value.

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



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

Note 1 (Continued)

III Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

g. Revenue Recognition

The Company is following the "Percentage of Completion Method" of accounting. As per this method, sale of real estate development is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in proportion to the actual cost incurred as against the total estimated cost of projects under execution with the Company on transfer of significant risk and rewards to the buyer.

In accordance with the "Guidance Note on Accounting for Real Estate Transactions (for entities to whom Ind AS is applicable)", construction revenue on such projects, measured at the fair value (i.e. adjusted for discounts, incentives, time value of money adjustments etc.), have been recognised based on percentage of completion method provided the following thresholds have been met:

- (a) All critical approvals necessary for the commencement of the project have been obtained;
- (b) The expenditure incurred on construction and development costs is not less than 25 per cent of the total estimated construction and development costs;
- (c) At least 25 percent of the saleable project area is secured by contracts or agreements with buyers; and
- (d) At least 10 percent of the contract consideration is realised at the reporting date in respect of such contracts and it is reasonable to expect that the parties to such contracts will comply with the payment terms as defined in the contracts.

Determination of revenue under the percentage of completion method necessarily involves making estimates, some of which are of a technical nature, concerning, where relevant, the percentages of completion, costs to completion, the expected revenues 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 financial statements for the period in which such changes are determined. Revenue from projects is recognised net of revenue attributable to the land owners. Expected losses, if any, are fully provided for immediately.



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (*Continued*)

for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

Note 1 (*Continued*)

III Significant Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

h. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in 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 settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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.



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

Note 1 (Continued)

III Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i. 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 period in which they are incurred.

j. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

k. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, 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.

l. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present 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 and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements *(Continued)*

for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

Note 1 *(Continued)*

III Significant Accounting Policies *(Continued)*

I. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities *(Continued)*

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.

m. 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.

n. Segment reporting

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



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued)
as at March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

3 Deferred Tax Assets and Tax Expense

a) Movement in Deferred Tax Balances

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2017	Movement during the year Recognised in Profit or Loss	As At March 31, 2018	
			Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liability
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)				
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(0.71)	-	(0.71)
Preliminary Expenses	0.03	-	0.03	-
Carry Forward Business Loss	16.56	90.46	107.02	-
Other Items	(13.46)	6.14	-	(7.32)
Unabsorbed Depreciation	-	0.77	0.77	-
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	3.13	96.66	107.82	(8.03)

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2016	Movement during the year Recognised in Profit or Loss	As At March 31, 2017
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)			
Other Items	-	(13.46)	(13.46)
Preliminary Expenses	0.03	-	0.03
Brought Forward Business Loss	-	16.56	16.56
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	0.03	3.10	3.13

b) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Current Tax	
Current Tax	-	-
Tax Adjustment of Prior Years	-	-
Deferred Tax (Credit)		
Deferred Tax	(96.66)	(3.10)
Tax Expense for the year	(96.66)	(3.10)

c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	(Loss) Before Tax	
(Loss) Before Tax	(379.38)	(10.37)
Enacted Tax Rate in India		
Enacted Tax Rate in India	26%	29.87%
Effective tax		
Effective tax	(98.64)	(3.10)
Tax effect of:		
Change in Tax Rate	1.98	-
Tax expense recognised	(96.66)	(3.10)

Note : The Company has recognised deferred tax asset on carry forward business losses to the extent that the same will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets of the Company. The Company is expected to generate taxable income from the financial year ended 31 March 2019 onwards. The business losses can be carried forward indefinitely as per current tax regulations.



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued) as at March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
4 Inventories (Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value)		
Construction Work-in-Progress	14,531.34	6,268.59
	<u>14,531.34</u>	<u>6,268.59</u>
5 Investments		
Quoted		
Investment in Mutual Funds carried at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	777.72	1,333.48
	<u>777.72</u>	<u>1,333.48</u>
Market Value of Quoted Investments		
Aggregate Book Value of Quoted Investments and Market Value thereof	777.72	1,333.48
	<u>777.72</u>	<u>1,333.48</u>
6 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balance With Banks		
in Current Accounts	63.65	1.73
Cash in Hand	0.20	0.05
	<u>63.85</u>	<u>1.78</u>
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.		
7 Other Current Financial Assets		
Deposits - Others	0.68	0.68
	<u>0.68</u>	<u>0.68</u>
8 Other Current Non Financial Assets		
Balances with Government Authorities	226.42	62.06
Advance to Suppliers and Contractors	24.66	-
Prepayments	0.01	-
	<u>251.09</u>	<u>62.06</u>



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued) as at March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

9 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
a) Authorised :		
5,260,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each (Previous Year: 3,510,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each)	526.00	351.00
	<u>526.00</u>	<u>351.00</u>
b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up:		
5,250,500 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each (Previous Year: 3,500,500 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each) fully paid up	525.05	350.05
	<u>525.05</u>	<u>350.05</u>

c) During the year, the Company has issued 17,50,000 equity shares under Rights Issue.

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

Equity Shares :	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017	
	No. of Shares	INR (In Lakhs)	No. of Shares	INR (In Lakhs)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,500,500	350.05	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	1,750,000	175.00	3,490,500	349.05
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>5,250,500</u>	<u>525.05</u>	<u>3,500,500</u>	<u>350.05</u>

e) Shareholding Information

The Company is a Joint Venture and hence shareholding information with respect to the Holding Company or its Ultimate Holding Company and subsidiaries and associate thereof is not applicable.

f) 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. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend. 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.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Equity shares				
GRIP II Pte. Ltd	4,200,400	80%	2,800,400	80%
Godrej Properties Limited	1,050,100	20%	700,100	20%
	<u>5,250,500</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>3,500,500</u>	<u>100%</u>

h) Shares reserved for Compulsorily Convertible Debentures:

For 17% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD): The Compulsorily convertible debentures (CCDs) allotted 665,000 number of INR 1,000 each and 665,095 number of INR 1,000 each shall be compulsorily convertible into Equity Share within 5 (five) years from the date of allotment on the basis of the fair market value per share of the Company at the time of conversion calculated as per discounted cash flow methodology, or the premium price determined as per the Indian Exchange Control Regulations for conversions of CCDs into Equity Shares, whichever is higher.



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued) as at March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

10 Other Equity

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
i) Securities Premium (Refer Note (a) below)	175.00	-
ii) Retained Earnings (Refer Note (b) below)	(290.94)	(8.22)
	<u>(115.94)</u>	<u>(8.22)</u>

(a) Securities Premium

The 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 date less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

11 Borrowings (Current)

Particulars	Conversion Date	Terms of Conversion	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Unsecured Debentures				
17% 665,000 (Previous Year: Nil) Compulsory Convertible Debentures ("CCD") of face Value INR 1,000 each.	December 6, 2022	Refer note (a) below	7,073.52	-
17% 665,095 (Previous Year: 665,095) Compulsory Convertible Debentures ("CCD") of face Value INR 1,000 each.	September 19, 2021	Refer note (a) below	8,140.14	7,167.77
			<u>15,213.66</u>	<u>7,167.77</u>

(a) Each CCD shall be compulsorily convertible into Equity Share within 5 (five) years from the date of allotment on the basis of the fair market value per share of the Company at the time of conversion calculated as per discounted cash flow methodology, or the premium price determined as per the Indian Exchange Control Regulations for conversions of CCDs into Equity Shares, whichever is higher. No CCDs shall be permitted to convert within 5 (five) years from the date of allotment unless unanimous consent of the Investor and GPL is obtained by the Company. Notwithstanding anything contained herein, the parties agree that in the event, the CCDs are converted into Equity Shares in terms of Clause I (d) of Schedule VIII of debenture agreement dated December 06, 2017 (Distributions), then no consent shall be required by the Investor for converting the CCDs into Equity Shares.

12 Trade Payables (Current)

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Note (a) below)

Others

March 31, 2018 March 31, 2017

	-	1.64
	<u>123.84</u>	<u>78.71</u>
	<u>123.84</u>	<u>80.35</u>

a) Disclosure of outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise under Trade Payables is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of the suppliers as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. There is no undisputed amount overdue as on March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on account of principal or interest.



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued) as at March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
13 Other Current Financial Liabilities		
Other Liabilities	0.03	-
	<u>0.03</u>	<u>-</u>
14 Other Current Non Financial Liabilities		
Statutory Dues	41.16	88.67
Advances Received Against Sale of Flats/ Units	2.80	-
	<u>43.96</u>	<u>88.67</u>



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
15 Other Income		
Income from Investment measured at FVTPL	-	45.05
Profit on sale of investment (net)	104.54	4.83
	<u>104.54</u>	<u>49.88</u>
16 Cost of Sales		
Cost of Sales		
Opening Stock:		
Construction Work-in-Progress	6,268.59	-
Add: Expenditure during the year		
Land/ Development Right	6,078.65	5,098.36
Construction, Material and Labour	116.43	49.44
Architect Fees	19.52	-
Other Costs	505.92	488.15
Finance Costs	1,542.23	632.64
Less : Closing Stock:	14,531.34	6,268.59
Construction Work-in-Progress	14,531.34	6,268.59
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
17 Finance Costs		
Interest Expense	1,623.13	682.52
Less: Transferred to construction work-in-progress	(1,542.23)	(632.64)
	<u>80.90</u>	<u>49.88</u>
18 Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	0.22	-
	<u>0.22</u>	<u>-</u>
19 Other Expenses		
Consultancy Charges	10.55	4.88
Rates and Taxes	0.05	-
Advertisement and Marketing Expense	354.39	3.67
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note 24)	2.00	1.35
Travelling Expenses	4.43	0.04
Business Support services	7.74	0.03
Loss on Investment measured at FVTPL	23.62	-
Other Expenses	0.02	0.40
	<u>402.80</u>	<u>10.37</u>



DS

Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

20 Earnings Per Share

a) Basic Earnings Per Share

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

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
(i) Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (basic)		
(Loss) for the year, attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	(282.72)	(7.27)
	<u>(282.72)</u>	<u>(7.27)</u>
(ii) Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)		
Number of Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	3,500,500	10,000
Weighted average number of shares issued during the year	815,068	1,865,225
	<u>4,315,568</u>	<u>1,875,225</u>
Basic Earnings Per Share	(6.55)	(0.39)

b) Diluted Earnings Per Share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
(i) Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)		
Profit for the year, attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	(282.72)	(7.27)
	<u>(282.72)</u>	<u>(7.27)</u>
(ii) Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)		
Weighted Average number of Equity shares outstanding (basic)	4,315,568	1,875,225
Add: Potential equity shares *	-	-
	<u>4,315,568</u>	<u>1,875,225</u>
Diluted Earnings Per Share	(6.55)	(0.39)

* The Compulsory convertible debentures will be converted into equity shares within 5 years from the date of allotment based on the fair value at the time of conversion. Dilutive shares have not been considered as the conversion ratio is not available as on date. Further, the effect of the same, if considered, will be anti-dilutive.



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

21 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, 2018	Carrying amount		Total	Level 1	Fair value		Total
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost			Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets							
Current							
Investments	777.72	-	777.72	777.72	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	63.85	63.85	-	-	-	777.72
Other Current Financial Assets	-	0.68	0.68	-	-	-	-
Total	777.72	64.53	842.25	777.72	-	-	777.72
Financial Liabilities							
Current							
Borrowings	-	15,213.66	15,213.66	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	123.84	123.84	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-
Total	-	15,337.53	15,337.53	-	-	-	-

March 31, 2017	Carrying amount		Total	Level 1	Fair value		Total
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost			Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets							
Current							
Investments	1,333.48	-	1,333.48	1,333.48	-	-	1,333.48
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1.78	1.78	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets	-	0.68	0.68	-	-	-	-
Total	1,333.48	2.46	1,335.94	1,333.48	-	-	1,333.48
Financial Liabilities							
Non-Current / Current							
Borrowings	-	7,167.77	7,167.77	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	80.35	80.35	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	7,248.12	7,248.12	-	-	-	-

b) Measurement of Fair Value

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.



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

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

c) Risk Management Framework

The Company's Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

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 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 with the Company's 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 internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the management.

d) Financial risk management

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

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



DS

Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

(i) **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, investments in debt securities, loans given to related parties and project deposits.

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

Trade Receivables

The Company does not have any credit risk on other receivables.

Investment in Mutual Funds

Investment 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.



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

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

The Company invests its surplus funds in debt based mutual funds and does not have any derivative financial liabilities.

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

March 31, 2018	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	Within 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings *	8,685.20	8,685.20	-	-	8,685.20	-
Trade Payables	123.84	123.84	123.84	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	-	-

March 31, 2017	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	Within 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings *	5,052.35	5,052.35	-	-	5,052.35	-
Trade Payables	80.35	80.35	80.35	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Borrowings represents the interest accrued on 17% Compulsory Convertible Debentures.



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

(iii) Market Risk

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

a) Currency Risk

Currency risk is not material, as the Company's primary business activities are within India and does not have any 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 Company does not have a significant interest rate risk as it is having exposure to Fixed interest rate Debentures only.

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, 2018	March 31, 2017
Financial liabilities		
Variable rate instruments	-	-
Fixed rate instruments (excluding interest accrued)	13,300.95	6,650.95
	<u>13,300.95</u>	<u>6,650.95</u>
Financial assets		
Variable rate instruments	-	-
Fixed rate instruments (excluding interest accrued)	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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.

22 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence, maximize returns to the co-venturers and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors seek to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages by a sound capital position.

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Net debt		
Total equity	14,372.09	5,832.51
Net debt to equity ratio	409.11	341.83
	<u>35.13</u>	<u>17.06</u>



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
23 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments		
a) Contingent Liabilities		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	Nil	Nil
b) Commitments		
(i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	Nil	Nil
(ii) The Company enters into construction contracts for Civil, Elevator, External Development, MEP work etc. with its vendors. The total amount payable under such contracts will be based on actual measurements and negotiated rates, which are determinable as and when the work under the said contracts are completed.		

24 Payment to Auditors (net of taxes)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017*
Statutory Audit	2.00	0.60
Audit Under Other Statutes	-	0.75
Total	2.00	1.35

* Represents amounts paid to erstwhile auditors.

25 Segment Reporting

A. Basis of Segmentation

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

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

B. Geographical Information

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

C. Information about major customers

None of the customers for the year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 constituted 10% or more of the total revenue of the Company.

26 Specified Bank Notes Disclosure

In accordance with the Notification No.- G.S.R 308(E) issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated March 30, 2017, the details of Specified Bank Notes(SBN) held and transacted during the period November 08, 2016 to December 30, 2016 is provided in the table below:

Particulars	SBNs	Other Denomination Notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on November 08, 2016	-	-	-
Add: Permitted Receipts	-	-	-
Less: Permitted Payments	-	10,000	10,000
Less: Amount deposited in Banks	-	5,000	5,000
Closing cash in hand as on December 30, 2016	-	5,000	5,000



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

27 Related Party Disclosure

1 Relationships:

(i) Co-Venturers:

(a) GRIP II Pte. Limited holds 80% shares in the Company w.e.f. September 19, 2016.

(b) Godrej Properties Limited (GPL), till September 18, 2016 held 100% shares in the Company and holds 20% shares in the Company w.e.f. September 19, 2016.

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

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

Nature of Transaction	GRIP II Pte. Ltd. (i a)	Godrej Properties Limited (i b)	Total
Transactions during the Year			
Expenses charged by other Companies / Entities			
Current Year	-	16.70	16.70
Previous Year	-	299.50	299.50
Interest on Debentures			
Current Year	1,298.50	324.63	1,623.13
Previous Year	600.95	81.56	682.52
Loans Converted into equity shares			
Current Year	-	-	-
Previous Year	-	69.81	69.81
Loans Converted into Compulsorily Convertible Debentures			
Current Year	-	-	-
Previous Year	-	1,330.19	1,330.19
Interest expense			
Current Year	-	-	-
Previous Year	-	81.56	81.56
Issue of Equity Share Capital			
Current Year	280.00	70.00	350.00
Previous Year	279.24	69.81	349.05
Issue of Debentures			
Current Year	5,320.00	1,330.00	6,650.00
Previous Year	5,320.76	1,330.19	6,650.95
Loans and Advances Taken			
Current Year	-	13.09	13.09
Previous Year	-	-	-
Advances repaid			
Current Year	-	16.09	16.09
Previous Year	-	3,677.11	3,677.11
Balance Outstanding as on March 31, 2018			
Outstanding payables (Net of receivables)			
Current Year	-	-	-
Previous Year	-	69.19	69.19
Debentures Outstanding			
Current Year	10,640.76	2,660.19	13,300.95
Previous Year	5,320.76	1,330.19	6,650.95
Debenture Interest Outstanding			
Current Year	1,620.55	292.16	1,912.71
Previous Year	408.65	108.17	516.82



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Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of the IndAS Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended March 31, 2018

Currency in INR Lakhs

- 28 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.
- 29 The figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified to correspond with current year's classification/ disclosure that include changes consequent to the issuance of "Guidance Note on Division II - Ind AS Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013".

30 Construction Contract Disclosure

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
For contracts in progress as on the reporting date		
Aggregate amount of contract costs incurred and profit recognised (less recognised losses) till reporting date	14,531.34	6,268.59
Aggregate amount of profits recognised (less recognised losses) till reporting date	-	-
Balance of Advance from customer as on reporting date	-	-
Amount of work-in-progress and the value of inventories as on the reporting date	2.80	-
Excess of revenue recognised over actual bills raised (Unbilled revenue)	14,531.34	6,268.59
	-	-

- 31 Previous year's figures were audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants other than B S R & Co. LLP

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

Aniruddha Godbole
Partner
Membership No: 105149

Mumbai
May 2, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wonder Projects Development Private Limited

Uday Bhaskar Kaligotla
Director
DIN: 07638575

Mumbai
May 2, 2018

Karan Bolaria
Director
DIN: 06618461

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