Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited ("the Company")** which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and the loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant for audit of financial statement under the provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder, we have fulfilled our ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon

The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor’s report is information included in the Directors’ Report including the Annexures to the Directors’ report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company’s 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has

adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls..

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 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".

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended :
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid the remuneration to its directors during the period.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as on Balance Sheet date.

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.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure-B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

FOR G. K. CHOKSI & CO.
[Firm Registration No.101895W]
Chartered Accountants

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 08.05.2019

Annexure -A to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section 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 **Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") 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 judgment, including 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 authorizations 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.

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 and 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, 2019, 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 G. K. CHOKSI & CO.
[Firm Registration No.101895W]
Chartered Accountants

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 08.05.2019

ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

(i) The Company does not have any fixed asset. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 2(i) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 2(ii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted 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) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any loan, investment, guarantees or security and therefore the provision of Clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits as defined in The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules 2014. Accordingly, the provision of Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section(1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, for the business activities carried out by the Company and therefore, reporting under Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues, the Company does not any obligation in relation to any statutory dues. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(vii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(viii) The company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Therefore, reporting under Clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the period. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any managerial remuneration. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(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 sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable for all transactions with related parties and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) During the period the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and therefore, the reporting under clause(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the company

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the period the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with 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.Therefore, the reporting under clause (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

FOR G. K. CHOKSI & CO.
[Firm Registration No. 101895W]
Chartered Accountants

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 08.05.2019

Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019
ASSETS		
1 Current assets		
(a) Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	**6**	5,00,000
(ii) Other financial assets	**7**	18,000
Total current assets		**5,18,000**
Total assets		**5,18,000**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
1 Equity		
(a) Equity share capital	**8**	5,00,000
(b) Other equity	**9**	(52,019)
Total equity		**4,47,981**
2 Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilites	**10**	67,519
(b) Other current liabilities	**11**	2,500
Total current liabilities		**70,019**
Total equity and liabilities		**5,18,000**

Significant accounting policies & notes on accounts form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For G.K.Choksi & Co.
Firm Registration No : 101895W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

Shyam Bodhankar
Director
DIN 08433633

Ashutosh Bhandari
Director
DIN 08436256

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 8th May, 2019

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 8th May, 2019

Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period October 10, 2018 to March 31, 2019

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	For the period October 10,2018 to March 31,2019
Revenue		
Revenue from operations		-
Total revenue		**-**
Expenses		
Administrative and other expenses	**12**	52,019
Total expenses		**52,019**
Exceptional items		-
Profit/(loss) before tax		**(52,019)**
Tax expense:		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		-
Profit/(loss) for the Period		**(52,019)**
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(52,019)**
Earnings Per Share		
Basic		(5.58)
Diluted		(5.58)

Significant accounting policies & notes on accounts form an integral part of financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For G.K.Choksi & Co.
Firm Registration No : 101895W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

Shyam Bodhankar
Director
DIN 08433633

Ashutosh Bhandari
Director
DIN 08436256

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 8th May, 2019

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 8th May, 2019

Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period October 10, 2018 to March 31, 2019

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus	Total
		Retained Earning	
Balance as at October 10, 2018	**-**	**-**	**-**
(Loss) for the year	-	(52,019)	(52,019)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**(52,019)**	**(52,019)**
Share issued during the year	5,00,000	-	5,00,000
Balances as at March 31, 2019	**5,00,000**	**(52,019)**	**4,47,981**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date

For G. K. CHOKSI & CO.
Firm Registration No.: 101895W
Chartered Accountants

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 40727

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 8th May, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited

Shyam Bodhankar
Director
DIN 08433633

Ashutosh Bhandari
Director
DIN 08436256

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 8th May, 2019

Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the period ended on 31st March, 2019 *(Amount in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019
Cash flow from operating activities	
Profit/(loss) before Tax	(52,019)
Adjustments:	
Interest income	-
Profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**(52,019)**
Movements in working capital :	
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(18,000)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilites	67,519
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	2,500
Net cash flow (used in) from operating activities (A)	**-**
Cash flows from investing activities	
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current assets	-
Interest received	-
Net cash flow (used in) from investing activities (B)	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities	
Proceeds/(repayment) from issuance of share capital	5,00,000
Proceeds/(repayment) from short term borrowing	-
Net cash flow (used in) from financing activities (C)	**5,00,000**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	5,00,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**5,00,000**
Components of cash and cash equivalents	
Cash on hand	-
With banks-on current account	5,00,000
Total cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	**5,00,000**

Significant accounting policies & notes on accounts form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For G.K.Choksi & Co.
Firm Registration No : 101895W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

Shyam Bodhankar
Director
DIN 08433633

Ashutosh Bhandari
Director
DIN 08436256

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 8th May, 2019

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 8th May, 2019

1 Corporate information

Adani Agri Logistics **(Darbhanga)** Limited ('the Company') is a wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Agri Logistics Limited and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 dated 10th October, 2018. The registered office of the company is situated at Adani House, 56 Shrimali Society, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, Gujarat - 380009. The company is incorporated with the main object to develop, operate and maintain silos for storage of wheat at Darbhanga Bihar on DBFOO basis under PPP Mode .

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 11th May, 2019.

2 Features of concession agreement entered into with FCI

The company has entered into Concession Agreement ("CA") with Food Corporation of India ("FCI"), a public sector undertaking under the control of Central Government to construct and maintain an integrated storage facility on Design, Built, Own and Operate & Transfer (DBFOT) basis for storage of food grains comprising 4 silos with a designed storage capacity of 50,000 MT for a period of 30 years commencing from the COD.

3 Basis of preparation

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 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest digit, except otherwise indicated.

This is the first year of the company and hence comparative figures are nit available

4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

Sunce the company has not started any operations there are no significant accounting estimates and assumptions made by management for the preparation of financial statements.

5 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current and 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 realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- expected to be realised 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. 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) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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 or by selling it to another market participants that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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.

External valuers are involved for valuation of unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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.

The company, in conjunction with the company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on a yearly basis.

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.

(c) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. It is broadly classified in Financial Assets, Financial Liabilities, Derivatives & Equity.

Financial Asset:

Loans & advances given, investments in fixed deposits & other contractual receivables are covered under Financial Assets.

Initial Recognition:

Above financial assets are initially recognised at 'Fair Value' (i.e. Fair Value of consideration to be received).

Subsequent Measurement:

Above Financial Assets are subsequently measured at 'amortised cost' using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method because these assets are held with a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Derecognition

A Financial asset is derecognized only when

- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- The company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the company has transferred substantially all risks and reward of ownership the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

Where the company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of Financial Asset

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses(ECL) model to the following:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or

- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-moths ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enabled significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial Liability

Short term borrowings, loans / advances taken, security deposits taken & any other contractual liability are covered under Financial Liability.

Initial Recognition:

Above financial Liabilities are initially recognised at 'Fair Value' (i.e. fair value of consideration to be paid).

Subsequent Measurement:

Above Financial Liabilities are subsequently measured at 'amortised cost' using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method at each reporting date. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition of debt instrument and fees or incidental charges that are an integral part of borrowing transaction. The EIR amortisation is included as 'finance costs' in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

(d) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

(e) Cash and Cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, demand deposit and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(f) Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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. When the company expects some or all of the provisions to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities is disclosed in the case of :

> A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

> A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate can be made.

> A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments includes the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

(g) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(h) Applicability of other Accounting Standards

Though other Accounting Standards also apply to the company by virtue of the Company's Act 2013, no disclosure for the same is being made as the company has not done any transaction to which the said Accounting Standard apply.

(i) Related Party Transactions

Disclosure of transactions with Related Parties, as required by Ind-AS 24" Related Party Disclosures" ahs been set out in a separate note.Related Parties are defined under Ind AS 24 have been identified on the basis of representations made by the management and information available with the Company.

6 Cash and cash equivalents

(in Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019
Balance in current account	5,00,000
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-
	5,00,000

7 Other financial assets

(in Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019
Security deposits given to vendors	18,000
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	-
	18,000

8 Share capital

Particulars	31.03.2019 Rupees
Authorised share capital	
50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	5,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	
50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	5,00,000
	5,00,000

Note :

The company is incorporated on 8th August, 2018 hence five years is not completed as on 31st March, 2019. The company has not :
(i) Allotted any fully paidup equity shares by way of bonus shares;
(ii) Allotted any equity shares pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash;
(iii) Brought back any equity shares.

(i) Reconcilation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	31.03.2019	
	Nos	Rupees
At the beginning of the period	-	-
Add : Issued during the period	50,000	5,00,000
Outstanding at the end of the period	50,000	5,00,000

(ii) Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

The authorised share capital of the company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. The rights and privilages to equity shareholders are general in nature and defined under the articles of association of the company as allowed under the companies act, 2013 to the extent applicable.

The equity shareholders have :
(i) Right to vote in shareholder's meeting. Where voting is to be made on a show of hands, every member present in person and holder of equity share, shall have one vote and in case of poll, the voting rights shall be in proportion to the shares in the paid up capital of the company.

(ii) Right to receive dividend in proportion to the amount of capital paid up on the shares held;
The shareholders are not entitled to exercise any voting right either personally or proxy at any meeting of the company in cases calls or other sums payable have not been paid.

(iii) 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.

(iii) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding Company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Particulars	31.03.2019	
	Nos	Rupees
The holding Company		
Adani Logistics Limited, the holding company and its nominees	50,000	5,00,000
	50,000	5,00,000

(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in company.

Particulars	31.03.2019	
	Nos	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up		
Adani Logistics Limited, the holding company and its nominees	50,000	100%
	50,000	**100%**

9 Other equity *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019
Surplus / Deficit in the statement of profit and loss	
Balance as per beginning of the period	-
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the period	(52,019)
Closing balance	**(52,019)**

10 Other financial liabilities *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019
For goods and services	
Other Payables	67,519
	67,519

11 Other liabilities *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019
Current	
Statutory liability	2,500
	2,500

12 **Administrative and other expenses** *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	For the period October 10,2018 to March 31,2019
Demat Charges	22,519
Payment to auditors	
For statutory audit	29,500
	52,019

13 **Financial Instruments, Financial Risk and Capital Management :**

14.1 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

Particulars	Refer Note	As at March 31, 2019
		Amortised Cost
Financial Asset		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	5,00,000
Other financial assets	7	18,000
Total		**5,18,000**
Financial Liabilities		
Other financial liabilities	10	67,519
Total		**67,519**

14.2 Financial Instrument measured at Amortised Cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

14.3 Financial Risk objective and policies

The company's principal financial liabilities comprises of trade and other payables.The company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents

Since the company has not started any operations the company is not exposed to any significant risk

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2019	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years
Other Financial Liabilities	67,519	-
Total	**67,519**	**-**

14 **Earnings per share**

	March 31,2019 *(Amount in rupees)*
loss attributable to equity shareholders of the company	(52,019.00)
Weighted average number of equity shares	9,315.07
Face value of Equity shares	10.00
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in Rs.)	(5.58)

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 concession period.

15 **Contingent liabilities and commitments on capital account.**

"Based on information available with the company, there is Nil contingent liability at the period ended 31st March,2019"

16 As per the company there are no supplier being covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006. Accordingly no information is required to be reported in the financials.

17 **Related Parties Disclosures**

Particulars	**Name of Company**
Ultimate Holding Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (w.e f March 29, 2019)
	Adani Enterprise Limited (upto March 28,2019)
Holding Company	Adani Logistics Limited (w.e f March 29, 2019)
Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Shyam Bodhankar
	Mr. Amit Malik
	Mr.Ashutosh Bhandari

Notes:

(i)The names of the related parties and nature of the relationships where control exists are disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been transactions between the related parties. For others, the names and the nature of relationships is disclosed only when the transactions are entered into by the Company with the related parties during the existence of the related party relationship.

(ii) Aggregate of transactions for the year ended with these parties have been given below.

(Amount in rupees)

Transactions	**March 31,2019**
Issue of equity shares	5,00,000
Reimbursement of expenses	22519
Advances against deposit	18000
Closing Balance	
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	40519

18 **Standard issued and amended but not effective:**

The amendments to standards that are issued and new standards issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs("MCA") has issued certain amendments to Ind AS through (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019. These amendments maintain convergence with IFRS by incorporating amendments issued by International Accounting Standards Board(IASB) into Ind AS and has amended/issued the following standards:

1. Ind AS 116-Leases
2. Ind AS 12-Income Taxes
3. Ind AS 19-Employee Benefits

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019.

The Company is assessing the potential effect of the amendments on its financial statements. The Company will adopt these amendments, if applicable, from their applicability date.

19 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 11th May, 2019. there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

For G.K.Choksi & Co.
Firm Registration No : 101895W
Chartered Accountants

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 8th May, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited

Shyam Bodhankar
Director
DIN 08433633

Ashutosh Bhandari
Director
DIN 08436256

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 8th May, 2019