

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DHAMRA PORT COMPANY LIMITED**

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **THE DHAMRA PORT COMPANY LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

In conducting 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.

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 judgment, 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 the 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 believe that the audit evidence obtained by us 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 31st March, 2017, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 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 Cash Flow Statement and 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.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2017 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

- 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements;
 - 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.
 - iv. The Company did not have any holdings or dealings in Specified Bank Notes as defined in the Notification S.O. 3407(E) dated the 8th November, 2016 of the Ministry of Finance, during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP,
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval
Partner
(Membership No. 106189)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 21st May, 2017

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 **The Dhamra Port Company Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2017 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. 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 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.

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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 31st March, 2017, 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 Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP,
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval
Partner
(Membership No. 106189)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 2nd May, 2017

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of verification of fixed assets to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- (ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees which require compliance of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014, as amended, would apply. Accordingly, the provisions of Cause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.

- (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) Details of dues of Service Tax which have not been deposited as on 31st March, 2017 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute is pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount Involved (Rs. In crores)
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	Customs Excise And Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	2005-06 To 2009-10	3.05
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	Commissioner, Central Excise, Customs & Service Tax	2010-11 To 2013-14	5.56

There are no dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax as on 31st March, 2017 on account of disputes.

- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks and dues to debenture holders. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions and government.
- (ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and the term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which they were raised, other than temporary deployment pending application of proceeds.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made private placement of fully convertible debentures during the year under review. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares.

In respect of the above issue, we further report that:

- a) the requirement of Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable, have been complied with; and
 - b) the amounts raised have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the funds were raised.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP,
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval
Partner
(Membership No. 106189)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 21st May, 2017

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017

Particulars	Notes	in Crs		
		As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	3,113.86	2,842.04	2,952.53
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4	1,454.07	692.33	196.98
(c) Other Intangible assets	4	1.48	2.13	2.02
(d) Non-current financial assets				
(i) Investments	5	-	0.10	-
(ii) Trade receivables	6	11.09	16.63	-
(iii) Loans	7	53.27	57.83	59.00
(iv) Other financial assets	8	11.58	111.27	10.18
(e) Other assets	9	165.60	321.77	108.66
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	10	39.53	-	-
		4,850.48	4,044.10	3,329.37
Current assets				
(a) Inventories	11	27.98	27.36	27.99
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	5	4.56	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	6	282.65	333.39	342.87
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	319.55	100.21	1.09
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	13	2.41	0.84	-
(v) Loans	7	0.07	0.18	0.06
(vi) Other financial assets	8	175.57	35.06	23.46
(c) Other assets	9	122.96	40.22	23.97
		935.75	537.26	419.44
Total Assets		5,786.23	4,581.36	3,748.81
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
(a) Equity share capital	14	1,148.00	1,148.00	1,148.00
(b) Other equity	15	(132.83)	(701.45)	(742.30)
Total Equity		1,015.17	446.55	405.70
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	16	3,640.77	3,717.15	3,091.28
(b) Provisions	17	0.97	2.05	1.65
(c) Other liabilities	18	51.66	15.29	15.34
		3,693.40	3,734.49	3,108.27
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	16	46.40	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	19	139.25	95.78	92.04
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	854.96	292.92	116.86
(b) Provisions	17	0.43	4.03	-
(c) Liabilities for current tax (net)		17.86	-	-
(d) Other liabilities	18	18.76	7.59	25.94
		1,077.66	400.32	234.84
Total Liabilities		4,771.06	4,134.81	3,343.11
Total Equity and Liabilities		5,786.23	4,581.36	3,748.81

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.
In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 22nd, 2017

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
The Dhamra Port Company Limited

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812

Subrat Tripathy
Director & CEO
DIN: 06890393

Dibyanjan Mishra
Company Secretary

Rakesh Shah
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: May 22nd, 2017

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2017

₹ in Crs

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Revenue from operations	21	1,127.07	732.48
Other income	22	90.24	17.62
Total income		1,217.31	750.10
EXPENSES			
Operating expenses	23	310.85	223.04
Employee benefits expense	24	22.36	21.80
Finance costs	25	259.36	206.49
Depreciation and amortization expense	5	200.17	189.83
Other expenses	26	34.61	30.31
Total expense		827.35	671.47
Profit before tax		389.96	78.63
Tax expense:			
Current Tax	27	39.53	-
Deferred Tax		(39.53)	-
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit for the year	Total (A)	389.96	78.63
Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of net defined benefit plans		0.35	(0.39)
Total Other Comprehensive Income net of tax	Total (B)	0.35	(0.39)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	Total (A+B)	390.31	78.24
Basic and diluted earnings per equity shares (in ₹) face value of ₹ 10 each	32	3.40	0.68

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.
In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
The Dhamra Port Company Limited

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812

Subrat Tripathy
Director & CEO
DIN: 06890393

Dibyaranjan Mishra
Company Secretary

Rakesh Shah
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 22nd, 2017

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: May 22nd, 2017

The Dhamra Port Company Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2016 & March 31, 2017

in Crs

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity		Total
		Deemed Equity Contribution (Refer Note - 15.1)	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2015	1,148.00	175.10	(917.40)	405.70
Profit for the year	-	-	78.63	78.63
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(0.39)	(0.39)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	78.24	78.24
Reversal of Deemed Equity Contribution	-	(37.39)	-	(37.39)
Balance as at March 31, 2016	1,148.00	137.71	(839.16)	446.55
Fair Valuation of Interest Free Loan	-	178.31	-	178.31
Profit for the year	-	-	389.96	389.96
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	0.35	0.35
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	390.31	568.62
Balance as at March 31, 2017	1,148.00	316.02	(448.85)	1,015.17

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 22nd, 2017

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
The Dhamra Port Company Limited

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812

Dibyaranjan Mishra
Company Secretary

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: May 22nd, 2017

Subrat Tripathy
Director & CEO
DIN: 06890393

Rakesh Shah
Chief Financial Officer

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2017

Particulars	in Crs	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax as per statement of profit and loss	389.96	78.63
Adjustments for:		
Loss on sale / discard of fixed assets (net)	0.06	-
Excess provision written back	(12.39)	(5.23)
Depreciation and amortisation	200.17	189.83
Interest income	(17.64)	(9.06)
Amortisation of Govt. Grant	(1.14)	(1.14)
Income from Mutual Fund	(3.23)	(2.19)
Customer Claims	-	3.78
Finance Cost	259.36	206.49
Provision for doubtful advances (net)	7.11	0.60
Unrealised exchange loss	3.10	2.15
Operating profit before working capital changes	825.36	463.86
Movements in working capital :		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	56.28	(7.15)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(0.62)	0.63
(Increase)/Decrease in financial assets	(24.16)	(110.53)
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	(90.08)	(39.34)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	40.37	1.60
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	19.23	(9.08)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	-	(3.78)
Increase/(Decrease) in financial liabilities	0.01	(0.07)
Cash generated from operations	826.39	296.14
Income taxes paid	(21.07)	(6.90)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	805.32	289.24
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets (Including capital work In progress and capital advances)	(967.03)	(722.29)
Investment in equity shares of subsidiary companies	-	(0.10)
Disposal of investment in equity shares of subsidiary companies	0.10	-
Interest received	5.16	8.47
Purchase of Mutual Fund	(1,331.13)	(3,123.16)
Sale of Mutual Fund	1,329.80	3,125.35
Margin Money Placed	(1.08)	(1.36)
Net cash inflow from investing activities (B)	(964.18)	(713.09)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	3,401.38	2,797.52
Repayment of borrowings	(2,918.20)	(2,123.33)
Finance Cost Paid	(104.98)	(151.22)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	378.20	522.97
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents (A + B + C)	219.34	99.12
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	100.21	1.09
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note- 12)	319.55	100.21

Notes:

Component of Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash on hand

Balances with scheduled bank

On current accounts

Deposits with original maturity of less than three months

Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer note- 12)

-	-
312.90	93.90
6.65	6.31
319.55	100.21

(1) The Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard 7 on Statement of Cash Flows issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
The Dhamra Port Company Limited

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812

Subrat Tripathy
Director & CEO
DIN: 06890393

Dibyanjan Mishra
Company Secretary

Rakesh Shah
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 22nd, 2017

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: May 22nd, 2017

The Dhamra Port Company Limited

Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

1 Corporate information

The Dhamra Port Company Limited ("DPCL" or "the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 having its registered office at HIG-20 BDA Colony, Jayadev Vihar Bhubaneswar-751013, Odisha, India. The Company operates an all-weather modern deep sea port at Dhamra in the State of Odisha, under a concession awarded by the Government of Odisha on Build-Own-Operate-Share-Transfer [BOOST] basis for a period of 34 years (including the period of four years for construction). The Company has started its commercial operation from 6th May 2011

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Up to the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirement of previous GAAP, which includes standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the the Companies(Accounts) Rules, 2014. These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2015. Refer to note 3.1 for the details of first-time adoption exemptions availed by the Company.

2.2 Application of new and revised Ind AS

In March 2017, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2017, notifying amendments to Ind AS 7, 'Statement of cash flows' and Ind AS 102, 'Share-based payment.' These amendments are in accordance with the recent amendments made by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows' and IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment,' respectively. The amendments are applicable to the Company from April 1, 2017.

(i) Amendment to Ind AS 7:

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

The company will incorporate the disclosure in Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2018.

(ii) Amendment to Ind AS 102:

The amendment to Ind AS 102 provides specific guidance to measurement of cash-settled awards, modification of cash-settled awards and awards that include a net settlement feature in respect of withholding taxes. It clarifies that the fair value of cash-settled awards is determined on a basis consistent with that used for equity-settled awards. Market-based performance conditions and non-vesting conditions are reflected in the 'fair values', but non-market performance conditions and service vesting conditions are reflected in the estimate of the number of awards expected to vest. Also, the amendment clarifies that if the terms and conditions of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction are modified with the result that it becomes an equity-settled share-based payment transaction, the transaction is accounted for as such from the date of the modification. Further, the amendment requires the award that include a net settlement feature in respect of withholding taxes to be treated as equity-settled in its entirety. The cash payment to the tax authority is treated as if it was part of an equity settlement.

As the Company does not have any share based payments, amendment to Ind AS 102 is not applicable.

2.3 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- > Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in its normal operating cycle
- > Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- > Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- > Cash or cash equivalent 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 expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- > It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- > It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- > There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b) Inventories

Stores and Spares:

- Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost include cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to the present location and condition. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis.
- Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

c) 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 as integral part of company's cash management.

d) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Land and building held for use in rendering of services or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Free hold land is not depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost grossed up with the amount of tax / duty benefits availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment losses. Cost includes all costs, including borrowing costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, is capitalised along with respective asset.

The Company has elected to continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding and recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP.

The Dhamra Port Company Limited

Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Fixtures equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is recognised based on the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The useful life of property, plant and equipment is considered based on life prescribed in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for the assets mentioned below for which useful lives estimated by the management. The Identified component of fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives and the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal assets. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

In respect of the following categories of assets, the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on terms of the contractual agreement with relevant statutory authority:-

Assets	Estimated useful life
Leasehold Land Development, Buildings, Immovable Properties and Dredged Channel	Estimated useful life as per Part C of Schedule II or the balance period of the Concession Agreement, whichever is lower
Jetty	40 Years
Rubber Fenders	10 Years

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit and loss.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Estimated useful life of the Computer Software is 5 years.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

f) Revenue Recognition

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

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Income from operations

Revenue from port operation services including cargo handling, storage and rail infrastructure are recognized on completion of service. Revenue on take-or-pay charges are measured for the quantity that is the difference between annual agreed tonnage and actual quantity of cargo handled. The amount recognised as a revenue is exclusive of service tax and education cess where applicable.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised when the share holders' right to receive payment has been established.

Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

g) Foreign Currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency. Transaction in currencies other than Company's functional currency are recognised at the rate of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss with the exception stated under Clause 3.1.1 (c), for which the treatment is as below:

Exchange difference on long-term foreign currency monetary items: The exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items are capitalised as part of the depreciable fixed assets to which the monetary item relates and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets.

h) Employees Retirement Benefits

i) Defined benefit plans: The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees through Group Gratuity Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company accounts for the liability for the gratuity benefits payable in future based on an independent actuarial valuation carried out using Projected Unit Credit Method considering discounting rate relevant to Government Securities at the Balance Sheet Date.

Defined benefit costs in the nature of current and past service cost and net interest expense or income are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they occur. Actuarial gains and losses on remeasurement is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and is reflected immediately in retained earnings and not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment.

ii) Defined contribution plan: Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

iii) Compensated Absences: Provision for Compensated Absences and its classifications between current and non-current liabilities are based on independent actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per the projected unit credit method.

iv) Short term employee benefits: They are recognised at an undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year in which the related services are received.

i) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

j) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

The Dhamra Port Company Limited

Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

For arrangements entered into prior to April 01, 2015 the company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

The Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

k) Earnings per share

The Basic EPS has been computed by dividing the income available to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the accounting year.

l) Government Grants

The Company recognizes government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with, and the grants will be received. Where Government grants relates to assets, the cost of assets are presented at gross value and grant thereon is treated as capital grant which is recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss over the useful life of the related assets in proportion in which depreciation is charged.

Revenue grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the same period as the related cost which they are intended to compensate are accounted for.

m) Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

i) Current income tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

After, impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful life.

o) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Operational Claim provisions

Provisions for operational claims are recognised when the service is provided to the customer. Further recognition is based on historical experience. The initial estimate of operational claim related cost is revised annually.

p) Fair value measurement

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the financial asset or settle the financial liability takes place either:

- > In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- > In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use. Fair value measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per The Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

q) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

All other financial asset are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial assets and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial assets, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL). Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Financial assets at cost

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are accounted for at cost.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) criteria are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

Expected credit losses rate the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that will results if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and this, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information.

Financial liabilities

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

A financial liability may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management;

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Fair values are determined in the manner described in note 'p'.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Trade and other payables are recognised at the transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

r) Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, cross currency swaps, options, interest rate futures and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instrument are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported as gain / (loss) on derivative instrument not designated as hedges. Changes in fair value and gains/(losses) on settlement of foreign currency derivative financial instruments relating to borrowings, which have not been designated as hedge are recorded as finance expense.

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Explanatory Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

3 Explanatory Notes

These financial statements of The Dhamra Port Company Limited ('Company') for the year ended March 31, 2017 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. This is Company's first set of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS. For the purposes of transition to Ind AS, the company has followed the guidance prescribed under Ind AS 101- First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard, with April 1, 2015 as the transition date and IGAAP as previous GAAP.

The transition to Ind AS has resulted in the changes in the presentation of the financial statements, disclosures in the notes thereto and accounting policies and principles. The accounting policies in note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2017 and the comparative. An explanation of how the previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the company's Financial statements is set below. Further, Exemption on first time adoption of Ind AS availed in accordance with Ind AS have been set out in note 3.1

3.1 Options availed on the first time adoption of Ind AS 101

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following Ind AS 101 exemptions from the transition date i.e. April 01, 2015 :

- (a) The Company has elected to avail exemption under Ind AS 101 to use India GAAP carrying value as deemed cost at the date of transition for all items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as per the statement of financial position prepared in accordance with previous GAAP.
- (b) Deemed cost of Investments
On date of transition Investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates can be measured either at:
(a) Cost as per Ind AS 27, or,
(b) Deemed Cost
(i) Fair Value
(ii) Previous GAAP carrying amount as at transition
The Company has availed option b (ii) i.e. measured investments as per Previous GAAP carrying value.
- (c) The Company has elected to continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding and recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP.

3.2 Critical Judgements and Key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

A. Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see 3.2(B) below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

i) Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) of ₹ 39.53 Crs paid / provided in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961 ("the Act"). The said tax, gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment / set off against future income tax liability. Based on the assessment by the management, after considering the tax benefits that are available to the Company under section 80IA of the Act, it is probable the Company will have sufficient taxable profit in future against which, the Company will be able to set off the MAT. Accordingly, the Company has recognized deferred tax assets in the form of MAT credit entitlement.

B. Key Sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of the Company's assets are determined by the Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipments are described in note 2.4 (d).

ii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

In estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Company uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company establishes appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note - 29.

The Dhamra Port Company Limited

Explanatory Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

iii) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit plan and the present value of the Defined benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Information about the various estimates and assumptions made in determining the present value of defined benefit obligations are disclosed in Note - 37.

iv) Recoverability of Rail Revenue

The East Coast Railway (ECoR) uses the company's railway line between Dhamra and Bhadrak for transportation of goods in accordance with the policy for participative models in rail connectivity and capacity augmentation issued by Railway Board vide the policy letter No. 2011/Infra/12/32 dated December 10, 2012.

The Non-Government Railway Agreement has been signed between Ministry of Railway (MoR) & the Company on November 11, 2015 and thereafter the company is recognising the revenue as per the provisions made in the Agreement. Before finalisation of this agreement, share of revenue, which are outstanding as at period end, of ₹ 117.53 Crs has been computed and recognised during the period from December 2013 to October 2015 as per the principles specified in the letter dated December 20, 2013 received from ECoR for which management is confident of recovery even though the amounts are received from Railway on piecemeal basis.

v) Recoverability of the penalty deducted by lender

In current year the company has prepaid the entire loan availed from one of the lender. Lender has kept in abeyance certain amount towards prepayment charges. Accordingly, the same is reflected as other current financial assets (Refer note - 8). Management based on the original loan agreement has evaluated the same and is of the opinion that amount set aside by the lender is recoverable by the company.

3.3 Reconciliation of total comprehensive income between previously reported (referred to as "Previous GAAP") and Ind AS for the year ended March 31, 2016 is presented as under :-

3.3.1 Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income:-

Sr No	Nature of Adjustments	Year Ended March 31, 2016 in Crs
	Profit as per previous GAAP	114.47
i)	Remeasurement cost of net defined benefit liability (refer footnote (c))	0.39
ii)	Net gain/(loss) on financial liabilities fair valued through statement of profit and loss (refer footnote (a))	(36.02)
iii)	Effect of measuring derivative contracts at fair value (refer footnote (a))	(0.21)
iv)	Measurement of Grant as Deferred Income (refer footnote (b))	1.14
v)	Depreciation on Grant adjusted in PPE (refer footnote (b))	(1.14)
	Total	(35.84)
	Profit for the year as per Ind AS	78.63
vi)	Other comprehensive Income (net of tax)	(0.39)
	Total Comprehensive Income as per Ind AS	78.24

3.3.2 Reconciliation of Total Equity:-

Sr No	Nature of Adjustments	As at March 31, 2016 in Crs	As at April 01, 2015 in Crs
	Total Equity as per Previous GAAP	397.98	283.51
i)	Fair Valuation of Financial Liability (refer footnote (a))	137.71	175.10
ii)	Net gain/(loss) on financial liabilities fair valued through statement of profit and loss (refer footnote (a) below)	(88.93)	(52.91)
iii)	Effect of measuring derivative contracts at fair value (refer footnote (a))	(0.21)	-
	Total adjustments to total equity	48.57	122.19
	Total Equity as per Ind AS	446.55	405.70

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
 Explanatory Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

3.4 Ind AS transition reconciliation as at April 01, 2015 and March 31, 2016

in Crs

	Foot- notes	March 31, 2016 (Last period presented under IGAAP)			April 01, 2015 (Date of transition)		
		IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
(a) Property, plant and equipment	(b)	2,826.70	15.34	2,842.04	2,936.05	16.48	2,952.53
(b) Capital work-in-progress	(b)	691.24	1.09	692.33	196.98	-	196.98
(c) Other Intangible assets		2.13	-	2.13	2.02	-	2.02
(d) Non-Current Financial assets							
(i) Investments		0.10	-	0.10	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables		16.63	-	16.63	-	-	-
(iii) Loans		57.83	-	57.83	59.00	-	59.00
(iv) Other financial assets		111.27	-	111.27	10.18	-	10.18
(e) Other assets	(a)	335.54	(13.77)	321.77	117.83	(9.17)	108.66
		4,041.44	2.66	4,044.10	3,322.06	7.31	3,329.37
Current assets							
(a) Inventories		27.36	-	27.36	27.99	-	27.99
(b) Financial assets							
(i) Investments		-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables		333.39	-	333.39	342.87	-	342.87
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents		100.21	-	100.21	1.09	-	1.09
(iv) Bank balance other than (iii) above		0.84	-	0.84	-	-	-
(v) Loans		0.18	-	0.18	0.06	-	0.06
(vi) Other financial assets		35.06	-	35.06	23.46	-	23.46
(c) Other assets	(a)	45.13	(4.91)	40.22	24.38	(0.41)	23.97
		542.17	(4.91)	537.26	419.85	(0.41)	419.44
Total Assets		4,583.61	(2.25)	4,581.36	3,741.91	6.90	3,748.81
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
EQUITY							
(a) Equity share capital		1,148.00	-	1,148.00	1,148.00	-	1,148.00
(b) Other equity							
(i) Deemed Equity Contribution	(a)	-	137.71	137.71	-	175.10	175.10
(ii) Retained earnings	(a),(b),(c)	(750.02)	(89.14)	(839.16)	(864.49)	(52.91)	(917.40)
Total Equity		397.98	48.57	446.55	283.51	122.19	405.70
LIABILITIES							
Non-current liabilities							
(a) Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings	(a)	3,779.70	(62.55)	3,717.15	3,223.05	(131.77)	3,091.28
(b) Provisions		2.05	-	2.05	1.65	-	1.65
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Other liabilities	(b)	-	15.29	15.29	-	15.34	15.34
		3,781.75	(47.26)	3,734.49	3,224.70	(116.43)	3,108.27
Current liabilities							
(a) Financial liabilities							
(i) Trade payables		95.78	-	95.78	92.04	-	92.04
(ii) Other financial liabilities	(a)	297.62	(4.70)	292.92	116.86	-	116.86
(b) Provisions		4.03	-	4.03	-	-	-
(c) Liabilities for current tax (net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Other liabilities	(b)	6.45	1.14	7.59	24.80	1.14	25.94
		403.88	(3.56)	400.32	233.70	1.14	234.84
Total Liabilities		4,185.63	(50.82)	4,134.81	3,458.40	(115.29)	3,343.11
Total Equity and Liabilities		4,583.61	(2.25)	4,581.36	3,741.91	6.90	3,748.81

3.5 Ind AS transition reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended March 31, 2016

	Foot-notes	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Revenue from operations		732.48	-	732.48
Other income	(b)	16.48	1.14	17.62
Total Income		748.96	1.14	750.10
EXPENSES				
Operating expenses		223.04	-	223.04
Employee benefits expense	(c)	22.19	(0.39)	21.80
Finance costs	(a)	170.26	36.23	206.49
Depreciation and amortization expense	(b)	188.69	1.14	189.83
Other expenses		30.31	-	30.31
Total Expense		634.49	36.98	671.47
Profit before tax		114.47	(35.84)	78.63
Tax expense:				
Current Tax		-	-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-	-
Income tax expenses		-	-	-
Profit for the year	Total (A)	114.47	(35.84)	78.63
Other Comprehensive Income				
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Re-measurement of net defined benefit plans	(c)	-	(0.39)	(0.39)
Total Other Comprehensive Income net of tax	Total (B)	-	(0.39)	(0.39)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	Total (A+B)	114.47	(36.23)	78.24

Footnotes to the reconciliation :

a) Fair valuation for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities :

i) The Company has valued certain financial assets (other than investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures which are accounted at cost) and certain Financial Liabilities, at fair value. Impact of fair value changes as on date of transition, is recognised in opening reserves and changes thereafter are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss Account or Other Comprehensive Income, as the case may be.

ii) Borrowings (part of Financial Liabilities) : Under Indian GAAP, transaction costs incurred in connection with borrowings are amortised upfront and charged to profit or loss for the period. Under Ind AS, transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount of financial liability and charged to profit or loss using the effective interest method.

b) Measurement of Government Grant as Deferred Revenue:

Under previous GAAP, non-monetary Government Grant are accounted at nominal value. Under Ind AS 20, Assets and Grants should be accounted at fair value. Accordingly, fair value of export promotion capital goods (EPCG) benefit on import of capital goods are recognized in assets and deferred revenue arising from government grant has been recognized in profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets.

c) Remeasurement cost of net defined liability :

Both under Indian GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements [comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability] are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI.

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
Note 4 - Property, Plant and Equipment & Capital Work in Progress

in Crs

Particulars	Tangible Assets											Other Intangible Assets	
	Freehold Land	Land development cost on Leasehold Land	Building & Port Infrastructure	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Computer Equipments	Vehicles	Dredged Channel	Railway Tracks and Sidings	Total	Software	Total
Cost or Deemed Cost													
As at April 1, 2015	0.73	341.00	645.46	787.58	2.43	2.71	0.87	1.52	658.20	512.03	2,952.53	2.02	2.02
Additions	0.04	-	30.23	7.50	0.29	0.36	0.44	0.02	5.12	25.17	69.17	1.89	1.89
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.35)	-	-	(0.40)	-	-
Borrowing Costs	-	-	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.11	6.01	-	-
Exchange difference	-	1.33	0.93	0.60	-	-	-	-	3.81	1.56	8.23	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	0.77	342.33	679.52	795.68	2.72	3.03	1.30	1.19	667.13	541.87	3,035.54	3.91	3.91
Additions	-	-	88.56	22.45	0.21	1.15	0.54	0.31	310.09	5.74	429.05	0.32	0.32
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.22)	-	-	(0.59)	-	-
Borrowing Costs	-	-	14.24	-	-	-	-	-	6.85	-	21.09	-	-
Exchange difference	-	4.32	2.99	1.88	-	-	-	-	12.34	5.04	26.57	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	0.77	346.65	785.31	820.01	2.82	4.06	1.70	1.28	996.41	552.65	3,511.66	4.23	4.23
Depreciation and Impairment													
As at April 1, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	13.12	31.26	74.93	0.36	0.96	0.38	0.28	25.37	46.84	193.50	1.78	1.78
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	-	13.12	31.26	74.93	0.36	0.96	0.38	0.28	25.37	46.84	193.50	1.78	1.78
Depreciation for the year	-	13.29	34.85	76.37	0.36	0.82	0.46	0.26	29.65	48.73	204.79	0.97	0.97
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.14)	(0.19)	-	-	(0.49)	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	-	26.41	66.11	151.30	0.66	1.68	0.70	0.35	55.02	95.57	397.80	2.75	2.75
Net Block													
As at March 31, 2017	0.77	320.24	719.20	668.71	2.16	2.38	1.00	0.93	941.39	457.08	3,113.86	1.48	1.48
As at March 31, 2016	0.77	329.21	648.26	720.75	2.36	2.07	0.92	0.91	641.76	495.03	2,842.04	2.13	2.13
As at April 1, 2015	0.73	341.00	645.46	787.58	2.43	2.71	0.87	1.52	658.20	512.03	2,952.53	2.02	2.02

Note:-

The Depreciation expenses of ` 5.59 Crs (previous year ` 5.45 Crs) on pre-Fabricated residential structure (temporary structure) has been transferred to capital work in progress for subsequent capitalization with the expansion of project works.

Capital work-in-progress

in Crs

Particulars	Amount
Carrying Amount :	
As at March 31, 2017	1,454.07
As at March 31, 2016	692.33
As at April 1, 2015	196.98

(For Assets given as Securities, refer note - 16)

The Dhamra Port Company Limited

Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

5 Investments

Non Current

Unquoted Investment in equity shares of subsidiary companies (Refer Note - 42)

Notes

- a) Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited
[Nil Equity Shares (As at March 31, 2016 - 50,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each)]
- b) Adani Dhamra LPG Terminal Private Limited
[Nil Equity Shares (As at March 31, 2016 - 50,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each)]

Current

Investment in units of mutual funds - Unquoted
[17,871.069 Units of "SBI Premier Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth Option"]

March 31, 2017 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2016 ₹ in Crs	April 01, 2015 ₹ in Crs
-	0.10	-
-	0.10	-
4.56	-	-
4.56	-	-

The carrying amounts of investments as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 31 for information about credit risk and market risk.

6 Trade Receivables

Non Current

Unsecured, considered Good

March 31, 2017 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2016 ₹ in Crs	April 01, 2015 ₹ in Crs
11.09	16.63	-
11.09	16.63	-

Current

Unsecured, considered Good (refer note - 3.2 (B) (iv))
Considered doubtful

Allowance for doubtful debts

282.65	333.39	342.87
15.70	9.22	8.61
298.35	342.61	351.48
(15.70)	(9.22)	(8.61)
282.65	333.39	342.87

(For Assets given as Securities, refer note - 16)

The carrying amounts of trade receivables as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 31 for information about credit risk and market risk.

Age of the receivables

Within credit period
1 - 30 days past due
31 - 60 days past due
61 - 90 days past due
91 - 120 days past due
121 - 180 days past due
181 - 365 days past due
More than 365 days past due

March 31, 2017 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2016 ₹ in Crs	April 01, 2015 ₹ in Crs
95.08	56.77	161.52
15.12	57.66	26.32
16.70	43.92	16.76
8.45	17.24	4.66
13.59	7.91	3.47
0.01	23.32	13.12
23.02	35.64	109.58
137.47	116.78	16.05

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

Balance at the beginning of the year
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables
Balance at the end of the year

March 31, 2017 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2016 ₹ in Crs
9.22	8.61
6.48	0.61
15.70	9.22

7 Loans

Non - Current

Loans to others (Unsecured, considered Good) (Refer foot note)

March 31, 2017 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2016 ₹ in Crs	April 01, 2015 ₹ in Crs
53.27	57.83	59.00
53.27	57.83	59.00

Current

Loans to Staff (Unsecured, considered Good)

0.07	0.18	0.06
0.07	0.18	0.06

(For Assets given as Securities, refer note - 16)

The carrying amounts of loans as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 31 for information about credit risk and market risk.

Note : Loan to others consists of cost of land required for port acquired and owned by Government of Odisha, the cost of which has been initially borne by the company. The amount so provided by the company shall be adjusted against payments to government within 15 years towards revenue share from the commencement date in annual equal instalments.

8 Other Financial Assets

Non-current

Security Deposits
Balance held as Margin money Deposit
Interest Receivable on Advances and Security Deposits

March 31, 2017 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2016 ₹ in Crs	April 01, 2015 ₹ in Crs
4.71	105.25	4.92
3.72	4.21	3.69
3.15	1.81	1.57
11.58	111.27	10.18

Current

Security Deposits
Current portion of loan to others
Interest accrued on security deposits
Interest receivable on trade receivables
Forward contracts receivables
Other receivables (refer note - 3.2 (B) (v))
Unbilled revenue

101.30	1.03	-
6.66	6.43	5.91
11.49	0.35	-
-	5.78	-
8.90	20.54	-
45.75	-	-
1.47	0.93	17.55
175.57	35.06	23.46

(For Assets given as Securities, refer note - 16)

The carrying amounts of other financial assets as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 31 for information about credit risk and market risk.

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

9 Other Assets

Non Current

Capital Advances
Advances to Related Party (refer note - 41)

Others (Unsecured)

Prepaid Expenses
Advance to Gratuity Fund (refer note -37)
Advance income tax

	March 31, 2017 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2016 ₹ in Crs	April 01, 2015 ₹ in Crs
Capital Advances	120.56	276.36	92.63
Advances to Related Party (refer note - 41)	25.00	25.00	-
Others (Unsecured)			
Prepaid Expenses	2.83	2.66	5.16
Advance to Gratuity Fund (refer note -37)	0.06	-	0.02
Advance income tax	17.15	17.75	10.85
	20.04	20.41	16.03
	165.60	321.77	108.66
Current			
Advances to suppliers	4.85	1.44	1.78
Prepaid Expenses	1.38	2.51	4.08
Advances to employees	0.08	0.07	0.08
Balances with statutory/ Government authorities	54.35	36.20	18.03
Other Receivables (refer foot note - (i) below)	62.30	-	-
	122.96	40.22	23.97

(For Assets given as Securities, refer note - 16)

Note:-

i) **Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)**

SEIS allows Service providers of eligible services to entitlement of Duty credit Scrip at notified rates on net foreign exchange earned. The duty credit scrip being Government Grant, is accounted as stated in the Accounting policy on Government Grant. During the year, company has recognised income of ₹ 62.30 Crs (Previous Year – ₹ Nil) on account of SEIS scheme. There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attaching to these grants.

10 Deferred Tax Assets (net)

(a) Deferred Tax Liabilities

Property, Plant and Equipment
Gross deferred tax liabilities

Deferred Tax Assets

On unabsorbed depreciation
MAT Credit Entitlement (refer note - 3.2 (A) (i))
Gross Deferred Tax Assets

Net Deferred Tax Assets

	March 31, 2017 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2016 ₹ in Crs	April 01, 2015 ₹ in Crs
Property, Plant and Equipment	363.28	341.72	135.40
Gross deferred tax liabilities	363.28	341.72	135.40
Deferred Tax Assets			
On unabsorbed depreciation	363.28	341.72	135.40
MAT Credit Entitlement (refer note - 3.2 (A) (i))	39.53	-	-
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	402.81	341.72	135.40
Net Deferred Tax Assets	39.53	-	-

(b) Movement in deferred tax assets/liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2017

Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities :

Property, Plant and Equipment

Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets :

Unabsorbed depreciation
MAT Credit Entitlement

Net Deferred Tax Assets

	₹ in Crs		
	Opening Balance as at April 01, 2016	Recognised in profit and Loss	Closing balance as at March 31, 2017
Property, Plant and Equipment	341.72	21.56	363.28
	341.72	21.56	363.28
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets :			
Unabsorbed depreciation	341.72	21.56	363.28
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	39.53	39.53
	341.72	61.09	402.81
Net Deferred Tax Assets	-	39.53	39.53

(c) Movement in deferred tax assets/liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2016

Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities :

Property, Plant and Equipment

Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets :

Unabsorbed depreciation

Net Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities

	₹ in Crs		
	Opening Balance as at April 01, 2015	Recognised in profit and Loss	Closing balance as at March 31, 2016
Property, Plant and Equipment	135.40	206.32	341.72
	135.40	206.32	341.72
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets :			
Unabsorbed depreciation	135.40	206.32	341.72
	135.40	206.32	341.72
Net Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities	-	-	-

(d) Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits

Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following :

Unused tax losses (revenue in nature)*
Unabsorbed depreciation

	March 31, 2017 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2016 ₹ in Crs	April 01, 2015 ₹ in Crs
Unused tax losses (revenue in nature)*	116.32	477.75	508.11
Unabsorbed depreciation	178.16	240.17	323.12
	294.47	717.92	831.24

*Unused tax losses will expire on AY 2021-22

Note :- Deferred tax assets on unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation has not been recognised on the ground of prudence.

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

11 Inventories

(Lower of Cost or Net Realisable value)
Stores and spares

March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
in Crs	in Crs	in Crs
27.98	27.36	27.99
27.98	27.36	27.99

(For Assets given as Securities, refer note - 16)

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks:

Balance in current account
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months

March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
in Crs	in Crs	in Crs
312.90	93.90	1.09
6.65	6.31	-
319.55	100.21	1.09

(For Assets given as Securities, refer note - 16)

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 31 for information about credit risk and market risk.

Note:-

- a) As per the amendment to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 by MCA notification G.S.R 308(E) dated 30th March 2017, every company is required to disclose the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016. Since the company did not hold or transact in cash during the entire year, the said disclosure is not applicable.

13 Bank balances (Other than cash and cash equivalents)

Balance held as Margin Money deposits (With original Maturity of More than 3 Months)

March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
in Crs	in Crs	in Crs
2.41	0.84	-
2.41	0.84	-

(For Assets given as Securities, refer note - 16)

The carrying amounts of bank balances as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 31 for information about credit risk and market risk.

14 Equity Share Capital

Authorised

1,150,000,000 Equity Shares of ` 10 each (1,150,000,000 and 1,150,000,000 Equity Shares of ` 10 each as at March 31, 2016 and April 01, 2015 respectively)

800,000,000 Redeemable Preference Shares of ` 10 each (800,000,000 and 800,000,000 Redeemable Preference Shares of ` 10 each as at March 31, 2016 and April 01, 2015 respectively)

March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
in Crs	in Crs	in Crs
1,150.00	1,150.00	1,150.00
800.00	800.00	800.00
1,950.00	1,950.00	1,950.00

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares

1,148,000,000 Equity Shares of ` 10 each (1,148,000,000 and 1,148,000,000 Equity Shares of ` 10 each as at March 31, 2016 and April 01, 2015 respectively)

1,148.00	1,148.00	1,148.00
1,148.00	1,148.00	1,148.00

Notes:

(a) Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding as the beginning and end of the year:

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
	No. in Crs	in Crs	No. in Crs	in Crs
At the beginning of the year	114.80	1,148.00	114.80	1,148.00
New Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	114.80	1,148.00	114.80	1,148.00

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ` 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive 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

(c) Shares held by holding company

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company is as below

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
	in Crs	in Crs	in Crs
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the holding company and its nominee 1,148,000,000 equity shares (Previous year 1,148,000,000) of ` 10 each	1,148.00	1,148.00	1,148.00

(d) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
	in Crs	in Crs	in Crs
Equity shares of ` 10 each fully paid			
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the holding company and its nominee	No. in Crs	114.80	114.80
	% Holding	100.00%	100.00%

15 Other Equity

Deemed Equity Contribution (refer Note - 15.1)

Retained Earnings (refer Note - 15.2)

March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
in Crs	in Crs	in Crs
316.02	137.71	175.10
(448.85)	(839.16)	(917.40)
(132.83)	(701.45)	(742.30)

Note:-

- (i) Deemed Equity Contribution represents fair valuation adjustment of interest free loan from holding company.
(ii) Retained earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends considering the requirements of the Companies' Act, 2013. No dividends are distributed given the accumulated losses incurred by the Company.

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

15.1 Deemed Equity Contribution

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs
Balance at the beginning of the year	137.71	175.10
Reversal of Deemed Equity Contribution (refer note - (a) below)	-	(37.39)
Fair Valuation of Interest Free Loan (refer note - (b) below)	178.31	-
Balance at the end of the year	316.02	137.71

- a) During the year 2015-16 ₹ 198.52 Crs Inter Corporate Deposit became interest bearing for which deemed equity contribution of ₹ 37.39 Crs have been reversed.
b) The company has received interest free corporate loan amounting to ₹ 429.16 Crs from the holding company Adani Ports and SEZ Ltd (hereinafter referred to as "APSEZL") maturing on March 31, 2023. The same has been fair valued using prevailing market interest rate for an equivalent loan and the consequential surplus has been transferred to the deemed equity contribution.

15.2 Retained Earnings

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs
Balance at the beginning of the year	(839.16)	(917.40)
Profit for the year	389.96	78.63
Other Comprehensive Income (Refer Note - 3.5 - (c))	0.35	(0.39)
Balance at the end of the year	(448.84)	(839.16)

16 Borrowings

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs	April 01, 2015 in Crs
Non-Current			
Secured Borrowings - at amortised cost			
a) Term loans (refer note - (a))			
- from bank	776.57	3,236.33	1,090.42
- from financial institution	-	-	1,125.00
Unsecured Borrowings - at amortised cost			
a) Debentures			
- 9% Compulsory Convertible Debentures (issued to holding company (refer note -41))	2,457.00	-	-
b) Loan from related party (refer note - 41)	256.00	480.82	875.86
c) Others - Buyer's credit	151.20	-	-
	3,640.77	3,717.15	3,091.28
Current			
Unsecured Borrowings - at amortised cost			
a) Loan from related party (refer note - 41)	46.40	-	-
	46.40	-	-

The carrying amounts of borrowings as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 31 for information about credit risk and market risk.

Security Notes:

- (a) Foreign Currency Term Loan & Rupee Term Loan are secured by a first pari passu charge on all immovable fixed assets (including lease hold properties), movable fixed assets, non-current assets & current assets (including book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, revenue), intangible assets, pertaining to the existing project capacity both present & future. Also secured by first pari-passu charge on new assets by way of utilization of the proceeds of loan and all bank accounts including (Trust & Retention Account and Debt Service Account). Also secured by pledge of shares representing 30% of the total equity paid up capital. (For fixed assets, intangible assets, non-current and current assets refer note 4,6,7,8,9,11,12 and 13.)
(b) The terms of repayment of term loans and other loans are stated below:-

As at March 31, 2017				in Crs
Particulars	Currency	Rate of Interest	Terms of Repayment	Carrying Amount
Secured - Bank Rupee Term Loan	INR	9.25%	Payable in 24 variable quarterly installments starting from June 2016 to March 2022	483.32
Secured - Bank Foreign Currency Term Loan	USD	LIBOR+2.30%	Payable in 32 equal quarterly installments starting from June 2018 to March 2026	317.96
Compulsory Convertible Debentures	INR	9%	Securities to be converted at the end of 5 Years from the date of allotment	2,457.00
Loan from Related Party	INR	Interest Free	Bullet repayment at the end of June 2017	475.41
Loan from Related Party	INR	Interest Free	Bullet repayment at the end of March 2023	256.00
Buyers' Credit	USD	LIBOR+0.20%	Payable after 90 days and renewable thereafter	151.20
				4,140.89

As at March 31, 2016				in Crs
Particulars	Currency	Rate of Interest	Terms of Repayment	Carrying Amount
Secured - Bank Rupee Term Loan	INR	9.30%	Payable in 24 variable quarterly installments starting from June 2016 to March 2022	498.02
Secured - Bank Rupee Term Loan	INR	Base Rate+0.50%	Payable in 50 variable quarterly installments starting from June 2016 to September 2028	62.52
Secured - Bank Foreign Currency Term Loan	USD	LIBOR+2.30%	Payable in 32 equal quarterly installments starting from June 2018 to March 2026	324.29
Secured - Bank Foreign Currency Term Loan	USD	LIBOR+1.90%	Payable in 50 variable quarterly installments starting from June 2016 to September 2028	2,489.69
Loan from Related Party	INR	Interest Free	Bullet repayment at the end of June 2017	436.22
Loan from Related Party	INR	9%	Payable in 6 equal annual installments starting from March 2018 to March 2023	44.60
				3,855.34

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As at April 01, 2015

Particulars	Currency	Rate of Interest	Terms of Repayment	Carrying Amount in Crs
Secured - Bank Rupee Term Loan	INR	Base Rate+0.75%	Loan is repayable in 50 structured quarterly installments starting from June 30, 2016	1,090.42
Secured - Financial Institution Rupee Term Loan	INR	Base Rate+0.75%	Loan is repayable in 50 structured quarterly installments starting from June 15, 2016	1,125.00
Loan from Related Party	INR	Interest Free	Bullet repayment at the end of June 2017	561.32
Loan from Related Party	INR	12.00%	Bullet repayment at the end of September 2017	314.54
				3,091.28

17 Provisions

Non-current

Employee benefits (for gratuity refer note - 37)

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs	April 01, 2015 in Crs
Employee benefits (for gratuity refer note - 37)	0.97	2.05	1.65
	0.97	2.05	1.65

Current

Employee benefits (for gratuity refer note - 37)
Provision for operational claims

Employee benefits (for gratuity refer note - 37)	0.43	0.25	-
Provision for operational claims	-	3.78	-
	0.43	4.03	-

18 Other Liabilities

Non Current

Deferred Revenue arising from Government Grant (refer note - foot note (i) below)

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs	April 01, 2015 in Crs
Deferred Revenue arising from Government Grant (refer note - foot note (i) below)	51.66	15.29	15.34
	51.66	15.29	15.34

Current

Statutory liabilities
Deferred Revenue arising from Government Grant (refer note - foot note (i) below)
Advance from customers

Statutory liabilities	8.75	3.41	19.36
Deferred Revenue arising from Government Grant (refer note - foot note (i) below)	1.14	1.14	1.14
Advance from customers	8.87	3.04	5.44
	18.76	7.59	25.94

Note:-

i) **Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG):**

EPCG scheme allows import of certain capital goods including spares at concessional duty subject to an export obligation for the duty saved on capital goods imported under EPCG scheme. The duty saved on capital goods imported under EPCG scheme being Government Grant, is accounted as stated in the Accounting policy on Government Grant. There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attaching to these grants.

19 Trade payables

Trade payables

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs	April 01, 2015 in Crs
Trade payables	139.25	95.78	92.04
	139.25	95.78	92.04

The carrying amounts of trade payables as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 31 for information about credit risk and market risk.

20 Other financial liabilities

Current

Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note - 16)
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings
Deposits from customers
Capital creditors, retention money and other payable
Derivatives payable not designated as hedges

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs	April 01, 2015 in Crs
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note - 16)	500.12	138.19	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	144.56	21.78	13.03
Deposits from customers	0.14	0.13	0.20
Capital creditors, retention money and other payable	210.09	130.91	103.63
Derivatives payable not designated as hedges	0.05	1.91	-
	854.96	292.92	116.86

The carrying amounts of other financial liabilities as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 31 for information about credit risk and market risk.

21 Revenue from Operations

Income from Port Operations
Share of freight revenue from Railways
Other operating income

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs
Income from Port Operations	955.78	562.82
Share of freight revenue from Railways	170.23	169.03
Other operating income	1.06	0.63
	1,127.07	732.48

22 Other Income

Interest Income from Financial Assets not designated as FVTPL
Bank deposits
Customers and others
Unclaimed liabilities/provisions no longer required written back
Scrap sale
Income from Mutual Fund
Gain on forward derivative instruments not designated as hedges
Net foreign exchange gains
Amortisation of government grant (refer foot note - (i) to note - 18)
Miscellaneous Income

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs
Interest Income from Financial Assets not designated as FVTPL		
Bank deposits	0.94	0.72
Customers and others	16.70	8.34
Unclaimed liabilities/provisions no longer required written back	12.39	5.23
Scrap sale	1.45	-
Income from Mutual Fund	3.23	2.19
Gain on forward derivative instruments not designated as hedges	47.31	-
Net foreign exchange gains	6.34	-
Amortisation of government grant (refer foot note - (i) to note - 18)	1.14	1.14
Miscellaneous Income	0.74	-
	90.24	17.62

23 Operating Expenses

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs
Handling and storage expenses	84.67	61.26
Customer Claims	-	3.78
Tug and Pilotage Charges	38.59	36.38
Railway Operating Expenses	28.56	16.47
Power & Fuel	42.94	34.12
Maintenance Dredging	7.92	14.50
Repairs to Buildings	1.20	1.76
Repairs to Plant & Machinery	8.35	5.74
Store & Spares consumed	16.67	12.41
Revenue sharing with Government	81.95	36.62
	310.85	223.04

24 Employee benefit expense

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs
Salaries and Wages	19.31	19.18
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (refer note - 37)	1.36	1.27
Staff Welfare Expenses	1.69	1.35
	22.36	21.80

25 Finance Costs

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs
Interest on		
Compulsory Convertible Debentures (Net of Interest Capitalized ` 17.37 Crs) (Previous Year - ` Nil)	139.44	-
Fixed Loans, Buyer's Credit, Short Term etc. (Net of Interest Capitalized ` 30.54 Crs) (Previous Year - ` 39.63 Crs)	56.24	177.58
Interest on interest free loan from related party	44.20	36.02
Others	11.00	0.05
Bank and other finance charges	12.45	8.81
	263.33	222.46
(Gain) /Loss on Derivatives / Swap Contracts (net)	(3.97)	(15.97)
	259.36	206.49

26 Other Expenses

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs
Repairs	1.77	1.57
Electricity expenses	-	0.19
Rent	0.59	0.88
Rates and Taxes	1.76	0.24
Insurance charges	1.59	3.01
Net foreign exchange loss	-	2.54
Payment to Auditors (refer note 1 below)	0.23	0.27
Legal and other professional costs	5.56	3.55
Advertisement, promotion and selling expenses	0.46	0.49
Travelling expenses	4.67	4.09
Bank charges	2.30	2.78
Security Expenses	3.58	3.23
Communication Expenses	0.62	0.41
Office Expenses	2.18	2.41
Directors Sitting Fee	0.04	0.01
Charity & Donations	-	0.04
Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)	0.06	-
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (refer note - 40)	0.34	2.46
Other General Expenses	1.75	1.54
Allowance for trade receivables	7.11	0.60
	34.61	30.31

Note: 1

Payment to Auditor

As Auditor:

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs
For audit	0.10	0.07
For other services		
- Limited Review	0.07	0.08
- Certification Fees	0.05	0.11
For reimbursement of Expenses	0.01	0.01
	0.23	0.27

27 Income Tax

(a) The major components of income tax expenses for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016

Statement of profit and loss

	March 31, 2017 in Crs	March 31, 2016 in Crs
Current tax:		
In respect of current year	(A) 39.53	-
Deferred Tax:		
In respect of current year (refer note - 3.2 (A) (i))	(B) (39.53)	-
Income tax expenses reported in statement of profit and loss	(A+B)	-

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(b) The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:-

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
	in Crs	in Crs
Profit before taxes from continuing operations	389.96	78.63
Income tax expense calculated at 34.608% (2015-16: 34.608%)	134.97	27.21
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	13.34	13.33
Recognition of credits for previous period tax losses	(148.31)	(40.54)
Income taxed at lower rates	39.53	-
Unused tax credit	(39.53)	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	-	-

The tax rate used for 2016-17 and 2015-16 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 34.608% payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

28 Fair Value Measurement

a) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2017 is as follows :

Particulars	in Crs			
	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Asset				
Investments	-	4.56	-	4.56
Trade receivables	-	-	293.74	293.74
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	319.55	319.55
Other Bank balance	-	-	2.41	2.41
Loans	-	-	53.34	53.34
Others financial assets	-	8.90	178.25	187.15
	-	13.46	847.29	860.75
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	3,687.17	3,687.17
Trade payables	-	-	139.25	139.25
Other financial liabilities	-	0.05	854.91	854.96
	-	0.05	4,681.33	4,681.38

b) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2016 is as follows :

Particulars	in Crs			
	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Asset				
Investments	-	-	0.10	0.10
Trade receivables	-	-	350.02	350.02
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	100.21	100.21
Other Bank balance	-	-	0.84	0.84
Loans	-	-	58.01	58.01
Others financial assets	-	20.54	125.79	146.33
	-	20.54	634.97	655.51
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	3,717.15	3,717.15
Trade payables	-	-	95.78	95.78
Other financial liabilities	-	1.91	291.01	292.92
	-	1.91	4,103.94	4,105.85

c) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of April 01, 2015 is as follows :

Particulars	in Crs			
	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Asset				
Trade receivables	-	-	342.87	342.87
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1.09	1.09
Loans	-	-	59.06	59.06
Others financial assets	-	-	33.64	33.64
	-	-	436.66	436.66
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	3,091.28	3,091.28
Trade payables	-	-	92.04	92.04
Other financial liabilities	-	-	116.86	116.86
	-	-	3,300.18	3,300.18

29 Fair Value hierarchy :

₹ in Crs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Investment (other than investment in joint venture and associates)	-	4.56	-	4.56
Derivative instruments	-	8.90	-	8.90
Total	-	13.46	-	13.46
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments	-	0.05	-	0.05
Total	-	0.05	-	0.05

₹ in Crs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Derivative instruments	-	20.54	-	20.54
Total	-	20.54	-	20.54
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments	-	1.91	-	1.91
Total	-	1.91	-	1.91

30 Capital Management:

The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to our shareholders.

The capital structure of the group is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

31 Financial Risk objective and policies

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management direction and control under the framework of Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Management ensures appropriate risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures and that risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risk: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of interest rate risk and currency risk.

i) 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's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a mixed portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. To manage this, the Company enters into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed upon notional principal amount.

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates on non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended March 31, 2017 would decrease / increase by ₹ 4.80 Crs (for the year ended March 31, 2016: decrease / increase by ₹ 16.97 Crs). This is mainly attributable to interest rates on variable rate long term borrowings.

ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities. The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to realise in future.

a) Foreign Currency Risk Exposure

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as at March 31, 2017:

Particulars	Foreign Currency Amount			Indian Currency Amount		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015	March 31, 2017 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2016 ₹ in Crs	April 01, 2015 ₹ in Crs
Interest accrued but not due (USD)						
USD	43,841.86	5,403.31	-	0.28	0.04	-
Buyers' Credit						
USD	2,33,15,199.60	-	-	151.20	-	-
Capital Creditors						
USD	23,31,225.00	23,31,225.00	23,31,225.00	15.12	15.45	14.57
Trade payables						
USD	3,550.00	10,411.89	-	0.02	0.07	-
EURO	78,011.40	71,250.00	9,335.80	0.54	0.54	0.06
GBP	-	847.26	-	-	0.01	-

b) Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss due to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from non-derivative foreign currency denominated financial instruments (mainly financial instruments denominated in USD, EURO and GBP currencies). The same is summarized as below:

Sr. No.	Particulars	in Crs	
		Impact on profit for the year ended March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
1	USD Sensitivity		
	RUPEES / USD – Appreciation by 1%	1.67	0.16
	RUPEES / USD – Depreciation by 1%	(1.67)	(0.16)
2	EURO Sensitivity		
	RUPEES / EURO – Appreciation by 1%	0.01	0.01
	RUPEES / EURO – Depreciation by 1%	(0.01)	(0.01)
3	GBP Sensitivity		
	RUPEES / GBP – Appreciation by 1%	-	*
	RUPEES / GBP – Depreciation by 1%	-	*

(Figures below ₹ 50,000 are denominated by *)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and other financial assets) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Customer credit risk is managed by the company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive evaluation and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on exchange losses historical data.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner and to manage its capital structure. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through the use of loans from banks and financial institutions, debentures, preference shares and equity shares.

i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyze the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2017	Total Carrying Value	in Crs			
		On demand or within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 year Within 5 years	Over 5 year
Borrowings	3,687.17	46.40	390.49	2,834.95	415.33
Trade Payables	139.25	139.25	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	854.96	854.96	-	-	-
Total	4,681.38	1,040.61	390.49	2,834.95	415.33

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2016	Total Carrying Value	in Crs			
		On demand or within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 year Within 5 years	Over 5 year
Borrowings	3,717.15	-	832.05	601.27	2,283.83
Trade Payables	95.78	95.78	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	292.92	292.92	-	-	-
Total	4,105.85	388.70	832.05	601.27	2,283.83

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at April 01, 2015	Total Carrying Value	in Crs			
		On demand or within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 year Within 5 years	Over 5 year
Borrowings	3,091.28	-	1,088.78	222.50	1,780.00
Trade Payables	92.04	92.04	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	116.86	116.86	-	-	-
Total	3,300.18	208.90	1,088.78	222.50	1,780.00

ii) Maturities of financial assets

The tables below analyze the company's financial assets into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash inflows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial assets as at March 31, 2017	Total Carrying Value	in Crs			
		On demand or within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 year Within 5 years	Over 5 year
Investments	4.56	4.56	-	-	-
Trade receivables	293.74	282.65	11.09	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	319.55	319.55	-	-	-
Bank balances	2.41	2.41	-	-	-
Loans	53.34	0.07	13.32	13.32	26.63
Derivative financial assets	8.90	8.90	-	-	-
Other financial assets	178.25	166.67	3.15	-	8.43
Total	860.75	784.81	27.56	13.32	35.06

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Contractual maturities of financial assets as at March 31, 2016	Total Carrying Value	in Crs			
		On demand or within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 year Within 5 years	Over 5 year
Investments	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
Trade receivables	350.02	333.39	11.09	5.54	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	100.21	100.21	-	-	-
Bank balances	0.84	0.84	-	-	-
Loans	58.01	0.18	12.85	12.85	32.13
Derivative financial assets	20.54	20.54	-	-	-
Other financial assets	125.79	14.52	1.81	105.25	4.21
Total	655.51	469.68	25.75	123.64	36.44

Contractual maturities of financial assets as at April 01, 2015	Total Carrying Value	in Crs			
		On demand or within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 year Within 5 years	Over 5 year
Trade receivables	342.87	342.87	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1.09	1.09	-	-	-
Loans	59.06	0.06	11.84	11.84	35.32
Other financial assets	33.64	23.46	1.57	-	8.61
Total	436.66	367.48	13.41	11.84	43.93

32 Earnings per share

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
	in Crs	in Crs
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the company	389.96	78.63
Weighted average number of equity shares	114.80	114.80
Nominal Value of Share	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in `)	3.40	0.68

Note : Since the number of shares to be issued on conversion of compulsory convertible debenture is to be ascertained based on fair value of shares at the time of conversion, the potential equity shares for the purpose of computing diluted EPS can not be ascertained.

33 Capital commitments & other commitment

Particulars	in Crs		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
Estimated amount of contracts (net of advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	601.62	1,014.35	1,045.02

34 Contingent liabilities not provided for

Sr.No	Particulars	in Crs		
		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
(a)	Various matters pending with service tax authorities (refer note 2)	8.61	8.61	5.67
(b)	Other Matters (refer note 3)	1.50	1.32	1.15

Note:-

- 1) Future cash flows in respect of the above matters are determinable only on receipt of decisions pending at various forums/ authorities.
- 2) The Company has taken Cenvat Credit which has been denied by service tax authorities, the matter is subjudice at various levels of appeal proceedings.
- 3) The Other Matters pertains to demand of interest raised by a lender.

35 Export Credit Guarantee

The Company has imported certain Plant and Machinery with concessional rate of custom duty for its Port project under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme for which an export obligation pending as at March 31, 2017, is amounting to ` 632.27 Crs (March 31, 2016: ` 372.21 Crs & April 01, 2015: ` 363.83 Crs) which is equivalent to either eight times/six times of duty saved amounting to ` 98.88 Crs (March 31, 2016: ` 46.53 Crs & April 01, 2015: ` 45.48 Crs). The said Export obligation has to be fulfilled over the financial years 2017-25.

36 Segment information

The Company is operating an all weather modern deep sea port at Dhamra in the state of Odisha, under a concession awarded by the Government of Odisha on Build-Own-Operate-Share-Transfer [BOOST] basis for a period of 34 years (including four years for construction). Information reported to Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of performances is done considering port operation as a whole. Hence Port Operations is the only reportable business segment in accordance with Ind AS - 108 Operating Segments.

37 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits

A) Defined Benefit plan

The company has a defined gratuity plan. Under the plan every employee who has completed at least five year of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with Life Insurance Company of India (LIC) in form of a qualifying insurance policy with effect from September 1, 2010 for future payment of gratuity to the employees.

The following tables summarise the component of the net benefits expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss account and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the respective plan.

The status of Gratuity plans as required under Ind AS 19 :

a) Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	in Crs	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	1.49	0.79
Current service cost	0.33	0.30
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest cost	0.12	0.06
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- change in financial assumptions	(0.34)	0.10
- experience variance	(0.01)	0.30
Benefits paid	(0.31)	(0.06)
Acquisition Adjustment	(0.03)	-
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	1.25	1.49

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b) Changes in fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	in Crs	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	1.24	0.81
Investment income	0.10	0.07
Contributions by employer	0.27	0.41
Benefits paid	(0.29)	(0.06)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(0.01)	0.01
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	1.31	1.24

c) Net asset/(liability) recognised in the balance sheet

Contribution to	in Crs	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	1.25	1.49
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	1.31	1.24
Net liability/asset recognised on balance sheet date	0.06	(0.25)

d) Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year

Particulars	in Crs	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Current service cost	0.33	0.30
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.02	(0.00)
Total Expense included in employee benefits expense	0.35	0.30

e) Recognised in the other comprehensive income for the year

Particulars	in Crs	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- change in financial assumptions	(0.34)	0.10
- experience variance	(0.02)	0.30
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	0.01	(0.01)
Recognised in comprehensive income	(0.35)	0.39

f) The principle assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations are as follows:

Particulars	in Crs	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Discount rate	7.60%	7.96%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	7.00%	9.00%
Mortality Rate	Indian assured mortality table 2006-08	Indian assured mortality table 2006-08
Attrition rate	10% for 5 years & below and 1% thereafter	10% for 5 years & below and 1% thereafter

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

g) Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
	Increase to	Decrease to	Increase to	Decrease to
	in Crs	in Crs	in Crs	in Crs
Discount rate (- / + 1%)	1.09	1.45	1.30	1.74
Impact on defined benefit obligations	-13.10%	15.80%	-13.50%	16.30%
Salary Growth rate (- / + 1%)	1.45	1.09	1.74	1.30
Impact on defined benefit obligations	15.80%	-13.30%	16.00%	-13.50%
Attrition rate (- / + 50%)	1.24	1.27	1.47	1.53
Impact on defined benefit obligations	-1.00%	1.10%	-1.80%	1.90%
Mortality rate (- / + 10%)	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50
Impact on defined benefit obligations	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

h) The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Investments with insurer - (Refer note below)	100%	100%

Note - As the gratuity fund is managed by life insurance company, details of fund invested by insurer are not available with company.

i) Asset Liability Matching Strategies

The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity out goes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset).

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j) Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows

(i) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Company. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the Company.

(ii) Expected Contribution during the next annual reporting period

The Company's best estimate of Contribution during the next year is ₹ 0.28 Crs

(iii) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	₹ in Crs	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows)	15 years	15 years

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	₹ in Crs
	March 31, 2017
1 year	0.01
2 to 5 year	0.18
6 to 10 year	0.39
More than 10 years	3.97

B) Defined Contribution Plan

Employee benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Details of Defined Contribution Plan

Provident Fund

	₹ in Crs	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
	0.93	0.90
	0.93	0.90

38 There are no micro, small and medium enterprises, to whom the company owes dues (including interest on outstanding dues) which are outstanding as at balance sheet date. The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

39 Derivative instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposure

The company has taken various derivative instruments to hedge its loan and USD denominated income.

Nature	Particulars of derivatives		Purpose
	March 31, 2017 (in USD)	March 31, 2016 (in USD)	
Forward Contract (USD)	5,10,00,000	17,36,00,000	Hedging of expected future billing based on foreign currency denominated tariff of USD - 51 Million equivalent to ₹ 350.78 Crs (previous year USD 173.60 Million equivalent to ₹ 1195.03 Crs)
Forward Contract (USD)	Nil	1,50,00,000	Hedging of foreign currency term loan installment liability of USD - equivalent to Nil (previous year ₹ 99.38 Crs - USD 15.00 million)
Option Contract (USD)	Nil	32,24,22,090	Hedging of foreign currency term loan installment liability of USD - equivalent to Nil (previous year ₹ 2,136.21 Crs - USD 322.42 million)

The details of foreign currency exposures those are not hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are as under:

Nature	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 01, 2015	
	Amount ₹ in Crs	Foreign Currency	Amount ₹ in Crs	Foreign Currency	Amount ₹ in Crs	Foreign Currency
Foreign currency loan (USD)	324.25	5,00,00,000	592.41	8,94,14,178	-	-
Interest accrued but not due (USD)	0.28	43,842	0.04	5,403	-	-
Buyers' Credit (USD)	151.20	2,33,15,200	-	-	-	-
Capital Creditors (USD)	15.12	23,31,225	15.45	23,31,225	14.57	23,31,225
Trade payables (GBP)	-	-	0.01	847	-	-
Trade payables (EUR)	0.54	78,011	0.54	71,250	0.06	9,336
Trade payables (USD)	0.02	3,550	0.07	10,412	-	-

Closing rates as at March 31, 2017:

INR / USD = ₹ 64.8500
INR / EURO = ₹ 69.2925
INR / GBP = ₹ 80.9025

Closing rates as at March 31, 2016:

INR / USD = ₹ 66.2550
INR / EURO = ₹ 75.3950
INR / GBP = ₹ 95.4730

Closing rates as at April 01, 2015:

INR / USD = ₹ 62.5000
INR / EURO = ₹ 67.1900

40 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year is ₹ 0.34 Crs

b) Amount spent during the year on :-

Sl. No.	Particulars	₹ in Crs		
		In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
(a)	Contribution made to Adani Foundation	0.34	-	0.34

41 Related Party Transactions

Sl. No.	Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
(a)	Adani Port and SEZ Limited	Parent Company
(b)	Adani Enterprises Limited	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence
(c)	Adani Logistics Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(d)	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(e)	Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(f)	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(g)	Adani Hazira Port Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(h)	Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(i)	The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(j)	Adani Power Limited	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence
(k)	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence
(l)	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(m)	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(n)	Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(o)	Adani Foundation	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence
(p)	Key Managerial Persons :- Mr. Subrat Tripathy Mr. Santosh Kumar Mohapatra Mr. Rakesh Shah Mr. Santanu Panda	Director and Chief Executive Officer Executive Director (Upto 28th July 2015) Chief Financial Officer (With effect from 1st February 2016) Chief Financial Officer (Upto 31st January 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the Related Party	Nature of transaction	in Crs	
			Transaction for Year Ended March 31, 2017	Transaction for Year Ended March 31, 2016
1	Adani Port and SEZ Limited	Loan Taken	3,250.18	921.75
		Loan Repaid	362.07	1,390.20
		Service Availed	46.86	74.45
		Interest expense	160.31	63.20
		Purchase of Project Stock	0.33	-
2	Adani Logistics Limited	Rendering of services	16.14	19.93
3	Adani Enterprise Limited	Rendering of services	93.32	101.09
		Service Availed	3.25	1.84
		Rent Expense	(0.02)	-
4	Adani Power Limited	Rendering of services	-	1.68
5	Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	Service Availed	2.98	1.72
6	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	Interest Income	2.94	0.40
7	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	Purchase of Project Stock	-	0.02
8	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	Purchase of Project Stock	-	0.61
9	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited	Purchase of Project Stock	7.58	-
10	Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited	Sale or Redemption of Investment	0.10	-
11	The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited	Service Availed	9.27	-
12	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	Purchase of Project Stock	8.97	-
13	Adani Foundation	Service Availed	0.34	-
14	Mr. S K Mohapatra	Remuneration	-	0.57
15	Mr. Subrat Tripathy	Remuneration	1.92	1.58
16	Mr. Jay H Shah	Sitting Fees	0.02	-
17	Dr. Chitra J. Bhatnagar	Sitting Fees	0.01	0.01
18	Mr. Rakesh Shah	Remuneration	0.48	0.07
19	Mr. Santanu Panda	Remuneration	-	0.28

Sl. No.	Name of the Related Party	Nature of outstanding balance	in Crs	
			As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
1	Adani Port and SEZ Limited	Inter corporate deposits	960.71	529.60
		Compulsory Convertible Debenture	2,457.00	-
		Accounts payables	15.96	22.04
		Other current financial liability	144.28	21.59
2	Adani Logistics Limited	Accounts receivables	2.94	3.02
		Accounts payables	0.15	-
3	Adani Power Limited	Accounts receivables	4.19	4.19
4	Adani Enterprise Limited	Accounts payables	1.79	0.18
		Accounts receivables	35.60	57.38
5	Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	Accounts payables	1.20	-
6	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	Advances	25.00	25.00
		Other Non-current financial asset	3.15	0.36
7	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited	Accounts payables	0.10	-
8	Adani Hazira Port Private Limited	Loans & Advances	0.01	-
9	Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	Accounts payables	0.00	*
10	The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited	Accounts payables	30.41	-
11	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited	Loans & Advances	0.05	-
12	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	Accounts payables	8.97	-
13	Adani Infra (India) Limited	Accounts payables	0.01	-
14	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	Accounts payables	0.04	-

(Figures below ` 50,000 are denominated by `)

Note - The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognised as bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

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Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

42 Disposal of investment in equity shares

The company has disposed off the below subsidiaries during the financial year 2016-17

Name of the company	Date of Disposal	in Crs	
		Amount Invested	Amount Realized
Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	June 02, 2016	0.05	0.05
Adani Dhamra LPG Terminal Private Limited	June 02, 2016	0.05	0.05

43 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on **22nd May, 2017**.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financials statements
As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
The Dhamra Port Company Limited

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812

Subrat Tripathy
Director & CEO
DIN: 06890393

Dibyanjan Mishra
Company Secretary

Rakesh Shah
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 22nd, 2017

Place: Bhubaneshwar
Date: May 22nd, 2017