INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of 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 other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity 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 specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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 Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the 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 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.

Those Board of Directors are also 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 the 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   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". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements;
   ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
   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 in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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

Kartikeya Raval
(Partner)
(Membership No. 106189)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 30, 2019

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 Hazira Port Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 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 Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval
(Partner)
(Membership No. 106189)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 30, 2019

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

(i) In respect of fixed assets :

(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) Some of the fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and acquired buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties of land that have been taken on lease and disclosed as fixed asset in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.

(ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans and provided guarantees under section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, based on the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014, as amended, would apply. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to maintain cost records pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Income-tax, Customs Duty, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities. Sales tax, Service tax, Excise duty and Value Added Tax are not applicable for the year ended on 31st March, 2019.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Income-tax, Customs Duty, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. Sales tax, Service tax, Excise duty and Value Added Tax are not applicable for the year ended on 31st March, 2019.

(c) Details of dues of Service Tax and Income which have not been deposited as on 31st March, 2019 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	**Nature of Dues**	**Forum where Dispute is Pending**	**Period to which the Amount Relates**	**Amount Involved (Rs. In Lacs)**	**Amount Unpaid (Rs. In Lacs)**
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	Commissioner of Service Tax, Ahmedabad	October 2011 to March 2013	279.50	279.50
		Commissioner of Service Tax, Ahmedabad	April 2013 to March 2014	53.30	53.30
		Principal Commissioner of Service tax, Ahmedabad	April 2010 to March 2015	85.00	85.00
		Commissioner of Service Tax, Ahmedabad	April 2014 to March 2015	112.68	112.68
		Principal Commissioner of Service tax, Ahmedabad	April 2015 to March 2017	326.00	326.00
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	A.Y. 2016-17	19.40	19.40

There are no dues of Excise Duty, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax and Goods and Services Tax as at 31st March, 2019 on account of disputes.

(viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures as at the reporting date. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, monies raised by way of term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purpose for which they were raised, other than temporary deployment pending application of proceeds. The

Company has not raised monies by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

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

(xi) As per the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not paid/ provided any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements etc. 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 during the year and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 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 any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

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

Kartikeya Raval
(Partner)
(Membership No. 106189)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 30, 2019

Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,02,576.02	1,07,842.48
Capital work-in-progress		969.95	1,042.00
Intangible assets	3	60.49	94.00
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4	2,426.20	2,599.50
(ii) Other financial assets	6	43.14	100.55
Other non-current assets	7	2,965.32	1,188.59
Total Non-current Assets		**1,09,041.12**	**1,12,867.12**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	3,075.29	3,327.50
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	5	7,705.56	18,305.26
(ii) Customers' bills discounted	5	-	776.97
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,064.19	399.67
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	10	565.70	481.20
(v) Other current financial assets	6	120.59	2,804.48
Other current assets	7	2,420.51	6,113.94
Total Current Assets		**14,951.84**	**32,209.02**
Total Assets		**1,23,992.96**	**1,45,076.14**
Equity And Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	34,615.38	34,615.38
Other equity	12	49,498.16	30,596.64
Total Equity		**84,113.54**	**65,212.02**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	23,334.43	49,232.83
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	24	543.16	9,706.71
Other non-current liabilities	16	491.52	568.05
Total Non-current Liabilities		**24,369.11**	**59,507.59**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	62.88	14,324.88
(ii) Customers' bills discounted	13	-	776.97
(iii) Trade payables	17		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		9.66	0.12
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,294.71	1,405.97
(iv) Other financial liabilities	14	10,330.33	2,316.75
Other current liabilities	16	2,627.23	1,098.46
Provisions	15	185.50	116.37
Liabilities for current tax (net)		-	317.01
Total Current Liabilities		**15,510.31**	**20,356.53**
Total Liabilities		**39,879.42**	**79,864.12**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,23,992.96**	**1,45,076.14**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements (1 - 37)
As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 30, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Unmesh Abhyankar
Managing Director
DIN : 03040812

Deepak Maheshwari
Director
DIN : 01724301

Kamlesh Bhagia
Company Secretary

Kapil Patel
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 30, 2019

Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited

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

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	18	42,101.73	33,502.54
Other income	19	1,020.79	1,185.74
Total income		**43,122.52**	**34,688.28**
EXPENSES			
Operating expenses	20	11,867.91	8,443.78
Employee benefits expense	21	1,597.11	1,292.52
Depreciation and amortization expense	3	6,859.89	7,476.51
Finance costs	22		
(i) Interest and Bank Charges		5,732.69	6,750.16
(ii) Derivative Loss / (Gain) (net)		28.80	(0.90)
Other expenses	23	1,713.59	1,765.19
Total expenses		**27,799.99**	**25,727.26**
Profit before tax		**15,322.53**	**8,961.02**
Tax expense:			
Current tax	24	3,295.83	1,899.90
Deferred tax	24	1,031.40	1,726.44
Less: MAT credit entitlement		(10,194.95)	(1,893.29)
Income tax expense		**(5,867.72)**	**1,733.05**
Profit for the year	**A**	**21,190.25**	**7,227.97**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		(28.88)	2.09
Income tax effect (charge)	24	-	(0.72)
		(28.88)	**1.37**
Fair value (loss)/gain on FVTOCI financial asset		(173.30)	173.30
Income tax effect	24	-	-
		(173.30)	**173.30**
Total Other comprehensive income (net of taxes)	**B**	**(202.18)**	**174.67**
Total comprehensive Income for the year	**(A+B)**	**20,988.07**	**7,402.64**
Basic and diluted earnings per equity share (in ₹) face value of ₹ 10 each	26	**6.12**	**2.09**

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

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 30, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Unmesh Abhyankar
Managing Director
DIN : 03040812

Deepak Maheshwari
Director
DIN : 01724301

Kamlesh Bhagia
Company Secretary

Kapil Patel
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 30, 2019

Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity		Total
		Reserves and Surplus	Other Comprehensive income FVTOCI Reserve	
		Retained Earnings		
Balance as on April 01, 2017	**34,615.38**	**24,983.53**	**693.20**	**60,292.11**
Profit for the year	-	7,227.97	-	**7,227.97**
Other Comprehensive Income				
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	1.37	-	**1.37**
Fair valuation of Investments measured at FVTOCI (net of tax)	-		173.30	**173.30**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**7,229.34**	**173.30**	**7,402.64**
Loss on disposal of assets / settlement of liabilities attributable to marine business undertaking adjusted from Opening Reserve (refer note 29)		(2,070.01)		**(2,070.01)**
Profit from marine business undertaking transferred from Opening Reserve (refer note 29)		(412.72)		**(412.72)**
Balance as on March 31, 2018	**34,615.38**	**29,730.14**	**866.50**	**65,212.02**
Balance as on April 01, 2018	**34,615.38**	**29,730.14**	**866.50**	**65,212.02**
Profit for the year (A)	-	21,190.25	-	**21,190.25**
Other Comprehensive Income				
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax) (B)	-	(28.88)	-	**(28.88)**
Fair valuation of Investments measured at FVTOCI (net of tax) (C)	-	-	(173.30)	**(173.30)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B+C)	**-**	**21,161.37**	**(173.30)**	**20,988.07**
Dividend	-	(1,730.77)		**(1,730.77)**
Dividend Distribution Tax	-	(355.78)		**(355.78)**
Balance as on March 31, 2019	**34,615.38**	**48,804.96**	**693.20**	**84,113.54**

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

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 30, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Unmesh Abhyankar
Managing Director
DIN : 03040812

Deepak Maheshwari
Director
DIN : 01724301

Kamlesh Bhagia
Company Secretary

Kapil Patel
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 30, 2019

Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2019

₹ in Lacs

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Net Profits before tax	15,322.53	8,961.02
	Adjustments for:		
	Loss on sale / discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	36.92	95.21
	Depreciation and Amortisation	6,859.89	7,476.51
	Interest Income	(656.27)	(843.47)
	Profit on sale of current investments (net)	(27.37)	(36.34)
	Finance Costs	5,732.69	6,750.16
	Unrealised derivative Loss / (Gain) (including foreign exchange fluctuation)	28.80	7.24
	Amortisation of Government Grant	(76.51)	(76.54)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**27,220.68**	**22,333.79**
	Movements in working capital :		
	Decrease / (Increase) in Trade Receivables	10,599.70	(6,799.87)
	Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	252.21	(1,691.61)
	Decrease / (Increase)in Financial Assets	2,684.64	(2,290.72)
	Decrease / (Increase) in Other Assets	1,817.35	(409.51)
	Increase in Trade Payables	898.28	418.89
	Increase in Provisions	40.25	14.68
	Increase / (Decrease)in Other Liabilities	1,528.75	(128.31)
	Increase / (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	(3.82)	(1,981.20)
	Cash generated from operations	**45,038.04**	**9,466.14**
	Direct taxes paid (net)	(3,656.81)	(1,499.30)
	Net cash generated from Operating Activities (A)	**41,381.23**	**7,966.84**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,396.80)	(1,890.04)
	Proceeds from transfer of Marine Business Undertaking (Refer note 29)	-	1,800.00
	Repayment / Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipments	(36.92)	103.75
	Interest received	656.27	843.47
	Sale of Investment in Mutual Fund (net)	27.37	36.34
	Proceeds from / (Deposits in) Bank Deposits (net)	(27.84)	(38.64)
	Net cash generated from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(777.92)**	**854.88**
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from issuance of Share Capital/ Share Application Money Pending Allotment		
	Proceeds from Borrowings from Banks	-	203.41
	Repayment of Borrowings from Banks	(110.78)	(16,254.11)
	Repayment of Inter Corporate Deposit (including short-term)	(35,070.51)	(18,714.73)
	Proceeds from Inter Corporate Deposit (including short-term)	3,753.00	31,688.71
	Dividend Paid including tax thereon	(2,086.56)	-
	Interest and Finance charges Paid	(6,423.94)	(6,587.17)
	Net cash (used) in Financing Activities (C)	**(39,938.79)**	**(9,663.89)**
D.	**Net Increase / (Decrease) In cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)**	**664.52**	**(842.17)**
E.	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	399.67	1,241.84
F.	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D + E) (Refer note-9)**	**1064.19**	**399.67**
	Component of Cash and Cash equivalents		
	Balances with scheduled bank		
	on current accounts	1,064.19	399.67
	Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,064.19**	**399.67**

(1) The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flow notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013.

(2) During the year, Company has made investment in mutual fund of ₹ 10,375.00 Lacs (previous year ₹ 13,390.00) and redemption of mutual fund of ₹ 10,402.37 Lacs (previous year ₹ 13.426.34).

(3) Investment in bank deposit of ₹ 7,569.34 Lacs (previous year ₹ 4,842.45 Lacs) and realisation / maturity in bank deposit of ₹ 7541.50 Lacs (previous year ₹ 4,803.81 Lacs).

(4) Disclosure under para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2017 (as amended) is given as per note 14 (a).

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Unmesh Abhyankar
Managing Director
DIN : 03040812

Deepak Maheshwari
Director
DIN : 01724301

Kamlesh Bhagia
Company Secretary

Kapil Patel
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 30, 2019

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 30, 2019

1 Corporate information

Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited ("the Company" or "APDPPL") is a private limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India, The registered office of the company is located at "Adani House", Mithakhali Six Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat. The Company has developed and operate Solid Cargo Port Terminal ('the Project', 'SCPT') at Dahej, Gujarat for commercial use on a 30-year concession under the built-own-operate-transfer (BOOT) policy framework of the Gujarat Ports Policy, 1995. The facilities have been developed under Sub-Concession agreement with Gujarat Maritime Board and Petronet LNG Limited for development of Solid Cargo Port Terminal with effect from January 3, 2007 and the end date of the concession is January 2, 2035. The Gujarat Maritime Board had initially granted Concession to Petronet LNG Limited to develop, operate and maintain Solid Cargo Port Terminal at Dahej on December 20, 2005.

The commercial operations of the port facilities had commenced from September 1, 2010. The Company continues to expand the port infrastructure facilities to handle more cargo.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 30, 2019

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 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)

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

Derivative financial instruments,
Defined Benefit Plans – Plan Assets measured at fair value; and
Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
In addition, the financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; or
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- 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; or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- 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 liabilities are classified as non-current 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) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.
Stores and Spares: Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis. Cost of stores and spares lying in bonded warehouse includes custom duty payable.

Stores and Spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.
Net Realizable Value in respect of store and spares is the estimated current procurement price in the ordinary course of the business.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

d) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress is stated at cost grossed up with the amount of tax / duty benefits availed, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The Company adjusts exchange differences arising on translation difference/settlement of long term foreign currency monetary items outstanding in the Indian GAAP Financial Statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS Financial Statements i.e. March 31, 2016 and pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset to the cost of asset and depreciates the same over the remaining life of the asset.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013 except for the certain assets stated below for whose useful lives are estimated by the management. The identified component of property, plant and equipment assets are depreciated over their useful lives and the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal assets. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. Depreciation on such foreign exchange is recognised from first date of financial year.

The Company has estimated the following useful life to provide depreciation on its certain property, plant and equipment assets based on assessment made by expert and management estimate.

Assets	**Estimated Useful Life**
Leasehold land/Leasehold land development	Over the balance period of Concession Agreement (as mentioned in note 1)
Marine Structure, Building RCC Frame Structure	50 Years as per Concession Agreement.
Pneumatic Fender	10 Years
Steel Conveyor belt, Diesel Pile Hammer (construction equipment)	10 Years
Carpeted Roads – Other than RCC Non Carpeted Roads - Other than RCC	6 Years 3 Years
Tugs - Other than outfitting items Tugs - Outfitting items	20 Years as per concession agreement 15 Years

At the end of the sub-concession agreement, all contracted immovable and movable assets shall be transferred to and shall rest in GMB for consideration equivalent to the Depreciable Replacement Cost (the 'DRC'). Currently DRC is not determinable, accordingly residual value of contract assets is considered to be the carrying value based on depreciation rates as per schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 at the end of concession period.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

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

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is, as follows:

Intangible assets	**Method of Amortisation**	**Estimated Useful Life**
Software	on straight line basis	5 Years or useful life whichever is less
Right of use for land	on straight line basis	10 Years

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

f) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Port Operation Services

Revenue from port operation services including cargo handling, storage, rail infrastructure and other ancillary port services are recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered on proportionate completion method based on services completed till reporting date. Revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided by the end of reporting period as a proportion of total services to be provided.

In cases, where the contracts include multiple contract obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the standalone selling prices. Where these prices are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin.

Income from SEIS/SFIS

Income from Services Exports from India Scheme ('SEIS') incentives under Government's Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 and Served from India Scheme ('SFIS') under Government's Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 on the port services income are classified as 'Other Operating Income' and is recognised based on effective rate of incentive under the scheme, provided no significant uncertainty exists for the measurability, realisation and utilisation of the credit under the scheme. The receivables related to SEIS licenses are classified as 'Other Non Financial Assets'.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised when the share holders' right to receive payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

g) Foreign currency translations

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is functional currency of the company. The Company determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements are measured using that functional currency.

(i) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of transaction.

ii) Conversion

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of initial transaction.

iii) Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss with the exception stated for which the treatment is as below.

Exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items (including funds used for projects work in progress) related to acquisition of a property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Indian GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period i.e. March 31, 2016 are capitalised or decapitalised and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.

h) Retirement and other employee benefits

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.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

> Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

> Net interest expense or income

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next twelve months, is treated as short term employee benefits. The company measures the expected cost of such absence as the additional amount that is expected to pay as a result of the unused estimate that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months as long term compensated absences which are provided for based on actuarial valuation as at the end of period. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer it's settlement for twelve month after the reporting date.

i) Borrowing Costs

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 capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

j) Segment Reporting

In accordance with the Ind-As 108 -" Operating Segments" , the Company has determined its business segment of developing, operating and maintaining the port based terminal infrastructure facilities. Since there are no other business segments in which the Company operates, there are no other primary reportable segments.

k) Related Party Transactions

Disclosure of transactions with Related Parties, as required by Ind-As 24 "Related Party Disclosures" has been set out in a separate note. Related parties as defined under Ind-As 24 have been identified on the basis of representations made by key managerial personnel and information available with the Company.

l) Leases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

m) Earnings per share (EPS)
The basic EPS has been computed by dividing the profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the accounting year.
For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the profit the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

n) Government Grants
Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

Waterfront royalty on cargo under the concession agreement is paid at concessional rate in terms of rate prescribed by Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) and notified in official gazette of Government of Gujarat, wherever applicable.

o) Taxes
Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

i) Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or 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 amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date.

Current 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 tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

ii) Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits like Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit and unused tax losses can be utilized, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The Company is eligible and claiming tax deductions available under section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, for a period of 10 years w.e.f FY 2015-16. In view of Company availing tax deduction under Section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, deferred tax has been recognized in respect of temporary difference, which reverse after the tax holiday period in the year in which the temporary difference originate and no deferred tax (assets or liabilities) is recognized in respect of temporary difference which reverse during tax holiday period, to the extent such gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. For recognition of deferred tax, the temporary difference which originate first are considered to reverse first.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

p) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

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

q) Provisions, 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. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but disclosed unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed where inflow of economic benefits is probable.

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.

r) Fair value measurement

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

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

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 and for non recurring fair value measurement, such as an assets under the scheme of business undertaking.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as business undertaking for transfer under the scheme and unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities, Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management and in specific cases after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. 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 management 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 management , 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.

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.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (refer note 25)

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (refer note 25.2)

Investment in unquoted equity shares (refer note 4)

Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (refer note 25.1)

s) 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.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus in case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction cost that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
> Debt instruments at amortised cost
> Debt instruments, derivatives at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
> Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
(b)Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, The Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:
> The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
> The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure ;
a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances
b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17
d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18
The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:
> Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
> All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17
Under the simplified approach the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.
For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk said initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL is the difference between all contracted cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / (expense) in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head " Other Expense" in the statement of profit and loss.

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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 enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, The Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. 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 and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

t) Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instrument or on settlement of such derivative financial instruments are recognised in statement of profit and loss and are classified as Foreign Exchange (Gain) / Loss except those relating to borrowings, which are separately classified under Finance Cost.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for annual reporting period commencing from April 01, 2018:-

- **Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers:**

The core principle of the standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further, the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

Retrospective approach - Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8- Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch - up approach).

The Company adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption. The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact on the financial statement of the Company.

- **Amendment to Ind AS 20, Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance**

The amendment clarifies that where the government grant related to assets, including non-monetary grant at fair value, shall be presented in balance sheet either by setting up the grant as deferred income or by grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset. Prior to the amendment, IND AS 20 did not allow the option to present asset related grant by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the assets. These amendments do not have any impact on the financial statements.

- **Appendix B, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration to Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates**

The Appendix B to Ind AS 21 clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. Entities may apply the Appendix requirements on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply these requirements prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognised on or after:

• The beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix, or
• The beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix.

The interpretation does not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

- **Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes**

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount. Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognised in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact. These amendments do not have any impact on the Company as the Company has no deductible temporary differences or assets that are in the scope of the amendments.

- **Amendment to Ind AS 40, Investment Property**

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. Entities should apply the amendments prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. An entity should reassess the classification of property held at that date and, if applicable, reclassify property to reflect the conditions that exist at that date. Retrospective application in accordance with Ind AS 8 is only permitted if it is possible without the use of hindsight. These amendments do not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

- **Amendment to Ind AS 28, Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures**

The amendments clarify that a venture capital organisation or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities may elect, at initial recognition, to measure investments in an associate or joint venture at fair value through profit or loss separately for each associate or joint venture. Further, Ind AS 28 permits an entity that is not an investment entity to retain the fair value measurement applied by its associates and joint venture (that are investment entities) when applying the equity method. Therefore, this choice is available, at initial recognition, for each investment entity associate or joint venture

- **Ind AS 112, Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities**

The amendments clarify that the disclosure requirements in Ind AS 112, other than those in paragraphs B10–B16, apply to an entity's interest in a subsidiary, a joint venture or an associate (or a portion of its interest in a joint venture or an associate) that is classified (or included in a disposal Company that is classified) as held for sale.

2.4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's Ind AS Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, Management has made the following judgement, which has the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the credits can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further details on taxes are disclosed in note 24.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 31.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. refer note 25 for further disclosures.

Provision for Decommissioning Liabilities

The management of the Company has estimated that there is no probable decommissioning liability under the condition / terms of the Sub-concession agreement with the GMB.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of the Company's assets are determined by the Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipments are described in note 2.2 (d).

3. Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Tangible assets													Intangible assets		
	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Leasehold Land Development	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Vehicles	Tugs and Boats	Railway tracks and sidings	Marine Structures	Total	Software	Right of use of land	Total
Cost																
As at April 1, 2017	**128.74**	**1,512.51**	**1,149.77**	**23,531.94**	**62,635.23**	**127.07**	**541.42**	**413.22**	**561.38**	**5,468.95**	**1,933.39**	**50,050.52**	**1,48,054.14**	**138.91**	**96.53**	**235.44**
Additions	-	-	25.71	858.66	1,577.37	18.30	37.63	51.02	1.18	-	-	-	2,569.87	44.46	-	44.46
Deductions / Adjustment	-	-	-		(145.90)	-	(0.10)	-	(196.79)	(5,468.95)	-	-	(5,811.74)	-	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-	-	54.04	(70.89)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.49)	(13.23)	(30.57)	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**128.74**	**1,512.51**	**1,175.48**	**24,444.64**	**63,995.81**	**145.37**	**578.95**	**464.24**	**365.77**	**0.00**	**1,932.90**	**50,037.29**	**1,44,781.70**	**183.37**	**96.53**	**279.90**
Additions	-	-	24.80	613.71	700.90	5.46	99.01	144.30	14.43	-	-	-	1,602.61	-	-	-
Deductions / Adjustment	-	-	-	-	(76.57)	-2.06	(1.61)	-33.10	-	-	-	-	(113.34)	-	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**128.74**	**1,512.51**	**1,200.28**	**25,058.35**	**64,620.14**	**148.77**	**676.35**	**575.44**	**380.20**	**0.00**	**1,932.90**	**50,037.29**	**1,46,270.97**	**183.37**	**96.53**	**279.90**
Depreciation/amortisation																
As at April 1, 2017	-	200.61	222.45	4,747.85	14,258.26	71.11	233.17	278.70	202.44	1,943.41	568.17	8,857.61	**31,583.78**	84.50	67.55	**152.05**
Depreciation and amortization for the year	-	26.61	50.42	1,509.42	4,379.04	12.21	97.18	51.02	62.82	-	129.48	1,124.46	7,442.66	24.20	9.65	33.85
Deductions / Adjustment	-	-	-	-	(54.23)	-	(0.10)	-	(89.48)	(1,943.41)	-	-	(2,087.22)	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**-**	**227.22**	**272.87**	**6,257.27**	**18,583.07**	**83.32**	**330.25**	**329.72**	**175.78**	**-**	**697.65**	**9,982.07**	**36,939.22**	**108.70**	**77.20**	**185.90**
Depreciation and amortization for the year	-	26.61	51.04	893.42	4,384.04	12.07	102.33	59.28	43.65	-	129.48	1,124.46	6,826.38	23.86	9.65	33.51
Deductions / Adjustment	-	-	-	-	(34.69)	(1.30)	(1.60)	(33.06)	-	-	-	-	(70.65)	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**-**	**253.83**	**323.91**	**7,150.69**	**22,932.42**	**94.09**	**430.98**	**355.94**	**219.43**	**-**	**827.13**	**11,106.53**	**43,694.95**	**132.56**	**86.85**	**219.41**
Net Block																
As at March 31, 2019	128.74	1,258.68	876.37	17,907.66	41,687.72	54.68	245.37	219.50	160.77	0.00	1,105.77	38,930.76	1,02,576.02	50.81	9.68	60.49
As at March 31, 2018	128.74	1,285.29	902.61	18,187.37	45,412.74	62.05	248.70	134.52	189.99	0.00	1,235.25	40,055.22	1,07,842.48	74.67	19.33	94.00

Notes :

(1) Leasehold land includes 38 hectare of forest land amounting to ₹ 442.38 lacs allotted to the Company by Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(2) GIDC has allotted 11.70 hectare of land on right to use basis for the period of 10 years for developing facilities for the project having gross value of ₹ 96.53 lacs (previous year ₹ 96.53 lacs).

(3) Plant and Machinery includes electrical installation of ₹ 871.51 lacs and accumulated depreciation of ₹ 386.38 lacs (previous year ₹ 871.51 lacs and accumulated depreciation of ₹ 328.59 lacs) for setting up of 66 kVA infrastructure facilities for providing power connection to the port facilities.

(4) Refer Footnote to note 13 for security / charges created on property, plant and equipment.

	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
4 Investments		
Non Current		
Trade Investments		
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		
Unquoted equity shares		
Investment in others - equity - unquoted		
1,73,30,000 (Previous Year - 1,73,30,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Bharuch Dahej Railway Company Limited	2,426.20	2,599.50
	2,426.20	**2,599.50**

Reconciliation of Fair value measurement of the investment in unquoted equity shares

	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Opening Balance	2,599.50	2,426.20
Add : Fair value (Loss) / Gain recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(173.30)	173.30
Closing Balance	**2,426.20**	**2,599.50**

	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
5 Trade Receivables		
Current		
Unsecured considered good unless stated otherwise		
Trade receivables	2,571.86	2,741.39
Receivables from related parties (Refer Note 33)	5,133.70	16,340.84
	7,705.56	**19,082.23**
Customer Bill Discounted (refer note (b) below)	-	776.97
Other Trade Receivables	7,705.56	18,305.26
Total Receivables	**7,705.56**	**19,082.23**

a) Generally, as per credit terms trade receivable are collectable within 30-180 days although the Company provides extended credit period with interest between 8% to 10% p.a. considering business and commercial arrangements with the customers including related parties. There are no receivables which are contractually collectible on deferred basis.

b) The Carrying amounts of the trade receivables include receivables amounting to Nil (previous year ₹ 776.97 Lacs) which are subject to a bills discounting arrangement. Under this arrangement, the Company has transferred the relevant receivables to the bank / financial institution in exchange of cash and is prevented from selling or pledging the receivables. The Cost of bill discounting is to the customer's account as per the arrangement. However, the Company has retained late payment and credit risk. The Company therefore continues to recognise the transferred assets in their entirety in its balance sheet. The amount repayable under the bills discounting arrangement is presented as unsecured borrowing in note 13.

c) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person; nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
6 Other Financial assets		
Non-current		
Security deposits	14.92	15.67
Margin Money Deposits having maturity over 12 months (refer note 10)	28.22	84.88
	43.14	**100.55**
Current		
Security deposits	14.89	5.66
Interest accrued on deposits / advances to suppliers	16.62	573.34
Interest accrued on trade receivables (refer note 33)	86.64	570.25
Non Trade receivable	-	1,649.98
Advances to employees	2.44	5.25
	120.59	**2,804.48**

7 Other Assets		**March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs**	**March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs**
<u>**Non Current**</u>			
Capital Advances			
Unsecured, considered good		201.15	344.47
	(A)	**201.15**	**344.47**
Others (Unsecured)			
Balance with Government Authorities		412.77	403.21
Export benefit receivable		1,866.52	-
Advance income tax (Net of Provision of ₹ 10,415.00 Lacs) (Previous year ₹ 5,215.78 Lacs)		484.88	440.91
	(B)	**2,764.17**	**844.12**
	(A+B)	**2,965.32**	**1,188.59**
<u>**Current**</u>			
Advances to suppliers			
Unsecured, considered good (refer note a) and (refer note 35)		516.01	2,939.78
Unsecured, considered doubtful		-	2.36
		516.01	2,942.14
Unsecured, considered doubtful		-	(2.36)
	(A)	**516.01**	**2,939.78**
Others (Unsecured)			
Prepaid Expenses		34.94	48.55
Contract Assets (refer note (b) below)		81.03	202.91
Balances with Government authorities		106.93	116.52
Export benefit receivable		1,681.60	2,806.18
	(B)	**1,904.50**	**3,174.16**
	(A+B)	**2,420.51**	**6,113.94**

Note:

(a) The Company has given interest bearing advances of Nil (previous year ₹ 2500 Lacs) against certain supplies. (refer note 33)

(b) Contract assets are the right to consideration in exchange for goods and services transferred to the customer. Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from port operation services as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of services. Upon completion of services and acceptance by the customer, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables..

8 Inventories (At lower of cost and Net realisable value)	**March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs**	**March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs**
Stores and spares	3,075.29	3,327.50
	3,075.29	**3,327.50**

9 Cash and cash equivalents	**March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs**	**March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs**
Balances with banks:		
Balance in current account	1,064.19	399.67
	1,064.19	**399.67**

10 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	**March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs**	**March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs**
Margin Money deposits	565.70	481.20
	565.70	**481.20**

Note: Margin Money and Fixed Deposit includes ₹ 593.92 Lacs (previous year ₹ 568.08 Lacs) pledged / lien against bank guarantees, letter of credit and other credit facilities.

	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
11 Equity Share capital		
Authorised share capital		
35,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (35,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2018)	35,000.00	35,000.00
	35,000.00	**35,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital		
34,61,53,846 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (34,61,53,846 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2018)	34,615.38	34,615.38
	34,615.38	**34,615.38**

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

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	No in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
As the beginning of the year	3,461.54	34,615.38	3,461.54	34,615.38
New Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As the end of the year	**3,461.54**	**34,615.38**	**3,461.54**	**34,615.38**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

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

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

(c) Shares held by holding company

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

	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the holding company and its nominee		
25,61,53,846 equity shares (Previous year 25,61,53,846) of ₹ 10 each	25,615.38	25,615.38

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

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the holding company and its nominee	No in Lacs	2,561.54	2,561.54
	% Holding	74.00%	74.00%
Petronet LNG Limited, Joint Venturer	No in Lacs	900.00	900.00
	% Holding	26.00%	26.00%

	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
12 Other Equity		
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	29,730.14	24,983.53
Add : Profit for the year	21,190.25	7,227.97
Add / (Less) : Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	(28.88)	1.37
Dividend paid including tax thereon	(2,086.55)	-
Less : Loss on disposal of assets / settlement of liabilities attributable to marine business undertaking adjusted from Opening Reserve (refer note 29)	-	(2,070.01)
Profit from marine business undertaking transferred from Opening Reserve (refer note 29)	-	(412.72)
Closing Balance	**48,804.96**	**29,730.14**

Note : The Portion of profits not distributed among the shareholders are termed as retained earnings. The Company may utilise the retained earnings for making investments for future growth and expansion plans, for the purpose of generating higher return for the shareholders or for any other specific purpose, as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Other Comprehensive Income- FVTOCI Reserve		
Opening Balance	866.50	693.20
Add : Change in fair value of FVTOCI Equity instruments (net of tax)	(173.30)	173.30
Closing Balance	**693.20**	**866.50**
Total Other Equity	**49,498.16**	**30,596.64**

Distribution proposed

Proposed Dividend on Equity Share	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Final Dividend for the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ 1 per share (previous year : ₹ 0.50 per share)	3,461.54	1,730.77
Dividend Distribution Tax	711.53	355.78
	4,173.07	**2,086.55**

Proposed dividend (including dividend distribution tax thereon) on equity shares is subject to approval at Annual General Meeting and is not recognised as a liability until the same is approved by the shareholders.

	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
13 Borrowings		
Long term borrowings		
Term loans		
Inter Corporate Deposit (refer note a) (Unsecured)	32,066.54	49,122.05
Bills under foreign currency letter of credits from banks (Unsecured) (refer note c)	-	110.78
	32,066.54	**49,232.83**
Less:- Current maturities of long term borrowings reclassified under "other current financial liabilities" (refer note 14)		
Inter Corporate Deposit (refer note a) (Unsecured)	8,732.11	-
	8,732.11	**-**
Non current portion of long term borrowing	**23,334.43**	**49,232.83**
Short Term Borrowings		
Inter Corporate Deposit (refer note a) (Unsecured)	62.88	14,324.88
Borrowing Bill Discounted (unsecured) (refer note b & 5 (b))	-	776.97
	62.88	**15,101.85**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	-	-
Unsecured borrowings	32,129.42	64,334.68
Total borrowings	**32,129.42**	**64,334.68**

Notes:

(a) Inter corporate deposit is received from Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited., the holding Company, at the interest rate of 11.00%. The loan amount of ₹ 32,066.54 Lacs will be repayable starting from December 31, 2019 to June 30, 2021 in Five equal half yearly installments based on outstanding balance as on December 31, 2018. and the loan amount of ₹ 62.88 Lacs will be repayable on maturity dated September 30, 2019.

(b) Factored receivables of ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 776.97 lacs) have recourse to the Company and interest liability on amount of bill discounted is borne by the customer.

(c) UnSecured-Borrowings from bank under suppliers credit carries interest in the range of EURIBOR Zero plus 28 basis points. The loan was repayable in the year 2020-21, which was entirely repaid by the Company on July 13, 2018.

14 Other financial liabilities	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Current		
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 13)	8,732.11	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	862.35	1,553.60
Deposits from customers	19.82	23.64
Capital creditors, retention money and other payable	687.25	739.51
Outstanding derivatives not designated as hedge	28.80	-
	10,330.33	**2,316.75**

Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	April 1, 2018	Changes from financing cash flows	Non Cash Changes			March 31, 2019
			Foreign Exchange Movement	Changes in Fair Value	Other Adjustment	
Long-term Borrowings (Including Current Maturities of Long Term Debt)	49,232.83	(17,166.29)	-	-	-	**32,066.54**
Short-term Borrowings (including bill discounted)	15,101.85	(14,262.00)	-	-	(776.97)	**62.88**
Interest accrued on Borrowings	1,553.60	(6,423.94)	-	-	5,732.69	**862.35**
Outstanding derivatives not designated as hedge	-	-	-	28.80	-	**28.80**
TOTAL	**65,888.28**	**(37,852.23)**	**-**	**28.80**	**4,955.72**	**33,020.57**

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	April 1, 2017	Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange Movement	Changes in Fair Value	Other Adjustment	March 31, 2018
Long-term Borrowings (Including Current Maturities of Long Term Debt)	58,462.41	(9,238.66)	9.07		-	**49,232.83**
Short-term Borrowings (including bill discounted)	14,637.95	6,161.94	-	-	(5,698.04)	**15,101.85**
Interest accrued on Borrowings	1,391.51	(6,587.17)	-	-	6,749.26	**1,553.60**
TOTAL	**74,491.87**	**(9,663.89)**	**9.07**	**-**	**1,051.22**	**65,888.28**

15 Provisions	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 31)	82.77	37.29
Provision for compensated absences	102.73	79.08
	185.50	**116.37**

16 Other Liabilities	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Non Current		
Deferred Government Grant (refer note (i) below)	491.52	568.05
	491.52	**568.05**
Current		
Contract Liability (refer note (a) below)	869.26	541.55
Statutory liability	869.61	103.69
Deferred Government Grant (refer note (i) below)	76.54	76.52
Contract Liability (refer note (a) below)	811.82	376.70
	2,627.23	**1,098.46**

(a) Contract liabilities includes advances received to deliver Port Operation Services and as well as transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligation in respect of Cargo Handling services.

Note:-

(i) Movement in Government Grant	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Opening Balance	644.57	721.11
Add :Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Amortisation during the year	(76.51)	(76.54)
Closing Balance	**568.06**	**644.57**
Non Current	491.52	568.05
Current	76.54	76.52
	568.06	**644.57**

17 Trade payables	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Payables to micro, small and medium enterprises (refer note 32)	9.66	0.12
Payables to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,294.71	1,405.97
	2,304.37	**1,406.09**
Dues to related parties included in above (refer note 33)	449.52	231.68

18 Revenue from Operations	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Revenue from Contracts with Customers	39,986.23	30,419.17
Other operating income	2,115.50	3,083.37
	42,101.73	**33,502.54**

Notes
Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Contract Price	40,435.81	30,134.97
Adjustment for:		
Refund Liabilities	-	-
Change in value of Contract Assets	(121.88)	63.37
Change in value of Contract Liabilities	(327.71)	220.83
Revenue from Contract with Customers	**39,986.23**	**30,419.17**

19 Other Income	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Interest Income on		
Bank deposits and advances (at amortised cost)	57.86	338.50
Customers (at amortised cost)	598.41	504.97
Rent Income	3.60	4.27
Net Gain on Sale of current investment measured at FVTPL	27.37	36.34
Deferred government grant (refer note 16(i))	76.51	76.54
Miscellaneous Income	257.04	225.12
	1,020.79	**1,185.74**

20 Operating Expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Cargo handling /Other charges to sub-contractors (net of reimbursement)	4,316.74	3,235.39
Locomotive hire charges	407.51	240.13
Tug and Pilotage Charges	42.03	60.05
Maintenance Dredging	346.85	81.41
Repairs to plant & equipment	534.23	244.43
Stores, spares and consumables	1,118.04	805.86
Repairs to Buildings	58.68	23.19
Power & Fuel (net of credit from Wind Power Generation ₹ 246.48 lacs (previous year ₹ 283.73 Lacs))	1,931.81	1,594.93
Waterfront Charges	2,245.59	1,458.09
Port dues charges	866.43	700.30
	11,867.91	**8,443.78**

21 Employee benefits expense	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	1,349.84	1,063.52
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	59.46	55.59
Gratuity Expenses (refer note 31)	21.91	20.83
Staff Welfare Expenses	165.90	152.58
	1,597.11	**1,292.52**

22 Finance Costs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Interest on		
- ICD and bill acceptance under letter of credit	5,679.28	6,738.45
- Others	30.40	(12.37)
Bank and other finance charges	23.01	24.08
	5,732.69	**6,750.16**
Loss / (Gain) on Derivatives / Swap Contracts (net)	28.80	(0.90)
	5,761.49	**6,749.26**

23 Other Expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Land lease rent (refer Note (c))	304.30	287.77
Rates and Taxes	41.84	21.86
Insurance (net of reimbursement)	24.82	25.61
Other Repairs and Maintenance (net of recoveries)	82.05	61.66
Legal and Professional Expenses	302.92	212.51
IT Support services	107.22	103.73
Payment to Auditors (refer Note (a))	31.08	21.45
Security Contract Manpower Expenses	251.20	241.61
Communication Expenses	37.46	28.59
Travelling and Conveyance	186.58	218.01
Directors Sitting Fee	3.20	5.21
Charity & Donations (refer Note (b))	193.51	265.60
Services / Material cost towards Fire and safety	4.43	9.43
Loss on Foreign Exchange Variation (net)	-	8.64
Loss on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment (net)	36.92	95.21
Miscellaneous Expenses	106.06	158.30
	1,713.59	**1,765.19**

a) **Payment to Auditor**

	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
As Auditor:		
Audit fee	19.50	15.45
Limited review	6.00	6.00
In other Capacity		
Certification and other fees	5.58	-
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	31.08	**21.45**

b) **Details of CSR Expenses**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	193.51	265.60

	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2019			
(i) Construction/acquisition of any Asset	-	-	-
(ii) On Purpose other than (i) above	193.51	-	193.51
Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2018			
(i) Construction/acquisition of any Asset	-	-	-
(ii) On Purpose other than (i) above	265.60	-	265.60

c) Future minimum land rentals payable to GMB under Sub-concession Agreement for a term of 26 Years commencing from 29th, October 2009 and any extension thereof pursuant to concession agreement under the built-own-operate-transfer (BOOT) policy framework of the Gujarat Ports Policy, 1995

Particulars	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Within one year	297.32	297.32
After one year but not more than five years	1,278.48	1,248.75
More than five years	4,751.04	5,078.09

24 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expenses for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as under :

a) **Profit and Loss Section**

	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	3,295.83	1,903.39
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	-	(3.49)
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,031.40	1,726.44
Less: MAT credit entitlement	(10,194.95)	(1,893.29)
Tax Expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**(5,867.72)**	**1,733.05**

Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI') Section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year	For the year ended 31st March 2019 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended 31st March 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Net Loss /(Gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plan	-	0.72
Unrealised Loss/ (Gain) on FVTOCI Equity Securities	-	-
	-	**0.72**

b) **Balance Sheet Section**

	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Liabilities for Current Tax (net)	-	(317.01)
Tax Recoverable (net of provision) (refer note 7)	484.88	440.91
	484.88	**123.90**

Note : Liabilities for Current Tax (net) and Taxes Recoverable (net) are presented based on year-wise tax balances, as the case may be.

c) **Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018**

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	%	₹ in Lacs	%	₹ in Lacs
Accounting profit before taxation		**15,322.53**		**8,961.02**
Tax using the Company's domestic rate	34.94%	**5,354.30**	34.61%	**3,101.23**
Tax effect of :				
Non Deductible expenses	0.45%	69.64	0.68%	61.08
Reversal of Temporary difference originating and reversing in Tax Holiday Period	-0.12%	(17.98)	5.31%	475.82
Deduction under chapter VI-A	-24.92%	(3,818.34)	-22.50%	(2,016.61)
MAT credit Pertaining to Earlier Years recognised in Current year	-49.75%	(7,622.70)	0.00%	-
Effect of change in tax rates	0.00%	-	-	111.53
Other temporary differences	1.09%	167.36	0.00%	-
Effective tax rate	**-38.29%**	**(5,867.72)**	**19.34%**	**1,733.05**
Income tax expenses charged to profit and loss		**(5,867.72)**		**1,733.05**

(d) Deferred tax Liabilities relate to following

Particulars	Balance Sheet as at		Statement of Profit and Loss / Other Comprehensive Income	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
(Liability) on Accelerated depreciation for tax purpose *	(12,631.40)	(11,598.01)	1,033.39	1,726.44
Defined benefit liability	-	(1.99)	(1.99)	0.72
Deferred tax liabilities / Deferred Tax Charge	**(12,631.40)**	**(11,600.00)**	**1,031.40**	**1,727.16**

(e) Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Tax expense during the period recognised in profit and loss	1,031.40	1,726.44
Tax expense / (Credit) during the period recognised in OCI	-	0.72
	1,031.40	**1,727.16**

(f) Deferred Tax Liabilities reflected in the Balance Sheet as follows

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	12,631.40	11,600.00
Less : Tax Credit Entitlement under MAT	(12,088.24)	(1,893.29)
	543.16	**9,706.71**

(g) The Company is eligible to avail benefits under section 80IA of the Income Tax Act , 1961 on the Taxable income w.e.f. FY 2015-16. Currently, the company is liable to pay Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) on income of the year/period and accordingly has made provision for tax under section 115JB. The company has recognised the deferred tax liabilities of ₹ 12,631.40 Lacs (Previous year ₹ 11,600 Lacs) in respect of timing difference which will reverse after the tax holiday period. Based on assessment, the company has made provision of ₹ 3,295.83 Lacs (Previous year ₹ 1,899.90 Lacs) for current taxation based on its book profit for the financial year 2018-19 and has recognised MAT credit of ₹ 12,088.24 Lacs as at March 31, 2019, including earlier years MAT Credit of ₹ 7,622.70 Lacs (Previous year 1,893.20 Lacs) as the management believes in view of strategic volumes of cargo available with the company and higher depreciation charge for accounting purposes than the depreciation for income tax purposes in the future period, it is reasonable certain that the MAT credit will be utilised post tax holiday period w.e.f. Financial Year 2025-26.

(h) The Company has unutilised MAT credit under the Income Tax Act, 1961 for which deferred tax assets has been recognised in the Balance Sheet at March 31, 2019 of ₹ 12,088.24 Lacs (Previous year ₹ 1,893.29 Lacs) which will be expire between financial year 2027-28 to 2033-34 .

25.1 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management

a) Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments :

₹ in lacs

Particulars	Refer note	As at March 31, 2019			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Asset					
Investments in unquoted equity shares	4	2,426.20	-	-	2,426.20
Trade receivables	5	-	-	7,705.56	7,705.56
Cash and Bank Balances	6,9,10	-	-	1,658.11	1,658.11
Other Financial Assets	6	-	-	135.51	135.51
		2,426.20	**-**	**9,499.18**	**11,925.38**
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (including current maturities)	13, 14	-	-	32,129.42	32,129.42
Trade payables	17	-	-	2,304.37	2,304.37
Derivatives not designated as hedges	14	-	28.80	-	28.80
Other Financial Liabilities	14	-	-	1,569.42	1,569.42
		-	**28.80**	**36,003.21**	**36,032.01**

₹ in lacs

Particulars	Refer note	As at March 31, 2018			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through other Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Asset					
Investments in unquoted equity shares	4	2,599.50	-	-	2,599.50
Trade receivables (including bills discounted)	5	-	-	19,082.23	19,082.23
Cash and Bank Balances	6,9,10	-	-	965.75	965.75
Other Financial Assets	6	-	-	2,820.15	2,820.15
		2,599.50	**-**	**22,868.13**	**25,467.63**
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (including bills discounted and current maturities)	13, 14	-	-	64,334.68	64,334.68
Trade payables	17	-	-	1,406.09	1,406.09
Derivatives not designated as hedges	14		-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	14	-	-	2,316.75	2,316.75
		-	**-**	**68,057.52**	**68,057.52**

25.2 Fair Value Measurements:

(a) 'Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		
	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets			
Investment in unquoted Equity Investments measured at FVTOCI (refer note 4)	-	2,426.20	2,426.20
Total	**-**	**2,426.20**	**2,426.20**
Liabilities			
Derivative instruments (refer note 14)	28.80	-	28.80
Total	**28.80**	**-**	**28.80**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		
	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets			
Investment in unquoted Equity Investments measured at FVTOCI (refer note 4)	-	2,599.50	2,599.50
Total	**-**	**2,599.50**	**2,599.50**
Liabilities			
Derivative instruments (refer note 14)	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**

(b) Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as shown below:

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Input Rate	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
FVTOCI assets in unquoted equity shares	DCF Method	Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	March 31, 2019 : 15.71% March 31, 2018 : 16.96%	1% Increase in WACC will decrease the fair value of the unquoted equity shares by ₹. 258.22 lacs (Previous year ₹ 244.35 lacs)

c) 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.

25.3 Financial Risk objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations/projects and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds FVTOCI investments and enters into derivative transactions.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuation (currency risk), interest rate movements (interest rate risk) and other price risks such as equity price risk . It manages its exposure to these risks through derivative financial instruments by hedging transactions. It uses derivative instruments such as currency swaps and foreign currency forward contract to manage these risks. These derivative instruments reduce the impact of both favourable and unfavourable fluctuations.

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control of Central Treasury Team of the Adani Group under the framework of Risk Management Policy for Currency and Interest rate risk as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's central treasury team ensures appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

The decision of whether and when to execute derivative financial instruments along with its tenure can vary from period to period depending on market conditions and the relative costs of the instruments. The tenure is linked to the timing of the underlying exposure, with the connection between the two being regularly monitored. The Company is exposed to losses in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to the derivative contracts. All derivative contracts are executed with counterparties that, in our judgment, are creditworthy. The outstanding derivatives are reviewed periodically to ensure that there is no inappropriate concentration of outstanding to any particular counterparty.

Further, all currency and interest risk as identified above is measured on a daily basis by monitoring the mark to market (MTM) of open and hedged position. The MTM is derived basis underlying market curves on closing basis of relevant instrument quoted on Bloomberg/Reuters. For quarter ends, the MTM for each derivative instrument outstanding is obtained from respective banks. All gain / loss arising from MTM for open derivative contracts and gain / loss on settlement / cancellation / roll over of derivative contracts is recorded in statement of profit and loss.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTOCI investments and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018. The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:

- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

(i) 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 debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

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

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended March 31, 2019 would decrease / increase by ₹ 0.01 Lacs (for the year ended March 31, 2018 decrease / increase by ₹ 0.01 Lacs). This is mainly attributable to interest rates on variable rate long term borrowings.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Exchange rate movements, particularly the United States Dollar (USD) and Euro (EUR) against Indian Rupee (INR), have an impact on the Company's operating results. The Company manages its foreign currency risk by entering into currency swap for converting INR loan into other foreign currency for taking advantage of lower cost of borrowing in stable currency environment. The Company also enters into various foreign exchange contracts to mitigate the risk arising out of foreign exchange rate movement on foreign currency borrowings or trade payables. Further, to hedge foreign currency future transactions in respect of which firm commitment are made or which are highly probable forecast transactions (for instance, foreign exchange denominated income) the Company has entered into foreign currency forward contracts as per the policy of the Company.

The Company is mainly exposed to changes in USD and EURO The below table demonstrates the sensitivity to a 1% increase or decrease in the respective foreign currency rates against INR, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity analysis is prepared on the net unhedged exposure of the Company as at the reporting date. 1% represents management's assessment of reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rate.

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Impact on Profit before tax		Impact on Pre-tax Equity	
	For the year ended March 31, 2019	**For the year ended March 31, 2018**	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**	**For the year ended March 31, 2018**
EURO Sensitivity				
RUPEES / EURO – Increase by 1%	*	(1.00)	*	(1.00)
RUPEES / EURO – Decrease by 1%	*	1.00	*	1.00

* Denominats less then ₹ 5000

(III) Equity price risk

The Company's non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

b) Credit risk

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

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

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

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

Concentrations of Credit Risk form part of Credit Risk

Considering that the Company operates the port services at Dahej, the Company is significantly dependent on cargo from such customers which includes related parties. Out of total revenue, the Company has earned ₹ 27,067.81 lacs of revenue during the year ended March 31, 2019 (previous year ₹ 20,565.44 lacs) from such customers which constitute 64.29% (previous year 61.38%). Accounts receivable from such customer approximated ₹ 6,705.44 lacs as at March 31, 2019 and ₹ 17,970.79 lacs as at March 31, 2018. A loss of these customer could adversely affect the operating result or cash flow of the Company.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Company has an established liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.
The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents. The Company also has adequate credit facilities agreed with banks to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The table below analysis derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

₹ In Lacs

Particulars	Refer Note	On demand	within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 year Within 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2019						
Borrowings (including bills discounted)	13	-	8,794.99	23,334.43	-	32,129.42
Trade Payables	17	-	2,304.37	-	-	2,304.37
Derivatives not designated as hedges	14	-	28.80	-	-	28.80
Other Financial Liabilities	14	-	1,569.42	-	-	1,569.42
Total		-	**12,697.58**	**23,334.43**	-	**36,032.01**

Particulars	Refer Note	On demand	within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 year Within 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2018						
Borrowings (including bills discounted)	13	-	15,101.85	29,584.01	19,648.82	64,334.68
Trade Payables	17	-	1,406.09	-	-	1,406.09
Derivatives not designated as	14	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	14	-	2,316.75	-	-	2,316.75
Total		-	**18,824.69**	**29,584.01**	**19,648.82**	**68,057.52**

25.4 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 bank balances) divided by total capital plus net debt.

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Total Borrowings (refer note 13)	32,129.42	64,334.68
Less: Cash and bank balance (refer note 6 note 9 and note 10)	1,658.11	965.75
Net Debt (A)	**30,471.31**	**63,368.93**
Total equity (B)	**84,113.54**	**65,212.02**
Total equity and net debt (C= A+B)	**1,14,584.85**	**1,28,580.95**
Gearing ratio	26.59%	49.28%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.
No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

26 Earnings per share	**March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs**	**March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs**
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	21,190.25	7,227.97
Weighted average number of equity shares (in Nos)	34,61,53,846	34,61,53,846
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	6.12	2.09

27 Capital commitments and other commitment

Capital commitments

Particulars	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Estimated amount of contracts (net of advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	1,173.66	338.77

Other commitments

a)The Company has imported capital goods for its Solid Cargo Port Terminal Project under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme of the Government of India at concessional rate of custom duty by undertaking obligation to export. Future outstanding export obligation under the scheme is pending is Nil (Previous Year ₹ 995.13 Lacs) which is equivalent to 6 to 8 times of duty saved is Nil (previous year ₹ 165.85 lacs) . The company has submitted documents for discharge of the entire export obligation in the current year financial year. However the discharge certificate is awaited.

28 Contingent liabilities not provided for

Sr.No	Particulars	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
a	(i) Show cause cum Demand notice received from Commissioner/Asst. Commissioner of Service Tax for wrong availment of CENVAT credit / service tax credit and education cess on inputs, capital inputs and input services used for construction of port project for the period October 2011 to March 2016. & April 2015 to March17 The management is reasonably confident that no liability will devolve on the Company and hence no liability has been recognised in the books of accounts.	771.48	771.48
b	Bank guarantee given to Registrar, the High Court of Gujarat against disputed receivable amount	135.64	135.64

29 Note on Demerger of Marine Business Undertaking

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Board of Directors of APDPPL (hereinafter referred as "the Transferor Company") and The Adani Harbour Service Private Limited (Formerly known as "TM Harbour Services Private Limited")(hereinafter referred as "the transferee company" or "AHSPL") fellow subsidiary of the Company had approved a Scheme of Arrangement ("the Scheme") between the Transferor Company and the Transferee Company Pursuant to the Scheme, the Marine Business Undertaking ("Demerged Business") of the Transferor Company was transferred on slump sale basis to the Transferee Company with an appointed date of April 01, 2016. After necessary approvals from the relevant stakeholders of both companies, the Scheme became sanctioned by National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") at Ahmedabad vide its order dated July 31, 2017. The Scheme has become operative from August 04, 2017 upon filing of certified copy of the order of the NCLT, Ahmedabad with the Registrar of Companies.

The Company has accounted for the transaction in accordance with the accounting treatment prescribed in the Scheme as approved by the NCLT, Ahmedabad whereby the net assets of the Marine Business Undertaking amounting to ₹ 3,870.01 Lacs of the Transferor Companies as at April 1, 2016, being the appointed date, have been transferred to the transferee company for a consideration of ₹ 1,800 Lacs. An Amount of ₹ 2070.01 Lacs being the shortage of the amount received as consideration and the net assets along with profit from marine business undertaking for the year ended on March 31,2017 net of tax amounting to ₹ 412.72 lacs, is adjusted to the balance of retained earnings.

30 Segment information

The Company is primarily engaged in one business segment, namely developing, operating and maintaining the Ports services and Ports related Infrastructure development activities at Dahej, as determined by chief operational decision maker, in accordance with Ind-AS 108 "Operating Segment".
Considering the inter relationship of various activities of the business, the chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its business segment on overall basis. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

31 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits

a) The company has recognised, in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the current year, an amount of ₹ 59.46 lacs (previous year ₹ 55.59 lacs) as expenses under the following defined contribution plan.

₹ in Lacs

Contribution to	2018-19	2017-18
Provident Fund	56.98	52.74
Total	**56.98**	**52.74**

b) The company has a defined gratuity plan (funded) and is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, every employee who has completed at least five year of service is entitled to gratuity benefits on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in form of a qualifying insurance policy with effect from September 01, 2010 for future payment of gratuity to the employees.

Each year, the management reviews the level of funding in the gratuity fund. Such review includes the assets -liability matching strategy. The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy).The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk.

However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate(in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset)."

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

c) Gratuity

i) Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows: ₹ in Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	122.17	108.85
Current service cost	19.24	18.57
Interest cost	9.29	8.27
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	(3.78)	-
- change in financial assumptions	26.55	(3.39)
- experience variance	4.65	0.06
Benefits paid	(1.39)	(2.77)
Liability transfer in	2.88	4.66
Liability transfer out	(5.86)	(12.08)
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**173.75**	**122.17**

ii) Changes in fair value of plan assets are as follows: ₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	84.88	79.05
Investment income	6.62	6.00
Contributions by employer	0.94	1.07
Return on plan assets , excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(1.46)	(1.24)
Acquisition adjustment	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**90.98**	**84.88**

iii) Net asset/(liability) recognised in the balance sheet ₹ in Lacs

Contribution to	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	173.75	122.17
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	90.98	84.88
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	(82.77)	(37.29)
Net (liability)/asset - Current	(82.77)	(37.29)
Net (liability)/asset - Non-current	-	-

iv) Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year ₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Current service cost	19.24	18.57
Interest cost on benefit obligation	2.67	2.26
Total Expense included in employee benefits expense	**21.91**	**20.83**

v) Recognised in the other comprehensive income for the year ₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	(3.78)	
- change in financial assumptions	26.55	(3.39)
- experience variance	4.65	0.06
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	1.46	1.24
Recognised in comprehensive income	**28.88**	**(2.09)**

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

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount rate	7.60%	7.80%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	8.00%	7.00%
Mortality	Indian assured mortality table 2006-08	Indian assured mortality table 2006-08
Attrition rate	7.50%	10% for 5years & below and 1% thereafter

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

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled. There has been significant change in expected rate of return on assets due to change in the market scenario.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Investments with insurer*	100%	100%

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

(viii) Sensitivity Analysis Method

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below

Increase/(decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Assumptions	Discount rate			
Sensitivity level	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
	(13.40)	15.33	(15.25)	18.28

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Assumptions	Salary Growth rate			
Sensitivity level	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
	15.12	(13.47)	18.25	(15.48)

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Assumptions	Attrition rate			
Sensitivity level	50% Increase *	50% Decrease *	50% Increase *	50% Decrease *
Impact on defined benefit obligations	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
	(1.40)	2.04	0.25	(0.28)

* Represents % Increase / Decrease of Attirition % used in valuation

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Assumptions	Mortality rate			
Sensitivity level	10% Increase *	10% Decrease *	10% Increase *	10% Decrease *
Impact on defined benefit obligations	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
	(0.01)	0.01	0.04	(0.04)

* Represents % Increase / Decrease of Attirition % used in valuation

ix) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows)	8 years	14 years

(x) The expected cash flows of defined benefit obligation over the future periods (valued on undiscounted bases) ₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31,2018
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	14.32	1.80
Between 2 and 5 years	63.39	15.87
Between 5 and 10 years	98.83	50.81
Beyond 10 years	200.15	365.58
Total Expected Payments	**376.69**	**434.06**

The Company expect to contribute ₹ 105.03 lacs to the gratuity fund in the financial year 2019-20 (previous year ₹ 56.47 lacs).

32 Details as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act).This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company

₹ in Lacs

Sr No	Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.		
	Principal	9.66	0.12
	Interest	Nil	Nil
2	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil
3	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	Nil
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	Nil	Nil

Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited

Notes to the financial Statements for the year ended March 31 , 2019

Note 33- Related Parties transactions

Particulars	Name of Company
Holding Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Investor having significant influence	Petronet LNG Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	Adani Logistics Limited
	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Pvt Limited
	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Pvt Limited
	Adani Hazira Port Pvt Limited
	The Adani Harbour Services Pvt Limited
	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Pvt Limited
	The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Joint Venture of Holding Company	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Pvt Limited
	Adani International Container Terminal Pvt Limited
Entities over which an entity have Significant Influence on the Company's holding Co. has control on is able to exercise Significant Influence through through voting powers	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited
	Adani Power Rajasthan Limited
	Adani Power Dahej Limited
	Adani Power Limited
	Adani Power Mundra Limited
	Belvedere Golf and Country Club Pvt Limited
	Adani Wilmar Limited
	Adani Foundation
	Adani Bunkering Private Limited
	Adani Enterprises Limited
Key Management Personnel	Unmesh Abhyankar, Managing Director (w.e.f. July 29, 2017)
	Sabyasachi Hajara - Independent Director (w.e.f. October 21, 2013)
	Birva Patel, Independent Director (till April 04,2019)
	Kapil Patel, Chief Financial Officer
	Kamlesh Bhagia. Company Secretary

₹ in Lacs

Transactions	Name of Related Party	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Sale of port services	Adani Enterprises Limited	18,516.47	7,581.32
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	827.95
	Adani Logistics Limited	1,004.07	1,454.53
	Adani Wilmar Limited	1,373.57	-
	Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	1,715.65	5,794.51
	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	-	1,649.98
	Adani Harbour Services Pvt Limited	16.69	83.70
	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Pvt Limited	1.51	-
	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	-	0.25
Sale of scrap / sale of stores & spares	Adani Hazira Port Pvt Limited	19.91	-
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	2.48	4.01
	Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	0.16	-
	Adani International Container Terminal Pvt Limited	-	1.66
	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Pvt Limited	-	0.49
	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	0.74	-
<u>Services availed</u>			
- Loco hire , dredging charges etc.	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	40.17	148.30
- Professional fees	Adani Enterprises Limited	143.47	126.82
Dredging Services	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Pvt Limited	340.35	67.95
- Other	Petronet LNG Limited	-	0.48
	Adani Power Mundra Limited	0.08	-
	Adani Hazira Port Pvt Limited	-	9.05
	Belvedere Golf and Country Club Pvt Limited	0.06	-
- Purchase of power	Adani Power Limited	-	21.12
Purchase of goods/inventory	Adani Hazira Port Pvt Limited	9.00	10.41
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.25	3.08
	Adani Power Dahej Limited	1.81	0.97
Sale of Assets	The Adani Harbour Services Pvt Limited	-	1,800.00
Advance Refund	Adani Bunkering Pvt Limited	2,500.00	-
Interest Expense	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	5,679.19	6,550.94
Interest Income	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	-	3.33
	Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	524.97	501.64
	Adani Bunkering Pvt Limited	73.24	293.75
Rent Income	Adani Enterprises Limited	0.20	1.20
Donation	Adani Foundation	191.00	255.10
Inter-corporate deposit (taken)	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	3,753.00	31,688.71
Inter-corporate deposit (repaid)	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	35,070.50	18,714.73
Remuneration	Kapil Patel	26.96	21.49
Sitting Fees	Birva Patel	1.20	2.20
	Sabyasachi Hajara	2.00	3.00

₹ in Lacs

Closing Balance	Name of Related Party	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Trade Receivable (current and non current)	Adani Enterprises Limited	4,887.35	4,293.49
	Adani Logistics Limited	170.50	0.97
	Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	72.46	11,983.89
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	43.56
	The Adani Harbour Services Pvt Limited	1.64	5.84
	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Pvt Limited	-	0.49
	Adani International Continer Terminal Pvt Limited	-	1.96
	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Pvt Limited	1.75	-
	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	-	1,649.98
		5,133.70	**17,980.18**
Other Current and non current Assets	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	-	1.76
	Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	86.64	568.50
	Adani Bunkering Pvt Limited	-	564.87
		86.64	**1,135.13**
Loan & Advance (including advance receivable in cash and kind)	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.69	-
	Adani Bunkering Pvt Limited	-	2,500.00
		0.69	**2,500.00**
Trade Payable (including provisions)	Adani Enterprises Limited	40.83	80.73
	Adani Hazira Port Pvt Limited	8.43	0.74
	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Pvt Limited	394.80	78.82
	The Adani Harbour Services Pvt Limited	-	3.53
	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	-	1.46
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	63.10
	Adani Power Dahej Limited	2.14	-
	Adani Power Mundra Limited	0.08	-
	Adani Estates Pvt Limited	3.24	3.30
		449.52	**231.68**
Advances From Customer	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.84	
		0.84	**-**
Inter corporate deposit (taken)	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	32,129.42	63,446.92
		32,129.42	**63,446.92**
Interest payable on Inter corporate deposit (taken)	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	862.35	1,553.54
		862.35	**1,553.54**

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

(i) Outstanding balances of related parties at the year-end are unsecured except inter corporate deposits and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties.This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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.

34 Derivative instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposure

The Company had taken Forward Exchange Contract to take advantage of lower interest rate of foreign currency loan. The aggregate outstanding details of derivative transactions is as under:

Nature	Particulars of derivatives		Purpose
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	
Principal only swap (INR-foreign currency)	USD 15Mn (₹10373.25 Lacs)	Nil	Hedging of equivalent INR borrowings to mitigate higher interest rate of INR borrowings as against the foreign currency loans with possible risk of principal currency losses.

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

Nature	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Amount in Lacs	Foreign Currency In Million	Amount in Lacs	Foreign Currency In Million
Bills under letter of credit	-	-	110.78	EURO 0.1371
Interest accrued but not due	-	-	0.06	EURO 0.001
Trade Payables & Other Current Liabilities	1.56	EURO 0.002	14.86	EURO 0.0184
Trade Payables & Other Current Liabilities	0.38	GBP 0.0001	-	-
Other Receivable			15.43	EURO 0.0191

Closing rates as at March 31, 2019:
INR / USD = ₹ 69.155
INR / EURO = ₹ 77.6725

Closing rates as at March 31, 2018:
INR / USD = ₹ 65.175
INR / EURO = ₹ 80.8075

35 Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) has allotted the lease hold land of 5.49 hectare to the company vide offer cum allotment letter dated February 11, 2011 pending conclusion of lease agreement. Based on the Company's application of voluntary surrender of land dated June 25, 2013. GIDC ordered to rescind the allotment of aforesaid land vide letter dated November 19, 2014. The Company has recognised receivable of ₹ 301.95 lacs. The Company expects the settlement with GIDC and has classified the same as advance to suppliers. (refer note 7)

36 Standards issued but not effective

Ind AS 116 Leases:

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 (April1,2019). 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 if any 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 is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the standalone financial statements.

37 Event occurred after the Balance Sheet Date

The Board of Directors of the Company has recommended Equity dividend of ₹ 1.00 per equity share (previous year ₹ 0.50)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Unmesh Abhyankar Managing Director DIN : 03040812	**Deepak Maheshwari** Director DIN : 01724301
Kamlesh Bhagia Company Secretary	**Kapil Patel** Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 30, 2019