Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) 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 year 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 year 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 year.

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 : 06.05.2019

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 (Nakodar) Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of financial statements of the Company for the year 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 : 06.05.2019

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 except Capital Work in Progress. In respect of the Capital Work in Progress :

a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and its situation.

b) The company does not have any fixed asset except land and hence no physical verification has been carried out which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to nature of its assets.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us,the records examined by us and based on the examination of the conveyance deeds/ registered sale deed provided to us, we report that the title deeds of the immovable property are held in the name of 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:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(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 year. 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 financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) During the year 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 year 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 : 06.05.2019

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

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Capital working in progress	6	6,23,25,895	6,14,23,277
(b) Other non-current assets	7	90,000	2,02,500
Total non-current assets		**6,24,15,895**	**6,16,25,777**
2 Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	8	6,27,217	4,10,340
(ii) Other balance with banks	9	2,72,00,000	-
(iii) Other financial assets	10	4,35,200	-
(b) Other current assets	7	7,803	2,500
Total current assets		**2,82,70,220**	**4,12,840**
Total assets		**9,06,86,115**	**6,20,38,617**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
(b) Other equity	12	(1,06,77,465)	(43,83,396)
Total equity		**(6,77,465)**	**56,16,604**
2 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	13	-	1,29,569
3 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Short term borrowings	14	9,10,67,299	5,36,76,484
(ii) Other financial liabilities	13	70,800	24,28,991
(b) Other current liabilities	15	2,23,680	1,59,584
(c) Income tax liabilities (net)	16	1,801	27,385
Total current liabilities		**9,13,63,580**	**5,62,92,444**
Total equity and liabilities		**9,06,86,115**	**6,20,38,617**

Significant accounting policies & notes on accounts from note no. 1 to 31 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 (Nakodar) Limited

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

SHYAM BODHANKAR
Director
DIN : 08433633

SIDDHARTHA DEY
Director
DIN : 08433275

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 06.05.2019

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 06.05.2019

Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on 31st March, 2019

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended on 31st March, 2019	From 19.01.2017 to 31.03.2018
Revenue			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other income	**17**	-	1,67,540
Total revenue		**-**	**1,67,540**
Expenses			
Finance cost	**18**	61,74,888	41,53,197
Administrative and other expenses	**19**	1,26,310	3,54,597
Total expenses		**63,01,198**	**45,07,794**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		**(63,01,198)**	**(43,40,254)**
Tax expense:			
Tax adjustment of earlier year		(7,129)	-
Current tax		-	43,142
Profit/(loss) for the year		**(62,94,069)**	**(43,83,396)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(62,94,069)**	**(43,83,396)**
Earnings per share			
Basic		(6.29)	(4.38)
Diluted		(6.29)	(4.38)

Significant accounting policies & notes on accounts from note no. 1 to 31 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 (Nakodar) Limited

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

SHYAM BODHANKAR
Director
DIN : 08433633

SIDDHARTHA DEY
Director
DIN : 08433275

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 06.05.2019

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 06.05.2019

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended on 31st March, 2019

Part A : Equity *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	Equity Share Capital
As at 19th January 2017	**-**
Addition / reduction during the period after inception	1,00,00,000
As at 31st March 2018	**1,00,00,000**
Addition / reduction during the year	-
As at 31st March 2019	**1,00,00,000**

Part B : Other Equity *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	Other Equity
	Reserves and Surplus
	Retained earnings
Opening Balance	**-**
Profit/(Loss) for the period from 19th Jan 2017 to 31st Mar 2018	(43,83,396)
Other Comprehensive Income for the period	-
As at 31st March 2018	**(43,83,396)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year ended 31st March 2019	(62,94,069)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-
As at 31st March 2019	**(1,06,77,465)**

Significant accounting policies & notes on accounts from note no. 1 to 31 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 : 06.05.2019

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

SHYAM BODHANKAR
Director
DIN : 08433633

SIDDHARTHA DEY
Director
DIN : 08433275

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 06.05.2019

1 Corporate information

Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Limited ('the Company') is a wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Agri Logistics Limited (w.e.f. 30th March, 2017) (Earlier wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Enterprise Limited up to 29th March 2017) and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on 19th January, 2017. The registered office of the company is situated at Adani House, 56 Shrimali Society, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, Gujarat - 380009. The company is engaged in the business of storage of food grains at Nakodar in the state of Punjab.

2 Features of concession agreement entered into with FCI

The company has entered into Concession Agreement ("CA") with Punjab State Grain Procurement Corporation Limited ("PUNGRAIN"), a public sector undertaking under the control of Government of Punjab to construct and operate an integrated storage facility on Design, Built, Own and Operate (DBOO) 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 company has been incorporated on 19th January, 2017 and the comparative financials statement have been prepared for the period starting from date of incorporation to 31st March, 2018.

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

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

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. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 4.1. 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.

4.1 The significant estimates and judgements are listed below:

(i) Significant judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

(ii) Significant judgement is required to classify the balance with government authorities including tax assets into current and non-current assets.

(iii) Significant judgement is required in assessing at each reporting date whether there is indication that an asset may be impaired.

(iv) Significant judgment is required in evaluating whether the concession agreement with PUNGRAIN for storage of food grains falls under Service concession agreement or leases.

(v) Significant judgement is required in estimating the year of completion for construction activity and year of provision of storage service.

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.

(c) 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, investment 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 of 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) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and additional criteria are met as follows:

Interest : Interest income is recorded using the effective rate (EIR) which is the rate at that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where applicable to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest Income is included under the head 'Other Income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(f) Employee benefits

All employee benefits payable within 12 months of rendering services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, performance incentives, etc. and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognised during the period in which the employee renders related service.

Provident fund

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. 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.

(g) Segment reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

In accordance with the Ind As 108 - "Operating Segments", the company has determined its business segment as storage services. Since there are no other business segments in which the company operates, there are no reportable segments. Therefore, the segment revenue, results, segment assets, segment liabilities, total cost incurred to acquire segment assets, depreciation charge are all as is reflected in the financial statement.

(h) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the tax are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Current and deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current and deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

(l) Impairment of non-financial Assets

As at each balance sheet date, the company assess whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired and also whether there is an indication of reversal of impairment loss recognised in the previous periods. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, if any, the company determines the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is determined :

> In the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in use; and

> In the case of cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating units' fair value less cost to sell and the value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. 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.

(m) 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.

(n) Lease

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

Finance leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the 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 a reduction in 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.

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.

Assets acquired on leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals are charged to the statement of profit and loss on straight line basis.

6 Capital working in progress *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Opening balance	6,14,23,277	-
Add: additions during the year	9,02,618	6,14,23,277
Less: capitalised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**6,23,25,895**	**6,14,23,277**

Breakup of capital working in progress :

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Opening balance	6,14,23,277	-
Add: additions during the year		
(i) Land (including land development)	3,89,860	5,55,52,522
(ii) Civil and building	3,01,746	30,76,675
(iii) Pre-Operating expenses :		
Other expense	2,11,012	27,94,080
Closing balance	**6,23,25,895**	**6,14,23,277**

7 Other assets *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non current		
Capital advances	90,000	2,02,500
	90,000	**2,02,500**
Current		
Advance to vendors	7,803	2,500
	7,803	**2,500**

8 Cash and cash equivalents *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Balance in current account	6,27,217	4,10,340
	6,27,217	**4,10,340**

9 Other balance with banks *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Deposits with maturity of more than three months	2,72,00,000	-
	2,72,00,000	**-**

10 Other financial assets *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	4,35,200	-
	4,35,200	**-**

11 Share capital

Particulars	31.03.2019 Rupees	31.03.2018 Rupees
Authorised share capital		
1,000,000 (Previous year 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
1,000,000 (Previous year 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000

Note :

The company is incorporated on 19th January, 2017 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) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	31.03.2019	
	Nos	Rupees
At the beginning of the year	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
Add : Issued during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,00,000	1,00,00,000

(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 privileges 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 Agri Logistics Limited, the holding company and its nominees	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
	10,00,000	1,00,00,000

(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 Agri Logistics Limited, the holding company and its nominees	10,00,000	100%
	10,00,000	**100%**

12 Other equity

(in Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Surplus / Deficit in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per beginning of the year	(43,83,396)	-
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	(62,94,069)	(43,83,396)
Closing balance	**(1,06,77,465)**	**(43,83,396)**

13 Financial liabilities

(in Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non-current		
Retention money	-	1,29,569
	-	**1,29,569**
Current		
For goods and services		
Others	70,800	24,28,991
	70,800	**24,28,991**

14 Borrowings

(in Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Current		
Unsecured loan from holding company	9,10,67,299	5,36,76,484
	9,10,67,299	**5,36,76,484**

Note :

The Company has taken an unsecured loan repayable on demand of Rs. 9,10,67,299 from Adani Agri Logistics Limited at interest rate of 10.50% p.a.

15 Other liabilities

(in Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Current		
Statutory liability	2,23,680	1,59,584
	2,23,680	**1,59,584**

16 Income tax liabilities (net)

(in Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Provision of income tax (net of tax deducted at source)	1,801	27,385
	1,801	**27,385**

17 Other income

(in Rupees)

Particulars	For the year ended on 31st March, 2019	From 19.01.2017 to 31.03.2018
Interest income on bank deposits	-	1,67,540
	-	**1,67,540**

18 Finance cost

(in Rupees)

Particulars	For the year ended on 31st March, 2019	From 19.01.2017 to 31.03.2018
Interest expense (net)	61,73,043	41,53,197
Interest others	1,845	-
	61,74,888	**41,53,197**

19 Administrative and other expenses

(in Rupees)

Particulars	For the year ended on 31st March, 2019	From 19.01.2017 to 31.03.2018
Legal & professional fees	26,010	3,25,097
Payment to auditors		
For statutory audit	1,00,300	29,500
	1,26,310	**3,54,597**

20 The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on 31st March 2019 : *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6,27,217	6,27,217
Total	**-**	**-**	**6,27,217**	**6,27,217**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	9,10,67,299	9,10,67,299
Other financial liabilities	-	-	70,800	70,800
Total	**-**	**-**	**9,11,38,099**	**9,11,38,099**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on 31st March 2018 : *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,10,340	4,10,340
Total	**-**	**-**	**4,10,340**	**4,10,340**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	5,36,76,484	5,36,76,484
Other financial liabilities	-	-	25,58,560	25,58,560
Total	**-**	**-**	**5,62,35,044**	**5,62,35,044**

21 Financial risk objective and policies

The company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the company's operations/projects. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, bank deposit over period of 12 months.

The company is exposed to risks resulting from interest rate movements (interest rate risk) as the company has financial asset in the form of interest bearing bank FDs and interest bearing borrowings. Further, company is not substantially exposed to price risks & credit risk as operation has not yet started.

a Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

b Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing, investing and cash management activities. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company's long-term investments with floating interest rates. The company manages its interest rate risk by regularly reviewing the debt market.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities:

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31st March, 2019

As on 31.03.2019 *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd and 3rd year	Due in 4th and 5th year	Due after 5th year
Short term borrowings	9,10,67,299	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	70,800	-	-	-

As on 31.03.2018 *(in Rupees)*

Particulars	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd and 3rd year	Due in 4th and 5th year	Due after 5th year
Short term borrowings	5,36,76,484	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	25,58,560	-	-	-

c Capital management

For the purposes of the company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the company's capital Management is to maximize shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents) divided by total capital plus net debt.

(in Rupees)

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents)	9,04,40,082	5,32,66,144
Total capital	(6,77,465)	56,16,604
Total capital and net debt	8,97,62,617	5,88,82,748
Gearing ratio	100.75%	90.46%

22 Related party disclosures

Ultimate Holding Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (w.e.f. 29th March 2019) Adani Enterprises Limited (upto 28th March 2019)
Intermediate Holding Company	Adani Logistics Limited (w.e.f. 29th March 2019)
Holding Company	Adani Agri Logistics Limited (w.e.f. 30th March 2017) Adani Enterprises Limited (upto 29th March 2017)
Directors	Shyam Bodhankar (w.e.f. 6th May 2019) Pawan Mittal (w.e.f. 6th May 2019) Siddhartha Dey (w.e.f. 6th May 2019) Satyandar Gour (upto 7th May 2019) Rajneesh Bansal (upto 7th May 2019) Shrikant Kanhere (upto 7th May 2019) Satbir Sindhu Singh (upto 3rd May 2018)

(in Rupees)

Particulars	From 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019	From 19.01.2017 to 31.03.2018
Interest paid (Transfer to CWIP)		
Adani Agri Logistic Limited	66,08,243	40,84,932
Preliminary Expense made on behalf of subsidiary		
Adani Agri Logistic Limited	-	3,07,220
Payment made on behalf of subsidiary		
Adani Agri Logistic Limited	1,64,400	7,17,793
Subscription of share capital		
Adani Agri Logistic Limited	-	1,00,00,000
Receipt of loan		
Adani Agri Logistic Limited (Including interest accrued thereon)	3,73,90,815	5,36,76,438
Balance (payable) / receivable as at year end		
Adani Agri Logistic Limited	-	(10,00,000)
Balance (payable) / receivable outstanding (loan) as at year end		
Adani Agri Logistic Limited (net of TDS) (Including interest accrued thereon)	(9,10,67,299)	(5,36,76,484)

23 Taxes on income

Income tax related items charged or credited directly to profit and loss :

Particulars	FY 2018-19	FY 2017-18
Current income tax		
Current Tax	-	43,142
Deferred Tax	-	-
	-	**43,142**

Reconciliation :

Particulars	FY 2018-19	FY 2017-18
Total comprehensive income (before income tax)	(63,01,198)	(43,40,254)
Applicable tax rate	25.75%	25.75%
Tax on book profit as per applicable Tax Rate	(16,22,558)	(11,17,615)
Tax Adjustment due to		
Add :		
Disallowance of interest expense	15,90,034	10,69,448
Disallowance of preliminary expenses & statutory audit fees	32,525	91,309
Total tax expense (Current tax)	-	43,142

24 Contingent liabilities and commitments on capital account

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Bank guarantees	2,72,00,000	2,72,00,000
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts (Net of capital advances)	11,15,500	41,83,261

25 Management represents that, based on the information available, the company has not been informed by any supplier of being covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. As a result, no interest provision or payments have been made by the company to such suppliers, if any and no related disclosures are made in these accounts.

26 Earnings per share (EPS)

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Basic & Diluted		
Net Profit as per statement of profit and loss (A)	(62,94,069)	(43,83,396)
Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares :		
- Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year (B)	10,00,000	-
- Number of equity shares issued during the year (C)	-	10,00,000
- Number of equity shares at the end of the year (B+C)	10,00,000	10,00,000
- Weighted average number of equity shares (D)	10,00,000	10,00,000
Earning per share (basic and diluted) (A/D)	**(6.29)**	**(4.38)**

27 Disclosures as required by Ind AS 17 Lease

Operating lease commitments - Company as lessor

The company has entered into an agreement with Punjab State Grain Procurement Corporation Limited ("PUNGRAIN") on 23rd February, 2017 to design, develop, construct, operate and maintain project facilities for warehousing and transportation of the food grains on Design, Built, Own and Operate (DBOO) basis for a period of 30 years commencing from the COD. Under the agreement, the company is eligible for revenues based on Annual Guaranteed Tonnage irrespective of the actual usage by PUNGRAIN. The above agreement is classified as operating lease as per Ind AS 17. The lease has a term of 30 years commencing from the COD. Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31st March, 2019 are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019 (in Rupees)	As at 31.03.2018 (in Rupees)
Within one year	-	-
After one year but not more than five years	28,36,33,624	28,36,33,624
More than five years	28,36,33,624	28,36,33,624

28 The company has accumulated losses of Rs. 1,06,77,465 as at the balance sheet date, which have resulted in erosion of the company's net worth. The company has no intention to discontinue the business. Further the company has been able to meet its obligation in the ordinary course of business by continuing financial support from the parent company.

29 During the year, the company received termination order from Punjab State Grains Procurement Corporation Ltd. (Authority) under clause 36.1.1 of the Concession Agreement whereby the Authority has terminated the Concession Agreement with the company. The Authority terminated the Concession Agreement on alleged violation of the company to achieve appointed date within 150 days from the date of the Concession Agreement. The company submitted its reply with facts and documents and requested the Authority to review its decision. Subsequently, the company also filed a writ petition before the Punjab & Haryana High Court. The High Court, vide order dated 03.04.2019, has ordered both the parties to invoke clause 42.2 of the Concession Agreement and resolve the matter amicably through conciliation process. The Authority has agreed to conciliation process before the High Court.

The conciliation process is ongoing between the company and the Authority and the company, along with its legal counsel, are of the opinion that the resolution will be achieved soon. Therefore, the company does not envisage any penalty under the Concession Agreement. Further, the company has mainly invested in land and it believes that its recoverable value will be at least equal to the carrying amount. Therefore, there is no need to carry out impairment of any asset. Since, the company is in advanced stage of conciliation process, there is no uncertainty about going concern status.

30 Ind AS 7 statement of cash flows : disclosure initiative

Ind AS 7 require entities to provide disclosure of changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses). The Company has provided the information for current period.

Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (indian accounting standards) rules, 2018 (as amended).

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019 (in Rupees)
Short-term borrowings :	
Opening Balance	5,36,76,484
Add : Cash flows	3,11,64,400
Add : Foreign exchange management	-
Add : Interest expense	62,26,415
Add : Others (if any)	-
Closing Balance	9,10,67,299

31 Standard issued but not effective

The amendments to standards that are 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 the following standards :

Ind AS 116 Leases : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees.

Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

• Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

• Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application. Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as :

• Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or

• An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application. Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company is proposing to use the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Company has elected certain available practical expedients on transition.

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The standard permits two possible methods of transition - i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the standalone financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement - On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:
• to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
• to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.
Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. Application of these amendments will not have any recognition and measurement impact. However, it will require additional disclosure in the financial statements.

These amendments does not have material impact on Company's financial statements. The Company will adopt these amendments, if applicable, from their applicability date.

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

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 06.05.2019

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

SHYAM BODHANKAR	**SIDDHARTHA DEY**
Director	Director
DIN : 08433633	DIN : 08433275

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 06.05.2019