DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

303/304, "Milestone", Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp.T.VTower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad-380 054. **Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955**

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited
(Formerly Known as B2B Logistics Solutions Private Limited)

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31stMarch, 2020, 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 (herein after referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 31st March, 2020, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's 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 standalone 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, 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 Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

303/304, "Milestone", Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp.T.VTower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad-380 054. **Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955**

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Continue)

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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

303/304, "Milestone", Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp.T.VTower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad-380 054. **Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955**

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Continue)

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.

Other Matter

The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2019 was audited by the previous auditor, whose audit report on these comparative Financial Statements, expressed an unqualified opinion.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

   c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B";

   g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 as at 31st March 2020 on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements – Refer Note 33 to the standalone financial statements;

303/304, "Milestone", Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp.T.VTower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad-380 054. **Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955**

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Continue)

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

3. **With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended**:

   According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid /provided except for Director Sitting Fees. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 22nd April 2020

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140
UDIN - 20119140AAAAMK1594

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor’s Report
RE: Adani Logistics Services Private Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor’s Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31stMarch, 2020, we report that:

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

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified by the management in a phased periodic manner. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and representations made by the Management, the Company does not have any immovable property except for Godowns constructed on Leased Land. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (i) (c) of the Order are not applicable.

(ii) The Company being in the service industry carries inventory in the form of Stores and Spares only. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (ii) (a) & (b) of the Order are not applicable.

(iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security in respect to which Section 185 applies. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities and accordingly the provisions of section 186 (except subsection (1) of Section 186) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with Section 186(1) of the Act in respect of Investments done.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including income tax, Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees’ State Insurance and other material statutory dues have generally been deposited regularly during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Sales tax, Value added tax, service tax and custom duty.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues as referred above were in arrears as at 31st March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

303/304, "Milestone", Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp.T.VTower, Thaltej, Ahmedabad-380 054. **Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955**

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, excise duty, sales tax / value added tax and wealth tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. However, according to information and explanations given to us, the following dues of service tax have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes.

Name of Statute	Nature of the dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount (*) (Rs in Lacs)	Amount paid under protest (Rs in Lacs)	Period to which the amount relates
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	CESTAT	4.27	-	FY 2006-07 to 2009-10

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to its bankers. The Company did not have any outstanding debentures or dues to any financial institutions or government during the year.

(ix) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable.

(x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid/ provided except for Sitting Fees. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xiii) As per information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transaction with related parties are in compliance with section177 and 188 of Companies Act 2013 and all the details have been disclosed in Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement or not issued any debenture during the year under review. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any director or any person connected with him. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

(xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable.

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 22nd April 2020

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140
UDIN - 20119140AAAAMK1594

DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

303/304, "Milestone", Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp.T.VTower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad-380 054. **Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955**

Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Logistics Services Private Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) of our Report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013 (the act).

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company as of 31st March, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2020, 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.

Management's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

303/304, “Milestone”, Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp.T.VTower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad-380 054. **Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955**

Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor’s Report
RE: Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) of our Report of even date)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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.

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 22nd April 2020

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140
UDIN - 20119140AAAAMK1594

ADANI LOGISTICS SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Innovative B2B Logistics Solutions Private Limited)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	13,788.85	16,291.00	17,785.37
Right-of-use assets	4	301.01	318.71	336.42
Capital work-in-progress		19.20	10.00	19.13
Intangible assets	4	432.04	495.69	460.31
Financial assets				
(i) Investments	5	6,044.26	4,570.11	4,570.11
(ii) Loans	6	3,093.61	-	-
(iii) Other financial assets	7	165.40	1,181.22	1,331.20
Other non-current assets	8	1,016.42	644.23	407.42
		24,860.79	**23,510.96**	**24,909.96**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	9	4,147.60	2,364.06	2,326.13
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	615.22	528.93	582.64
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	11	934.18	-	-
(iv) Loans	6	-	704.71	1,765.50
(v) Other financial assets	7	168.59	-	1.63
Other current assets	8	683.85	206.61	426.76
		6,549.44	**3,804.31**	**5,102.66**
Total assets		**31,410.23**	**27,315.27**	**30,012.62**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity share capital	12	18,301.37	18,301.37	6,812.37
Perpetual debt	12.1	25,000.00	-	-
Other equity	13	(18,389.83)	(19,457.94)	(17,073.69)
Total equity		**24,911.54**	**(1,156.57)**	**(10,261.32)**
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	2,596.20	6,264.78	5,731.78
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15	311.95	1,702.93	1,838.55
Provisions	16	157.94	149.87	147.68
		3,066.09	**8,117.58**	**7,718.01**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	-	10,239.08	19,920.73
(ii) Trade payables	18			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	12.79	4.15
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,122.25	2,263.56	2,403.72
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	67.42	7,592.43	9,903.17
Provisions	16	26.85	10.62	4.06
Other current liabilities	17	216.08	235.78	320.10
		3,432.60	**20,354.26**	**32,555.93**
Total liabilities		**6,498.69**	**28,471.84**	**40,273.94**
Total equity and liabilities		**31,410.23**	**27,315.27**	**30,012.62**

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

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number 112054W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 119140

Sandeep Mehta
Managing Director
DIN: 06367909

Manoj Chanduka
Director
DIN: 08528238

Mohan Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Delhi

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary
Place: Delhi

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

ADANI LOGISTICS SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Innovative B2B Logistics Solutions Private Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	**19**	26,844.35	27,686.40
Other income	**20**	300.32	224.04
Total income		**27,144.67**	**27,910.44**
EXPENSES			
Operating expenses	**21**	20,137.20	22,707.91
Employee benefits expense	**22**	974.95	1,041.74
Depreciation and amortization expense	**4**	2,584.52	1,630.42
Finance costs	**23**	1,456.48	3,423.30
Other expenses	**24**	900.63	1,491.32
Total expense		**26,053.78**	**30,294.69**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**1,090.89**	**(2,384.25)**
Tax expense:	**25**		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Income tax expense		**-**	**-**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**1,090.89**	**(2,384.25)**
Other comprehensive income/(Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent year			
Re-measurement (Loss) on defined benefit plans		(22.78)	-
Income tax effect (charge)			-
Total other comprehensive income/(Loss) for the year		**(22.78)**	**-**
Total comprehensive income/(Loss) for the year (net of tax)		**1,068.11**	**(2,384.25)**
Earning per share - (face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and diluted (in ₹) (Not annualised)	**29**	**0.60**	**(3.45)**

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

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 112054W

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No 119140

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sandeep Mehta
Managing Director
DIN: 06367909

Manoj Chanduka
Director
DIN: 08528238

Mohan Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Delhi

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary
Place: Delhi

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

ADANI LOGISTICS SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Innovative B2B Logistics Solutions Private Limited)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other Equity				Total
		Perpetual Debt	Reserves and Surplus			
			Retained earnings	Share Premium	General reserve	
As on April 01, 2018	**6,812.37**	**-**	**(31,824.47)**	**14,684.28**	**66.50**	**(10,261.32)**
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(2,384.25)	-	-	(2,384.25)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (Loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**(2,384.25)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,384.25)**
Increase during the year	11,489.00	-	-	-	-	11,489.00
As on March 31, 2019	**18,301.37**	**-**	**(34,208.72)**	**14,684.28**	**66.50**	**(1,156.57)**
Profit for the year	-	-	1,090.89	-	-	1,090.89
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(22.78)	-	-	(22.78)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**1,068.11**	**-**	**-**	**1,068.11**
Increase during the year	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	25,000.00
As on March 31, 2020	**18,301.37**	**25,000.00**	**(33,140.61)**	**14,684.28**	**66.50**	**24,911.54**

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

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 112054W

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No 119140

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sandeep Mehta
Managing Director
DIN: 06367909

Manoj Chanduka
Director
DIN: 08528238

Mohan Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Delhi

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary
Place: Delhi

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

ADANI LOGISTICS SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Innovative B2B Logistics Solutions Private Limited)
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Net profit before Tax	1,090.89	(2,384.25)
	Adjustment for:		
	Interest income	(221.89)	(92.11)
	Liabilities no longer required written back	(10.22)	(124.37)
	Provision for doubtful debts	13.49	195.10
	Provision for doubtful advances	-	126.23
	Advances written off	-	21.32
	Payment of Lease Charges	(33.00)	(33.00)
	Profit/(Loss) on sale of fixed assets	(0.26)	4.09
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2,584.52	1,630.42
	Finance costs	1,456.48	3,423.30
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**4,880.01**	**2,766.74**
	Changes in working capital:		
	(Increase) in trade receivables	(1,797.03)	(233.03)
	Decrease in other assets	(704.00)	10.23
	(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(94.55)	4.67
	Increase in long term provisions	1.52	8.75
	Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	856.12	(7.17)
	Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(1,531.31)	75.90
	(Decrease) in other liabilities	(19.70)	(84.32)
		(3,288.95)	**(224.97)**
	Cash generated from operations	**1,591.06**	**2,541.77**
	Less : Direct Taxes (paid)	(145.43)	(214.20)
	Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**1,445.63**	**2,327.57**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipments and intangible assets (Including capital work in progress,capital advances and capital creditors)	(10.61)	(191.53)
	Proceeds from sale/discard of property, plant and equipments	0.65	
	Payment made towards acquisition of equity (refer note 5)	(1,474.15)	-
	Decrease/(Increase) in loans to related parties	(2,388.90)	1,116.24
	Withdrawal of margin money	2.31	147.49
	Interest received	227.18	86.42
	Net cash from / (used in) investing activites (B)	**(3,643.52)**	**1,158.62**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds/(Repayment) of non current borrowings	(13,598.92)	(2,226.92)
	Proceeds/(Repayment) of non current borrowings from related party	2,596.20	-
	Proceeds/(Repayment) of current borrowings	(10,239.08)	1,807.35
	Proceeds/(Repayment) of current borrowings from related party	-	(11,489.00)
	Proceeds from unsecured perpetual debt instruments	25,000.00	-
	Proceeds from issuance of equity share capital	-	11,489.00
	Finance costs paid	(1,474.02)	(3,120.33)
	Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**2,284.18**	**(3,539.90)**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	**86.29**	**(53.71)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**528.93**	**582.64**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**615.22**	**528.93**
	Notes to Cash flow Statement :		
	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents with the balance sheet:		
	Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet (Refer note 10)	615.22	528.93
		615.22	**528.93**

Notes to Statement of Cash flow:

1 The Statement of Cash flow has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Cash Flow Statements notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

2 Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary, to make them comparable to current period's figures.

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

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number 112054W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 119140

Sandeep Mehta
Managing Director
DIN: 06367909

Manoj Chanduka
Director
DIN: 08528238

Mohan Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Delhi

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary
Place: Delhi

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

1 Corporate information

Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Formerly known as Innovative B2B Logistics Solution Private Limited) , subsidiary of Adani Logistics Limited ("ALL") from August 06 ,2019 has developed multi-modal cargo storage-cum-logistics services through development of inland container depots (ICDs) and container freight stations (CFSs) at Sahenwal, Kanech Punjab and operates container trains on specific railway routes as per concession agreement entered into with Ministry of Railways, Government of India.The registered office of the company is located at Level-4, Rectangle-1, Commercial Complex, D-4, Saket, Delhi-110017.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 22, 2020.

2 Basis of preparation and presentation

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

For all periods up to and including the year ended March, 31 2019, the company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to note 3 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

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

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

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
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current

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

b) Inventories

Stores and Spares:

- Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis. Cost of stores and spares lying in bonded warehouse includes custom duty accounted for on an accrual basis.
- Stores and Spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.
- Costs incurred that relate to future contract activities are recognised as "Project Work in Progress".
- Project work in progress comprise specific contract costs and other directly attributable overheads including borrowing costs which can be allocated on specific contract cost is, valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.
- 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 on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

d) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, 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 recognized in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Borrowing cost relating to acquisition / construction of fixed assets which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on Straight Line Method (SLM) using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Further, pursuant to the notification of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs effective 01st April, 2014, the management has internally reassessed and changed, wherever necessary the useful lives to compute depreciation, to conform to the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on additions to property, plant and equipment on account of foreign exchange fluctuation is provided prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the respective assets.

Spares / standby equipments are depreciated prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the respective mother assets.

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 are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the company and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets with finite lives 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 with a finite useful life 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 on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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 is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

i) Rendering of services

Revenue from services are recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered on proportionate completion method basis based on services completed till reporting date. Revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided to 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.

The amount recognized as revenue is exclusive of goods & service tax where applicable.

ii) Dividend

Revenue is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

iii) Interest Income

For all financial assets 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 finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

g) Functional currency, foreign currency transactions and balances

The functional currency of the Company (i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates) is Indian Rupee. All financial information is presented in Indian Rupee and is rounded off to the nearest lakh with two decimal point.

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. As at the reporting date, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are carried at historical cost in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of initial transaction. Forward exchange contracts to manage exchange currency exposures are marked to market and resulting gain or loss is recorded in the Statement of Profit and loss. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation or renewal of such forward exchange contract is recognised as income or expense in the period in which such cancellation or renewal is made.

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 the 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 and other costs 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

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

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

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) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference share dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.
For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for 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.

m) Taxes

i) Current income tax

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the 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 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 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 assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that The company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. Deferred tax include MAT Credit Entitlement.

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, 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. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of The Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at year end at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

o) Provisions (other than employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of the money is material). The increase in the provisions due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are reviewed as at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

p) Government grants

Government grants and subsidies are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants and subsidies will be received. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the Balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related asset. Other government grants and subsidies are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs which they are intended to compensate on a systematic basis.

q) 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.

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

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

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

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

r) 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.The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are recognised initially at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

> Debt instruments at amortised cost

> Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

> Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments 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 instrument at FVTOCI

A debt instrument is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instrument 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.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments at FVTOCI

All equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value in the balance sheet,with value changes recognised in statement of profit and loss,except for those equity instruments for which the company has elected to present value changes in " other comprehensive income". If an equity instrument is not held for trading, the company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

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 116

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 115

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 116

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 P&L.

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.

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.

s) Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts 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 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported with foreign exchange gains/(loss) not within results from operating activities. Changes in fair value and gains/(losses) on settlement of foreign currency derivative financial instruments relating to borrowings, which have not been designated as hedge are recorded as finance expense.

t) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

i) Ind AS 116 Leases

Nature of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 "Leases" and related interpretations. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied to all lease contracts, identified under Ind AS 17, existing on April 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective method on the date of initial application.

Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which has been applied by the Company.

Leases previously classified as finance leases

The Company did not change the initial carrying amounts of recognised assets and liabilities at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as finance leases (i.e., the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities equal the lease assets and liabilities recognised under Ind AS 17). The requirements of Ind AS 116 was applied to these leases from April 01, 2018.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The operating lease commitments as of March 31, 2018 reconciled with lease liabilities as at April 01, 2018 as follows:

Particulars	**(₹ in lacs)**
Future operating lease commitments as at March 31, 2018	660.00
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate as at April 01, 2018	7.50%
Discounted operating lease commitments as at April 01, 2018	**336.42**
Less:	
Commitments relating to short-term leases	-
Add:	
Commitments relating to leases previously classified as finance leases	**-**
Lease liabilities as at April 01, 2018	**336.42**

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months at the date of initial application

The effect of adoption Ind AS 116 as at April 01, 2018 is as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)
Assets	
Increase in Property, Plant and Equipments - Right-of-use assets	336.42
Total Assets	**336.42**
Liabilities	
Increase in Financial Liabilities - Lease Liabilities (Current + Non Current)	336.42
Total Liabilities	**336.42**

Summary of new accounting policies

Set out below are the new accounting policies of the Company upon adoption of Ind AS 116:

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certainty obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of property, plant and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Amounts recognised in the Balance sheet and statement of profit and loss:

Set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Company's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Right to Use of Assets		Lease Liabilities
	Tangible assets	Total	
As at April 01, 2019	318.71	318.71	328.65
Addition on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	17.70	17.70	-
Interest Expenses		-	24.65
Payments		-	33.00
As at March 31, 2020	**301.01**	**301.01**	**320.30**

Set out below, are the amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss:

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2020
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	17.70
Interest expense on lease liabilities	24.65
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	**42.35**

ii) Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The amendment to Appendix C of Ind AS 12 specifies that the amendment is to be applied to 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/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 01, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 01, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 01, 2019 if any without adjusting comparatives. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

iii) Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes

The amendment relating to income tax consequences of dividend clarify 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. The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact to the financial statements. It is relevant to note that the amendment does not amend situations where the entity pays a tax on dividend which is effectively a portion of dividends paid to taxation authorities on behalf of shareholders. Such amount paid or payable to taxation authorities continues to be charged to equity as part of dividend in accordance with Ind AS 12.

iv) Amendment to Ind AS 19 – Employee benefit - plan amendment, curtailment or settlement

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. The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact to the financial statements.

2.3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, 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.

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.

Depreciation

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.

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 judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies (refer note 26).

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits 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.

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. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

3 First time adoption of Ind-AS

These financial statements of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2020 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. This is Company's first set of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS. For the purposes of transition to Ind AS, the company has followed the guidance prescribed under Ind AS 101- First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Stanadard,with April 1, 2018 as the transition date and IGAAP as previous GAAP.

The transition to Ind AS has resulted in the changes in the presentation of the financial statements, disclosures in the notes thereto and accounting policies and principles. The accounting policies in note 2.1 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2020 and the comparative . An explanation of how the previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the company's Financial statements is set below. Further, Exemption on first time adoption of Ind AS availed in accordance with Ind AS have been set out in note 3.1

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

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following Ind AS 101 exemptions from the transition date i.e. April 01, 2018 :

(a) The Company has elected to avail exemption under Ind AS 101 to use Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed cost at the date of transition for all items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as per the statement of financial position prepared in accordance with previous GAAP.

(b) The Company has elected to measure investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities as per the statement of financial position prepared in accordance with previous GAAP as deemed cost at the date of transition as per exemption available under Ind AS 101.

(c) Estimates :

'The estimates at April 01, 2018 and at March 31, 2019 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies)

The Company has prepared a reconciliation of the amounts of net profit as reported under the Previous GAAP to those computed as per Ind AS and the same is given in note no. 3.3 and 3.4.1 below. The Company has also prepared a reconciliation of the amounts of total equity as reported under the Previous GAAP to those computed as per Ind AS and the same is given in note no. 3.2 and 3.4.2 below.

3.2 Reconciliation of equity as at April 01, 2018 and March 31, 2019

₹ in Lacs

	Foot-notes	March 31, 2019 (Last period presented under IGAAP)			April 01, 2018 (Date of transition)		
		IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment		16,291.00	-	16,291.00	17,785.37		17,785.37
Right-of-use Assets		-	318.71	318.71	-	336.42	336.42
Capital work-in-progress		10.00	-	10.00	19.13	-	19.13
Other Intangible assets		495.69	-	495.69	460.31	-	460.31
Financial assets							
Investments		4,570.11	-	4,570.11	4,570.11	-	4,570.11
Other financial assets		1,181.22	-	1,181.22	1,331.20	-	1,331.20
Other non-current assets		644.23	-	644.23	407.42		407.42
		23,192.25	**318.71**	**23,510.96**	**24,573.54**	**336.42**	**24,909.96**
Current assets							
Financial assets							
Trade receivables		2,364.06	-	2,364.06	2,326.13	-	2,326.13
Cash and cash equivalents		528.93	-	528.93	582.64	-	582.64
Loans		704.71	-	704.71	1,765.50	-	1,765.50
Others current financial assets		-	-	-	1.63	-	1.63
Other current assets		206.61	-	206.61	426.76	-	426.76
		3,804.31	**-**	**3,804.31**	**5,102.66**	-	**5,102.66**
Total assets		**26,996.56**	**318.71**	**27,315.27**	**29,676.20**	**336.42**	**30,012.62**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
EQUITY							
Equity share capital		18,301.37	-	18,301.37	6,812.37	-	6,812.37
Other equity		(19,448.00)	(9.94)	(19,457.94)	(17,073.69)	-	(17,073.69)
Total equity		**(1,146.63)**	**(9.94)**	**(1,156.57)**	**(10,261.32)**	**-**	**(10,261.32)**
LIABILITIES							
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings		6,264.78		6,264.78	5,731.78		5,731.78
Other financial liabilities		1,382.05	320.88	1,702.93	1,509.36	329.19	1,838.55
Provisions		149.87	-	149.87	147.68		147.68
		7,796.70	**320.88**	**8,117.58**	**7,388.82**	**329.19**	**7,718.01**
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings		10,239.08	-	10,239.08	19,920.73	-	19,920.73
Trade payables		2,276.35	-	2,276.35	2,407.87	-	2,407.87
Other current financial liabilities		7,584.66	7.77	7,592.43	9,895.94	7.23	9,903.17
Other current liabilities		235.78	-	235.78	320.10	-	320.10
Provisions		10.62	-	10.62	4.06	-	4.06
		20,346.49	**7.77**	**20,354.26**	**32,548.70**	**7.23**	**32,555.93**
Total liabilities		**28,143.19**	**328.65**	**28,471.84**	**39,937.52**	**336.42**	**40,273.94**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**26,996.56**	**318.71**	**27,315.27**	**29,676.20**	**336.42**	**30,012.62**

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

₹ in Lacs

	Foot-note	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
INCOME				
Rendering of services		27,686.40	-	27,686.40
Other income		224.04	-	224.04
Total Income		**27,910.44**	**-**	**27,910.44**
EXPENSES				
Operating expenses		22,707.90	-	22,707.91
Employee benefits expense		1,041.74	-	1,041.74
Depreciation and amortization expense		1,612.72	17.71	1,630.42
Finance costs		3,398.07	25.23	3,423.30
Other expenses		1,524.32	(33.00)	1,491.32
Total Expense		**30,284.75**	**9.94**	**30,294.69**
(Loss) before tax		**(2,374.31)**	**(9.94)**	**(2,384.25)**
Tax expense:				
Current tax		-	-	-
Deferred tax		-	-	-
Income tax expenses		**-**	**-**	**-**
(Loss) for the year		**(2,374.31)**	**(9.94)**	**(2,384.25)**
Other Comprehensive Income				
(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent period				
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-		-
Income Tax effect		-		-
		-	**-**	**-**
(b) Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent period		-		
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year		**(2,374.31)**	**(9.94)**	**(2,384.25)**

3.4 Reconciliation of total comprehensive income between previously reported (referred to as "Previous GAAP") and Ind AS for the year ended March 31, 2019 is presented as under : -

3.4.1 Reconciliation of total comprehensive income:-

Sr No	Nature of Adjustments	Year Ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
	Net (Loss) as per previous GAAP	(2,374.31)
i)	Lease Rent	33.00
ii)	Interest on Lease Liability	(25.23)
iii)	Depreciation-Right of Use of Leases	(17.71)
	Total	**(9.94)**
	Net (Loss) OCI as per Ind AS	**(2,384.25)**
	Other comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-
	Total comprehensive (Loss) as per Ind AS	**(2,384.25)**

3.4.2 Reconciliation of equity:-

Sr No	Nature of Adjustments	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
	Equity as per Previous GAAP	(1,146.63)	(10,261.32)
	Other adjustments	(9.94)	-
	Total adjustments	**(9.94)**	**-**
	Equity as per Ind AS	**(1,156.57)**	**(10,261.32)**

Explanatory Notes to the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS :

(a) Classification and fair value measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities: The Company has assessed the classification and fair valuation impact of financial assets and liabilities under Ind AS 32 / Ind AS 109 on the basis of the facts and circumstances at the transition date.The impact of fair value changes as on date of transition, is not material.

(b) Statement of cash flows: The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS does not have material impact on the statement of cash flows.

ADANI LOGISTICS SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Innovative B2B Logistics Solutions Private Limited)
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

4 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Property,plant and equipment							Right-of-use assets	Intangible assets		
	Plant and machinery	Building	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Computers Hardware	Vehicles	Total		Software	Intangible Assets	Total
Cost											
As at April 01, 2018	**17,454.77**	**189.64**	**53.68**	**30.34**	**50.51**	**6.43**	**17,785.37**	**336.42**	**22.81**	**437.50**	**460.31**
Additions	142.35	-	0.24	4.37	1.81	-	148.77	-	0.39	100.00	100.39
Deductions/Adjustment	(99.88)	-	-	(0.21)	-	(0.87)	(100.96)	-	(0.22)	-	(0.22)
As at April 01, 2019	**17,497.24**	**189.64**	**53.92**	**34.50**	**52.32**	**5.56**	**17,833.18**	**336.42**	**22.98**	**537.50**	**560.48**
Additions	-	-	0.81	0.60	-	-	1.41	-	-	-	-
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	(0.91)	(0.55)	-	(1.46)	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**17,497.24**	**189.64**	**54.73**	**34.19**	**51.77**	**5.56**	**17,833.13**	**336.42**	**22.98**	**537.50**	**560.48**
Depreciation/amortisation											
As at April 01, 2018	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation for the year	1,503.30	5.03	7.16	11.54	19.38	1.36	1,547.77	17.71	5.42	59.57	64.99
Deductions/Adjustment	(5.25)	-	-	(0.08)	-	(0.26)	(5.59)	-	(0.21)	-	(0.21)
As at April 01, 2019	**1,498.05**	**5.03**	**7.16**	**11.46**	**19.38**	**1.10**	**1,542.18**	**17.71**	**5.21**	**59.57**	**64.79**
Depreciation for the year	2,452.44	5.03	6.35	16.31	21.79	1.25	2,503.16	17.70	1.96	61.70	63.66
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	(0.55)	(0.52)	-	(1.07)	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**3,950.49**	**10.06**	**13.51**	**27.22**	**40.65**	**2.35**	**4,044.28**	**35.41**	**7.17**	**121.27**	**128.44**
Net Block											
As at March 31, 2020	13,546.75	179.58	41.22	6.97	11.12	3.21	13,788.85	301.01	15.81	416.23	432.04
As at March 31, 2019	15,999.19	184.61	46.76	23.04	32.94	4.46	16,291.00	318.71	17.77	477.93	495.69
As at April 01, 2018	17,454.77	189.64	53.68	30.34	50.51	6.43	17,785.37	336.42	22.81	437.50	460.31

5 Investments	**As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs**
Non current			
Investment in equity shares of subsidiary (valued at cost)			
50,000 (As at March 31,2019 - 50,000) (As at April 01,2018 - 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited	5.00	5.00	5.00
50,000 (As at March 31,2019 - 50,000) (As at April 01,2018 - 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Adani Noble Private Limited	4,565.11	4,565.11	4,565.11
9,60,000 (As at March 31,2019 - NIL) (As at April 01,2018 - NIL) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Adani Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited	743.70	-	-
9,60,000 (As at March 31,2019 - NIL) (As at April 01,2018 - NIL) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Adani Cargo Logistics Private Limited	730.45	-	-
	6,044.26	**4,570.11**	**4,570.11**

6 Loans (Unsecured & considered good)	**As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs**
Non current			
Loans to related parties (refer note 32)	3,093.61	-	-
	3,093.61	**-**	**-**
Current			
Loans to others	-	-	150.00
Loans to related parties (refer note 32)	-	704.71	1,615.50
	-	**704.71**	**1,765.50**

Notes:
(a) The inter corporate deposits given in various installment to Adani Noble Private Limited (100% subsidiary) carries interest rate of 7.50% p.a.

7 Other financial assets	**As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs**
Non current			
Security and other deposits	-	74.04	77.08
Margin money deposits having maturity over 12 months	163.21	1,099.70	1,247.19
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits	2.19	7.48	6.93
	165.40	**1,181.22**	**1,331.20**
Current			
Security and other deposits	98.76	-	1.63
Interest accrued on deposits and loans	68.83	-	-
Insurance claim receivables	1.00	-	-
	168.59	**-**	**1.63**

8 Other Assets		**As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs**
Non current				
Capital advances				
Unsecured, considered good		-	-	16.36
	(A)	**-**	**-**	**16.36**
Others (Unsecured)				
Prepaid expenses		-	0.11	1.21
Advances to suppliers		-	56.25	-
Export benefit receivable		283.12	-	
Taxes recoverable (Net of provision for taxation)		733.30	587.87	389.85
	(B)	**1,016.42**	**644.23**	**391.06**
	Total (A+B)	**1,016.42**	**644.23**	**407.42**
Current				
Advances to suppliers				
Unsecured, considered good		114.48	149.92	256.51
Unsecured, considered doubtful		27.32	16.75	2.35
		141.80	166.67	258.86
Provision for doubtful advances		(27.32)	(16.75)	(2.35)
	(A)	**114.48**	**149.92**	**256.51**
Balances with government authorities				
Unsecured, considered good		40.58	15.12	134.50
Unsecured, considered doubtful		-	86.89	-
		40.58	102.01	134.50
Provision for doubtful advances		-	(86.89)	-
	(B)	**40.58**	**15.12**	**134.50**
Others (Unsecured)				
Prepaid expenses		9.63	41.57	35.75
Advance to employees		9.48	-	-
Export benefit receivable		386.72	-	-
Contract assets		122.96	-	-
	(C)	**528.79**	**41.57**	**35.75**
	Total (A+B+C)	**683.85**	**206.61**	**426.76**

9 Trade receivables	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Current			
Unsecured stated otherwise			
Considered good	4,147.60	2,364.06	2,326.13
Considered doubtful	743.13	729.64	666.13
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(743.13)	(729.64)	(666.13)
	4,147.60	**2,364.06**	**2,326.13**

(Trade receivables includes receivable from related parties and considered good)

10 Cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Balances with banks:			
Balance in current account	615.18	528.06	582.07
Cash on hand	0.04	0.87	0.57
	615.22	**528.93**	**582.64**

11 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Margin money deposits	934.18	-	-
	934.18	**-**	**-**

12 Equity share capital	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Authorised			
18,50,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (As at March 31,2019 - 18,50,00,000) (As at April 01,2018 - 7,00,00,000)	18,500.00	18,500.00	7,000.00
	18,500.00	**18,500.00**	**7,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares			
18,30,13,685 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (As at March 31,2019 - 18,30,13,685) (As at April 01,2018 - 6,81,23,685)	18,301.37	18,301.37	6,812.37
	18,301.37	**18,301.37**	**6,812.37**

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

	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019		April 01, 2018	
	No in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	No in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	No in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	1,830.14	18,301.37	681.24	6,812.37	681.24	6,812.37
New Shares Issued during the year	-	-	1,148.90	11,489.00	-	-
At the end of the year	**1,830.14**	**18,301.37**	**1,830.14**	**18,301.37**	**681.24**	**6,812.37**

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

	As at March 31, 2020 No in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 No in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 No in Lacs
Adani Logistics Limited (Along with its nominees) (w.e.f. August 06, 2019) 17,98,85,385 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (As at March 31,2019 & As at April 01,2018 : NIL)	1,798.85	-	-
True North Trusteeship Pvt Ltd (Formerly known as IVF Trustee Company Pvt Ltd) (upto August 05, 2019) (As at March 31, 2019: 15,43,63,684) (As at April 01,2018: 3,94,73,684) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	-	1,543.64	394.74
True North Enterprise Private Limited (As at March 31, 2019: 2,32,19,001) (As at April 01,2018 : NIL) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	-	232.19	-

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

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 No in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 No in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 No in Lacs
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Adani Logistics Limited (Along with its nominees) (w.e.f. 06th August 2019)		1,798.85	-	-
	% holding	98.29%	-	-
True North Trusteeship Private Limited (Formerly known as IVF Trustee Company Private Limited) (upto 05th August,2019)		-	1,543.64	394.74
	% holding	-	84.35%	57.94%
Bagadiya Brothers Private Limited		-	-	183.44
	% holding	-	-	26.93%
True North Enterprise Private Limited		-	232.19	-
	% holding	-	12.69%	-

12.1 **Shareholder loan in the nature of perpetual debt**	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	-	-	-
Add: raised during the year	25,000.00	-	-
At the end of the year	**25,000.00**	**-**	**-**

Note:
The Company had taken shareholder loan from Adani Logistics Limited (the parent Company) of ₹ 25,000.00 lacs repayable at discretion of the Company.Further Interest at the rate of 7.50% p.a. shall be payable and accrued at the end of each financial year at discretion of the Company. As this loan does not have any define repayment term and interest accrual also at the discretion of borrower, the same has been classified as 'Equity'.

13 **Other equity**	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Retained Earnings			
Opening Balance	(34,208.72)	(31,824.47)	(28,331.21)
Add : Profit for the year	1,068.11	(2,384.25)	(3,493.26)
Less: Equity cost adjustment	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**(33,140.61)**	**(34,208.72)**	**(31,824.47)**

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

Share premium			
Equity premium	14,684.28	14,684.28	14,684.28
	14,684.28	**14,684.28**	**14,684.28**

Note:
Security premium represents the premium received on issue of shares over and above the face value of Equity Shares. Such amount is available for utilization in accordance of the Provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Other reserves			
General reserve	66.50	66.50	66.50
	66.50	**66.50**	**66.50**

Note:
The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profit from retained earnings for apportion purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss.

Other equity	**(18,389.83)**	**(19,457.94)**	**(17,073.69)**

14 **Borrowings**	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Non current			
Secured-Term loan from FI	-	6,264.78	5,731.78
Inter corporate deposit (refer note a) (Unsecured)	2,596.20	-	-
	2,596.20	**6,264.78**	**5,731.78**
Current			
Indian rupee loan from bank	-	803.66	700.00
Inter corporate deposit (Unsecured)	-	2,437.00	12,226.00
Cash Credit	-	1,299.13	1,295.46
Overdraft	-	5,699.29	5,699.27
	-	**10,239.08**	**19,920.73**
The above amount includes			
Secured borrowings	-	14,066.86	13,426.51
Unsecured borrowings	2,596.20	2,437.00	12,226.00
Total borrowings	**2,596.20**	**16,503.86**	**25,652.51**

Notes:
a) The Inter Corporate Deposits taken from Adani Logistics Ltd. are interest bearing @ 7.50% per annum. The InterCorporate Deposit are repayable in FY 2022-23.

15 Other financial liabilities	**As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs**
Non-Current			
Lease equilisation reserve	-	17.05	5.52
Lease obligation	-	1,365.00	1,503.84
Finance Lease	311.95	320.88	329.19
	311.95	**1,702.93**	**1,838.55**
Current			
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	7,334.14	9,726.92
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	46.53	88.72	31.50
Interest accrued and due	-	-	7.80
Finance Lease	8.35	7.77	7.23
Deposits from customers	5.00	-	-
Payable to employee	-	157.83	93.46
Capital creditors, retention money and other payable	7.54	3.97	36.26
	67.42	**7,592.43**	**9,903.17**

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

As at March 31, 2020 **₹ in Lacs**

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	**Note No.**	**As at March 31, 2019**	**Net cash flows**	**Other changes**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Non current borrowings	14	13,598.92	(11,002.72)	-	2,596.20
Current borrowings	14	10,239.08	(10,239.08)	-	-
Proceeds from unsecured perpetual debt	12.1	-	25,000.00	-	25,000.00
Interest accrued on borrowings	15	88.72	(1,474.02)	1,431.83	46.53
Total		**23,926.72**	**2,284.18**	**1,431.83**	**27,642.73**

As at March 31, 2019 **₹ in Lacs**

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	**Note No.**	**As at April 01, 2018**	**Net cash flows**	**Other changes**	**As at March 31, 2019**
Non current borrowings	14	15,458.70	(2,226.92)	367.14	13,598.92
Current borrowings	14	19,920.73	(9,681.65)	-	10,239.08
Interest accrued on borrowings	15	39.30	(3,120.33)	3,169.75	88.72
Total		**35,418.73**	**(15,028.90)**	**3,536.89**	**23,926.72**

16 Provisions	**As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs**
Non-current			
Provision for gratuity (refer note 30)	115.71	113.88	114.18
Provision for compensated absences	42.23	35.99	33.50
	157.94	**149.87**	**147.68**
Current			
Provision for gratuity (refer note 30)	19.72	8.58	3.06
Provision for compensated absences	7.13	2.04	1.00
	26.85	**10.62**	**4.06**

17 Other Liabilities	**As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs**
Current			
Statutory liabilities (includes TDS, GST, PF etc.)	167.18	173.56	157.97
Advance from customers	48.90	62.22	162.13
	216.08	**235.78**	**320.10**

18 Trade payables	**As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs**	**As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs**
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer Nore : 31)	-	12.79	4.15
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3,122.25	2,263.56	2,403.72
	3,122.25	**2,276.35**	**2,407.87**

(Trade payables includes amount payable to related parties and considered good)

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
19	**Revenue from operations**		
	Income from logistics services	26,174.51	27,686.40
	Other operating income	669.84	-
		26,844.35	**27,686.40**

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
20	**Other income**		
	Interest income on		
	Bank deposits	69.96	68.54
	Inter corporate deposits and others	151.93	18.43
	Income tax refund	39.04	5.14
	Unclaimed liabilities / excess provision written back	10.22	124.37
	Profit on sale / disposal of assets (net)	0.26	-
	Profit on sale of Mutual Fund	3.09	-
	Miscellaneous income	25.82	7.56
		300.32	**224.04**

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
21	**Operating expenses**		
	Railway operating expenses	16,548.89	19,190.95
	Cargo freight and transportation expenses	2,794.51	2,786.80
	Repairs to plant & machinery	76.90	70.79
	Power & fuel	339.13	284.81
	Warehouse rental	377.77	374.56
		20,137.20	**22,707.91**

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
22	**Employee benefit expense**		
	Salaries and wages	881.31	969.27
	Contribution to provident and other funds	43.37	45.63
	Gratuity (refer note 30)	19.88	12.40
	Staff welfare expenses	30.39	14.44
		974.95	**1,041.74**

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
23	**Finance costs**		
	Interest on		
	Term loans	436.09	1,672.76
	Inter corporate deposit	531.20	-
	Others	455.81	1,655.02
	Bank and other finance charges	8.73	70.29
	Interest on asset taken on lease	24.65	25.23
		1,456.48	**3,423.30**

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
24	**Other expenses**		
	Rent	74.13	73.92
	Rates and taxes	0.24	103.58
	Insurance (net of reimbursement)	91.56	55.40
	Advertisement and publicity	2.82	4.92
	Other repairs and maintenance	86.86	103.42
	Legal and professional expenses	263.21	378.34
	Payment to auditors (refer note 1 below)	9.22	24.00
	Security expenses	94.28	73.01
	Communication expenses	40.40	26.83
	Electric Power Expenses	21.74	20.39
	Office expenses	39.63	56.89
	Travelling and conveyance	140.78	189.91
	Directors sitting fee	0.72	-
	Charity & donations	-	5.33
	Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)	-	4.09
	Provision for Doubtful debt	13.49	195.10
	Provision for Doubtful advances	-	126.23
	Advances written off	-	21.32
	Miscellaneous expenses	21.55	28.64
		900.63	**1,491.32**

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Note: 1		
Payment to auditor		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	8.00	24.00
In other capacity		
Certification Fees	0.91	-
Reimbursement of expenses	0.31	-
	9.22	**24.00**

25 Income Tax

The major component of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as under

a) Tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Current income tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	**-**	**-**
Tax on other comprehensive income ('OCI')		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year	-	-
Tax impact on re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	-	-
Tax expense reported in OCI	**-**	**-**

b) Balance Sheet section	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Taxes recoverable (net)	733.30	587.87
Less: Liabilities for current tax (net)	-	-
	733.30	**587.87**

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019

	As at March 31, 2020 %	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 %	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Accounting profit before taxation		**1,090.89**		**(2,384.25)**
Tax using the Company's domestic rate	25.17%	**274.56**	26.00%	**(619.91)**
Tax effect of:				
Add:				
Depriciation as per companies act	59.63%	650.47	38.44%	419.31
Notional expense disallow	0.98%	10.66	5.22%	56.93
Provisions for gratuity, leave encashment and bonus not allowable u/s 43B	2.58%	28.14	0.44%	4.83
Interest on TDS	0.00%	0.01	0.02%	0.18
Provision for doubtful debts & advances	0.00%	-	6.10%	66.50
Loss on sale of asset	0.00%	-	0.10%	1.06
Disallowance U/s 40(a)(ia)	0.00%	-	1.24%	13.56
Stamp duty & other charges paid for increase in authorised share capital	0.00%	-	2.47%	26.93
Current year loss c/f	0.00%	-	45.92%	500.98
Less:				
Amount allowable u/s 43B	-1.44%	15.68	-3.94%	43.02
Disallowance U/s 40(a)(ia) in preceding years but allowable in current year	0.00%	-	-1.23%	13.39
Depriciation as per income tax act	-27.96%	305.00	-29.21%	318.68
Provision for doubtful debts reversed		-	-0.90%	9.81
Remeasurement of defined benefit liablity	-0.53%	5.73		-
Actual Lease charges Paid	-0.76%	8.31	-7.84%	85.48
Profit on sale of Fixed assets	-0.01%	0.07	0.00%	-
Brought forward loss set off	-57.66%	629.04	0.00%	-
Effective tax rate	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Tax expenses as per statement of profit and loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note : On 20th September, 2019, vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ('the Ordinance'), the Government of India inserted Section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act, 1961 which provides domestic companies a non-reversible option to pay corporate tax at reduced rates effective 1st April, 2019, subject to certain conditions. The Company has decided to opt for the reduced corporate tax rates effective from 1st April, 2019. Accordingly, the Company has recognised Provision for Income Tax and has re-measured its deferred taxes as per the provisions of the Ordinance.

d) Deferred tax liability / Deferred tax asset

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Deferred tax liabilites		
a. Fixed assets: impact of tax depreciation and depreciation / amortisation charged in the financial reporting	1,866.30	2,574.95
b. Right of use of assets - Leases	75.76	-
Gross deferred tax liabilites	**1,942.06**	**2,574.95**
Deferred tax asset		
Effect of expenditure debited to profit & loss statment in the current period, but allowable for tax purposes in the following years:		
a. Expenditure disallowed u/s 43B of the Income Tax Act,1961 - allowable on payment	52.85	10.90
b. Unabsorbed depreciation/ business loss under the Income Tax Act, 1961	5,612.93	9,445.24
c. Other Disallowance	-	45.40
d. Disallowance on Provision on doubtful advances	-	246.16
e. Lease liability	80.61	4.43
Gross deferred tax assets	**5,746.39**	**9,752.13**
Limited to the value of gross deferred tax liabilities	**1,942.06**	**2,574.95**
Net deferred tax liabilities / (asset) (refer note)	**1,942.06**	**2,574.95**

Note : In accordance with Ind AS 12 'Income Taxes', in absence of probable future taxable profit, deferred tax assets have been recognised to the extent of deferred tax liability.

26 Fair Value Measurement

a) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2020 is as follows :

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial asset				
Investments *	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	4,147.60	4,147.60
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	615.22	615.22
Other bank balance	-	-	934.18	934.18
Loans	-	-	3,093.61	3,093.61
Others financial assets	-	-	333.99	333.99
	-	**-**	**9,124.60**	**9,124.60**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	2,596.20	2,596.20
Trade payables	-	-	3,122.25	3,122.25
Other financial liabilities	-	-	379.37	379.37
	-	**-**	**6,097.82**	**6,097.82**

b) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2019 is as follows :

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial asset				
Investments *	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	2,364.06	2,364.06
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	528.93	528.93
Loans	-	-	704.71	704.71
Others financial assets	-	-	1,181.22	1,181.22
	-	**-**	**4,778.92**	**4,778.92**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	23,838.00	23,838.00
Trade payables	-	-	2,276.35	2,276.35
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,961.22	1,961.22
	-	**-**	**28,075.57**	**28,075.57**

c) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of April 01, 2018 is as follows :

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Asset				
Investments *	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	2,326.13	2,326.13
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	582.64	582.64
Loans	-	-	1,765.50	1,765.50
Others financial assets	-	-	1,332.83	1,332.83
	-	**-**	**6,007.10**	**6,007.10**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	25,652.51	25,652.51
Trade payables	-	-	2,407.87	2,407.87
Other financial liabilities	-	-	11,741.72	11,741.72
	-	**-**	**39,802.10**	**39,802.10**

* Exclude group Company investments [₹ 6044.26 lacs (As at March 31,2019 ₹ 4570.11 lacs) (As at April 01,2018 ₹ 4570.11 lacs)] measured at cost. (refer note 5).

27 Financial Risk objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and other financial liabilities. 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 cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

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 Company does not have any long-term debt obligations having floating interest rates as at year ended March 31, 2020.

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 Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Concentrations of credit risk form part of credit risk

Considering that the Company operates the logistic services, the Company is significantly dependent on logistic related customers. Out of total revenue, the Company earns ₹ 15,061.44 lacs of revenue during the year ended March 31, 2020 from such customers which constitute 57.50%. Accounts receivable from such customers approximated ₹ 3,108.86 lacs as at March 31, 2020. A loss of these customers could adversely affect the operating result and cash flow of the Company.

Liquidity risk

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities :

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date.

As on March 31,2020 — **₹ in Lacs**

Particulars	On demand	within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Borrowings	-	-	2,596.20	-	2,596.20
Other financial liabilities	-	67.42	18.63	293.32	379.37
Trade and other payables	-	3,122.25	-	-	3,122.25
	-	**3,189.67**	**2,614.83**	**293.32**	**6,097.82**

As on March 31,2019 — **₹ in Lacs**

Particulars	On demand	within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Borrowings	-	17,573.22	6,264.78	-	23,838.00
Other financial liabilities	-	258.29	1,399.38	303.55	1,961.22
Trade and other payables	-	2,276.35	-	-	2,276.35
	-	**20,107.86**	**7,664.16**	**303.55**	**28,075.57**

As on April 01,2018 — **₹ in Lacs**

Particulars	On demand	within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Borrowings	-	29,647.65	5,731.78	-	35,379.43
Other financial liabilities	-	176.25	1,525.48	313.07	2,014.80
Trade and other payables	-	2,407.87	-	-	2,407.87
	-	**32,231.77**	**7,257.26**	**313.07**	**39,802.10**

28 Capital management

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

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

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Refer note	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 1, 2018
Total Borrowings	14	2,596.20	23,838.00	35,379.43
Less: Cash and bank balance	11,12	1,549.40	528.93	582.64
Net Debt (A)		**1,046.80**	**23,309.07**	**34,796.79**
Total Equity (B)	13	24,911.54	(1,156.57)	(10,261.32)
Total Equity and Net Debt (C = A + B)		25,958.34	22,152.50	25,118.11
Gearing ratio (A/C)		**4.03%**	**105.22%**	**140.85%**

29 Earnings per share

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the company (₹ in Lacs)	1,090.89	(2,384.25)
Weighted average number of equity shares (No. in lacs)	1,830.14	690.68
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	0.60	(3.45)

30 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 ₹ 42.73 lacs (previous year ₹ 45.19 lacs) as expenses under the following defined contribution plan.

₹ in Lacs

Contribution to	2019-20	2018-19
Provident Fund	42.73	45.19
Total	**42.73**	**45.19**

b) The company has a defined gratuity plan. Under the plan every employee who has completed at least five year of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.
The 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.

Gratuity

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

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	122.46	117.25
Current service cost	12.26	14.02
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	9.51	9.09
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:	-	-
- change in demographic assumptions	(4.84)	-
- change in financial assumptions	14.64	
- experience variance	12.98	(10.70)
Benefits paid	(31.58)	(7.19)
Acquisition Adjustment		
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**135.43**	**122.46**

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

Contribution to	2019-20	2018-19
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	135.43	122.46
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	(135.43)	(122.46)
Net (liability)/asset	**(135.43)**	**(122.46)**

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

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Current service cost	12.26	14.02
Interest cost on benefit obligation	9.51	9.09
Total Expense included in employee benefits expense	**21.77**	**23.11**

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

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	(4.84)	-
- change in financial assumptions	14.64	-
- experience variance	12.98	(10.70)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Recognised in comprehensive income	**22.78**	**(10.70)**

e) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation ₹ in Lacs

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	8 years	15 years

f) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below

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 parent all other assumptions constant.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
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
	(10.14)	11.65	(12.65)	14.37

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
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
	11.39	(10.11)	13.38	(11.88)

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
Assumptions	Attrition rate			
Sensitivity level	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
	(0.06)	0.06	(0.38)	0.41

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
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
	-	-	13.00	12.94

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Discount rate	6.70%	7.75%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality	Indian assured mortality table 2012-14	Indian assured mortality table 2006-08
Attrition rate	6.71%	5.00%

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.

h) The expected cash flows of defined benefit Obligation over future periods (Valued on Undiscounted Basis) **₹ in Lacs**

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	19.72	8.58
In 2nd year	11.01	3.79
In 3rd year	17.76	2.67
In 4th year	12.15	6.48
In 5th year	10.75	3.51
Beyond 5 years	189.70	97.43
Total Expected Payments	**261.09**	**122.46**

31 Payable to Micro,Small and Medium enterprise as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 are as below.

₹ in Lacs

Sr No	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended April 01, 2018
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Principal	Nil	12.79	4.15
	Interest	Nil	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	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	Nil
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	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	Nil

32 Related Parties transactions

The Management has identified the following entities as related parties of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020 for the purposes of reporting as per IND AS 24 – Related Party Transactions, which are as under:

Particulars	Name of Company
Ultimate Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (w.e.f August 06,2019)
Parent Company	Adani Logistics Limited (w.e.f August 06,2019)
	True North Trusteeship Private Limited (Formerly known as IVF Trustee Company Private Limited) (upto August 05, 2019)
Wholly owned Subsidiary Companies	Adani Noble Private Limited
	Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited
	Adani Cargo Logistics Pvt. Limited (w.e.f August 06,2019)
	Adani Logistics Infrastructure Pvt. Limited (w.e.f August 06,2019)
Entities over which major shareholders of holding Company are able to excersie significant influence through voting powers	Adani Bunkering Private Limited
	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Limited
Key Management Personnel and their relatives	Mr. Amit Garg (Chief Executive Officer) (till September 30, 2019)
	Mr. Vinod Kumar (Chief Financial Officer) (till September 30, 2019)
	Mr. Pawan Kumar Yadav (Company Secretary)
	Mr. Omi Bagadiya (Director) (till August 06, 2019)
	Mr. Vishal Gangadhar Nevatia (Director) (till August 06, 2019)
	Mr. Ashish Bhargava (Director) (till August 06, 2019)
	Mr. Rajagopalan Santhanam (Director) (till August 06, 2019)
	Mr. Pramod Kabra (Director) (till August 06, 2019)
	Mr. Krishnakumar Mishra (Independent Director) (w.e.f September 05,2019)
	Mrs. Maitri Mehta (Independent Director) (w.e.f September 05,2019)
	Mr. Sandeep Mehta (Managing Director) (w.e.f August 06,2019)
	Mr. Manoj Chanduka (Director) (w.e.f August 06,2019)
	Mr. Amit Malik (Director) (w.e.f August 06,2019)
	Mr. Mohan Khandelwal (Chief Financial Officer) (w.e.f March 14,2020)

Notes:

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

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

Details of Related Party Transactions		₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Category	Name of Related Party	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Advances Given	Adani Noble Private Limited	(55.45)	55.45
	Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited	0.75	0.76
Sales/ Services rendered	Adani Logistics Limited	49.50	-
	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	0.30	-
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	816.52	-
	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Limited	300.00	-
Purchases/ Services Availed	Adani Logistics Limited	313.62	-
	Adani Noble Private Limited	33.00	33.00
Interest Expense	Adani Logistics Limited	154.13	-
Interest received	Adani Noble Private Limited	151.93	-
Infrastructure service charges paid	Adani Noble Private Limited	250.60	227.79
Loan taken	Adani Logistics Limited	4,371.20	-
Loan repaid	Adani Logistics Limited	1,775.00	-
	True North Corporate Private Limited	737.00	-
Loan given	Adani Noble Private Limited	3,915.83	300.00
Loan received back	Adani Noble Private Limited	1,470.48	1,267.00
Investment in subsidiaries	Adani Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited	743.70	-
	Adani Cargo Logistics Private Limited	730.45	-
Issue of Equity share capital	True North Trusteeship Private Limited	-	11,489.00
Perpetual loan taken	Adani Logistics Limited	25,000.00	-
Remuneration of key managerial persons	Mr. Krishnakumar Mishra	0.36	-
	Mrs. Maitri Mehta	0.36	-
	Mr Amit Garg	122.20	200.10
	Mr Vinod Kumar	52.58	64.34
	Mr Pawan Kumar Yadav	25.65	24.78

Outstanding balance as at the end of the year		**₹ in Lacs**	**₹ in Lacs**
Category	**Name of Related Party**	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**
Borrowings	True North Corporate Private Limited (Formerly known as IVF Advisors Private Limited)	-	737.00
	Adani Logistics Limited	2,596.20	-
Interest accrued but not due (payable)	Adani Logistics Limited	46.53	
Loan given balance	Adani Noble Private Limited	3,093.61	648.26
Interest accrued receivable	Adani Noble Private Limited	52.06	
Trade payable	Adani Noble Private Limited	105.31	55.45
	Adani Logistics Limited	122.70	-
Other receivables	Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited	1.75	1.00
Trade receivable	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	95.52	-
	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	0.30	-
	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Limited	348.00	-
Perpetual Securities (loan)	Adani Logistics Limited	25,000.00	-

33 Contingent liabilities and commitments on capital account

		₹ in Lacs
Particulars	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**
Contingent liabilities		
(i) Central Warehousing Corporation (On account of disputed operational charges at Kalamboli) (Refer note : 33.1)	920.96	920.96
(ii) Central Warehousing Corporation (On account of disputed shunting, stabling and siding charges at Noli) (Refer note : 33.2)	93.33	93.33
(iii) Service tax payable on commission received	4.27	4.27
Commitments on capital account		
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts	54.79	-

33.1 The Strategic Alliance Agreement (the Agreement) entered by the Company with Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) got terminated due to it being in violation of law. The Agreement got vitiated due to misrepresentation and non-compliance of applicable law by CWC. CWC contended the revision to the agreement in order to make it compliant with law, which was not acceptable to the Company. Consequent to termination of the Agreement,the Company has vacated the Kalamboli terminal by serving notice to CWC on February 25, 2016 and handed over possession of the facility, in control of the Company, to CWC

The Company also incurred losses in Kalamboli terminal due to improper implementation of the Agreement. Various discussions with CWC to resolve outstanding issues resulting in violation of the Agreement from their end did not yield any result. The board invoked the arbitration on May 2014 for resolving the outstanding issues. The Arbitrator pronounced award on January 17, 2015 and aggrieved from the award, both the parties had approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi for setting aside the arbitration award. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court vide its order dated July 16, 2019 has disposed off the petitions by partial setting aside Arbitration Award.

The Company had raised fresh disputes, consequent to termination of the Agreement, by serving notice of arbitration dated April 26, 2016 on CWC and has claimed, in aggregate, an amount of approx. Rs. 110 Crores under old and new arbitration (other than loss of profit). CWC had filed a counter claim of approx. Rs. 167 Crores for unpaid dues/ charges upto February 25, 2016 and rentals of unexpired period between February 26, 2016 to February 27, 2023. The Aribtration Tribunal has pronounced award on October 27, 2018. The majority arbitrators (2:1) have given award in favour of the company and has awarded approx. Rs. 62 Crore. Aggrieved from the Award CWC has approached the Delhi High Court and the matter is currently pending with the Delhi high court for disposal.

33.2

The Company under an agreement (the agreement) dated July 16, 2007 gave rakes on hire basis to CWC to run on NOLI-JNPT-NOLI stream. The agreement was valid till January 3, 2015 and the same was was extended first till April 3, 2015 and thereafter for another term of 6 month, i.e October 3, 2015. As per the agreement, CWC was to pay hire rentals equivalent to 60% of the Gross Margin, as described in the agreement, as consideration.

CWC is also the siding owner of the Noli Terminal, Indian Railways demanded certain siding, stabling and shunting charges from CWC for Noli siding, in its capacity as siding owner. CWC, in violation of the agreement, is considering such siding, stabling and shunting charges, imposed on CWC for Noli siding in its capacity as siding owner, in calculation for determination of gross margin under the agreement. The Company has represented against the same to CWC on various occassions. As the dispute remained unresolved, the Company issued an arbitration notice to CWC in this matter and CWC as per term of the Agreement, has appointed sole arbitrator to adjudicate the dispute. The Arbitrator has pronounced award on January 16, 2018 and aggrieved from the award, both the parties has approched the Delhi high court for setting aside the arbitration award. The matter is currently pending with the Delhi high court for disposal.

34 In the last week of March 2020, an outbreak situation arose in India on account of COVID-2019. The Company has considered such outbreak situation as subsequent event to the Balance Sheet date i.e., March 31, 2020 in terms of Ind AS 10 "Reporting on Event After Balance Sheet Date" and has assessed the operational and financial risk on going forward basis though operations at Company's location continued in the given situation.

In assessing the impact on the recoverability of financial and non-financial assets, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements including credit reports and economic forecasts whereby it expects to recover the carrying amounts of the assets. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used on assessing the impact on the Company's operations which is dependent on the container cargo. On overall basis, the management does not see any medium to long term risks in the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due, and compliance with the debt covenants, as applicable.

The impact on the operations and earnings/ cashflows of the Company due to COVID- 2019 outbreak may be different from that estimated as at date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

35 Standards issued but not effective

As at the date of issue of financial statements, there are no new standards or amendments which have been notified by the MCA but not yet adopted by the Company. Hence, the disclosure is not applicable.

36 Previous year's figures have been re-grouped / re-classified wherever necessary.

37 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date
The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. There are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

38 The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on April 22,2020.

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

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number 112054W

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 119140

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sandeep Mehta
Managing Director
DIN: 06367909

Manoj Chanduka
Director
DIN: 08528238

Mohan Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Delhi

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary
Place: Delhi

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

ADANI LOGISTICS SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Form AOC - 1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub- section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)
Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associates companies/joint ventures

Part "A" Subsidiaries

Name of the Subsidiary	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Revenue	Profit Before Taxation	Provision for Taxation	Profit after taxation	Proposed Dividend	% of Shareholding
Adani Noble Private Limited	INR	5.00	(1,089.22)	2,077.42	3,161.64	-	309.03	(54.14)	0.61	(54.75)	-	100%
Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited	INR	5.00	(7.00)	0.20	2.20	-	-	(1.07)	-	(1.07)	-	100%
Adani Cargo Logistics Private Limited	INR	96.00	(3.80)	117.69	25.49	-	-	(1.03)	-	(1.03)	-	100%
Adani Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited	INR	96.00	(4.99)	115.99	24.98	-	-	(1.39)	-	(1.39)	-	100%

Note: A
Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rule 2014 provides exemption from preparation of consolidated financial statement by an intermediate subsidiary. Consolidated financial statement are prepared by Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited i.e. ultimate holding company of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sandeep Mehta
Managing Director
DIN: 06367909

Manoj Chanduka
Director
DIN: 08528238

Mohan Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Delhi

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary
Place: Delhi

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

303/304, "Milestone", Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp.T.VTower, Thaltej, Ahmedabad-380 054. **Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955**

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited
(Formerly Known as B2B Logistics Solutions Private Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Consolidated Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors, the aforesaid Consolidated 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 consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31st March, 2020, and their consolidated profit and total comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Information

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report, but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, compare with the financial statements of the subsidiaries audited by the other auditors, to the extent it relates to these entities and, in doing so, place reliance on the work of the other auditors and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to the subsidiaries audited by the other auditors is traced from the financial statements audited by the other auditors.

303/304, "Milestone", Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp.T.VTower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad-380 054. **Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955**

If, based on the work we have performed or on the basis of other 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group, in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group 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 Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group'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 or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated 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.

303/304, "Milestone", Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp.T.VTower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad-380 054. **Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955**

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Continue)

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group 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 Consolidated 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 Group, its associates and jointly controlled entities to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of the holding company included in the consolidated financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us read with the 'Other Matters' paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

Other Matter

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include Financial Statements of 4 subsidiaries which reflect total assets of Rs. 2311.30 Lacs as at 31st March, 2020, total revenues of Rs. 309.03 Lacs, total loss after tax of Rs. 58.23 Lacs, total comprehensive loss of Rs. 58.23 Lacs and net cash outflows of Rs. 1.61 Lacs (All before Consolidation Adjustments) for the year then ended, which have been audited by other auditors whose financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of such other auditors.

303/304, "Milestone", Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp.T.VTower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad-380 054. **Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955**

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Continue)

Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the Financial Statements certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of other auditors on separate financial statements of its subsidiaries incorporated in India, referred in the Other Matters paragraph above we report, to the extent applicable, that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements;

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors;

   c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements;

   d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiaries, none of the directors of the Group Companies is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 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 Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A";

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

      i. The Consolidated Financial Statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group – Refer Note 33 to the Consolidated Financial Statements;

      ii. The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group.

303/304, “Milestone”, Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp.T.VTower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad-380 054. **Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955**

Independent Auditor’s Report
To the Members of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Continue)

2. **With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended**:

   According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Holding Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid /provided except for Director Sitting Fees. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd April 2020

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140
UDIN - 20119140AAAAPB6483

DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.
C H A R T E R E D A C C O U N T A N T S

303/304, "Milestone", Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp.T.VTower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad-380 054. **Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955**

Annexure – A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Logistics Services Private Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 1(f) of our Report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013 (the act).

Opinion
We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Adani Enterprises Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which are incorporated in India as of 31st March, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors, as referred to in Other Matters paragraph, the Group have maintained, 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, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

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

Auditors' Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India.

DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

303/304, "Milestone", Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp.T.VTower, Thaltej, Ahmedabad-380 054. **Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955**

(Referred to in Paragraph 1(f) of our Report of even date)

Other Matters

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, in so far as it relates to separate financial statements of 4 subsidiaries is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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.

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd April 2020

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140
UDIN - 20119140AAAAPB6483

ADANI LOGISTICS SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Innovative B2B Logistics Solutions Private Limited)
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	15,698.03	18,200.17	19,689.45
Capital work-in-progress		22.87	13.67	22.80
Goodwill	4.1	5,838.58	5,838.58	5,838.58
Intangible assets	4	432.04	495.69	460.31
(i) Other financial assets	5	165.40	1,181.35	1,331.33
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	-	0.61	0.61
Other non-current assets	7	1,092.87	685.43	1,012.67
		23,249.79	**26,415.50**	**28,355.75**
Current assets				
(i) Trade receivables	8	4,147.60	2,364.06	2,326.13
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	622.45	537.78	597.34
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	10	934.18	-	-
(iv) Loans	11	-	-	150.00
(v) Other financial assets	5	116.66	0.07	1.70
Other current assets	7	748.21	265.11	479.38
		6,569.10	**3,167.02**	**3,554.55**
Total assets		**29,818.89**	**29,582.52**	**31,910.30**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity share capital	12	18,301.37	18,301.37	6,812.37
Perpetual debt	12.1	25,000.00	-	-
Other equity	13	(19,589.67)	(20,605.24)	(17,358.67)
Total Equity attributable to Equity holders of the parent		**23,711.70**	**(2,303.87)**	**(10,546.30)**
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	2,596.20	8,954.03	8,234.74
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15	-	1,382.05	1,509.36
Provisions	16	157.94	149.87	147.68
		2,754.14	**10,485.95**	**9,891.78**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	-	11,239.08	19,920.73
(ii) Trade payables	18			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	12.79	4.15
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,039.68	2,269.28	2,415.77
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	60.81	7,620.17	9,895.94
Provisions	16	26.85	10.62	4.06
Other current liabilities	17	225.71	248.50	324.17
		3,353.05	**21,400.44**	**32,564.82**
Total liabilities		**6,107.19**	**31,886.39**	**42,456.60**
Total equity and liabilities		**29,818.89**	**29,582.52**	**31,910.30**

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

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number 112054W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 119140

Sandeep Mehta
Managing Director
DIN: 06367909

Manoj Chanduka
Director
DIN: 08528238

Mohan Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Delhi

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary
Place: Delhi

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

ADANI LOGISTICS SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Innovative B2B Logistics Solutions Private Limited)
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	**19**	26,844.35	27,856.19
Other income	**20**	173.83	224.04
Total income		**27,018.18**	**28,080.23**
EXPENSES			
Operating expenses	**21**	19,886.60	22,584.29
Employee benefits expense	**22**	977.52	1,047.10
Depreciation and amortization expense	**4**	2,566.81	1,607.62
Finance costs	**23**	1,635.27	3,898.37
Other expenses	**24**	913.02	2,189.42
Total expense		**25,979.22**	**31,326.80**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**1,038.96**	**(3,246.57)**
Tax expense:	**25**		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax (including MAT)		0.61	-
Income tax expense		**0.61**	**-**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(A)	**1,038.35**	**(3,246.57)**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		**1,038.35**	**(3,246.57)**
Non-controlling interests		**-**	**-**
Other comprehensive income/(Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent year			
Re-measurement (Loss) on defined benefit plans		(22.78)	-
Income tax effect (charge)		-	-
Total other comprehensive income/(Loss) for the year	(B)	**(22.78)**	**-**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		**(22.78)**	**-**
Non-controlling interests		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income/(Loss) for the year (net of tax)	(A)+(B)	**1,015.57**	**(3,246.57)**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		**1,015.57**	**(3,246.57)**
Non-controlling interests		**-**	**-**
Earning per share - (face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and diluted (in ₹)	**29**	**0.57**	**(4.70)**

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

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 112054W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No 119140

Sandeep Mehta
Managing Director
DIN: 06367909

Manoj Chanduka
Director
DIN: 08528238

Mohan Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Delhi

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary
Place: Delhi

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

ADANI LOGISTICS SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Innovative B2B Logistics Solutions Private Limited)
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the parent					Total
		Other Equity				
			Reserves and Surplus			
	Equity share capital	Perpetual Debt	Retained earnings	Share Premium	General reserve	
As on April 01, 2018	**6,812.37**	**-**	**(32,109.46)**	**14,684.28**	**66.50**	**(10,546.31)**
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(3,246.57)	-	-	(3,246.57)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (Loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**(3,246.57)**	**-**	**-**	**(3,246.57)**
Increase during the year	11,489.00	-	-	-	-	11,489.00
As on March 31, 2019	**18,301.37**	**-**	**(35,356.02)**	**14,684.28**	**66.50**	**(2,303.87)**
Profit for the year	-	-	1,038.35	-	-	1,038.35
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(22.78)	-	-	(22.78)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**1,015.57**	**-**	**-**	**1,015.57**
Increase during the year	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	25,000.00
As on March 31, 2020	**18,301.37**	**25,000.00**	**(34,340.45)**	**14,684.28**	**66.50**	**23,711.70**

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

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 112054W

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No 119140

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sandeep Mehta
Managing Director
DIN: 06367909

Manoj Chanduka
Director
DIN: 08528238

Mohan Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Delhi

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary
Place: Delhi

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

ADANI LOGISTICS SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Innovative B2B Logistics Solutions Private Limited)
Consolidated Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Net profit/(loss) before Tax	1,038.35	(3,246.57)
	Adjustment for:		
	Interest income	(109.24)	(92.11)
	Liabilities no longer required written back	(35.42)	(124.37)
	Provision for doubtful debts	13.69	195.10
	Provision for doubtful advances	-	725.50
	Advances written off	-	21.32
	Profit/(Loss) on sale of fixed assets	(0.26)	4.09
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2,566.81	1,607.62
	Finance costs	1,635.27	3,898.37
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**5,109.20**	**2,988.96**
	Changes in working capital:		
	(Increase) in trade receivables	(1,797.23)	(233.03)
	Decrease in other assets	(709.86)	59.79
	(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(42.42)	4.67
	Increase in provisions	1.52	8.75
	Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	793.03	(13.48)
	Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(1,529.57)	(62.94)
	(Decrease) in other liabilities	(22.79)	(75.67)
		(3,307.32)	**(311.91)**
	Cash generated from operations	**1,801.88**	**2,677.05**
	Less : Direct Taxes (paid)	(115.59)	(249.42)
	Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**1,686.29**	**2,427.63**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipments and intangible assets (Including capital work in progress,capital advances and capital creditors)	(35.81)	(282.86)
	Proceeds from sale/discard of property, plant and equipments	0.65	91.33
	Decrease/(Increase) in loans to other parties	-	150.00
	Withdrawal of margin money	2.31	147.49
	Interest received	75.25	86.42
	Net cash from / (used in) investing activites (B)	**42.40**	**192.38**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds/(Repayment) of non current borrowings	(16,288.17)	(1,673.49)
	Proceeds/(Repayment) of non current borrowings from related party	2,596.20	-
	Proceeds/(Repayment) of current borrowings	(11,239.08)	2,807.35
	Proceeds/(Repayment) of current borrowings from related party	-	(11,489.00)
	Proceeds from unsecured perpetual debt instruments	25,000.00	-
	Proceeds from issuance of equity share capital	-	11,489.00
	Finance costs paid	(1,712.97)	(3,813.44)
	Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**(1,644.02)**	**(2,679.58)**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	**84.67**	**(59.56)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**537.78**	**597.34**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**622.45**	**537.78**
	Notes to Cash flow Statement :		
	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents with the balance sheet:		
	Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet (Refer note 10)	622.45	537.78
		622.45	**537.78**

Notes to Statement of Cash flow:

1 The Statement of Cash flow has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Cash Flow Statements notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

2 Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary, to make them comparable to current period's figures.

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

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number 112054W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 119140

Sandeep Mehta
Managing Director
DIN: 06367909

Manoj Chanduka
Director
DIN: 08528238

Mohan Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Delhi

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary
Place: Delhi

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020

1 Corporate information

The Consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Formerly known as Innovative B2B Logistics Solution Private Limited) and subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") for the year ended March 31, 2020. The company is a subsidiary of Adani Logistics Limited ("ALL") from August 06 ,2019 has developed multi-modal cargo storage-cum-logistics services through development of inland container depots (ICDs) and container freight stations (CFSs) at Sahenwal, Kanech Punjab and operates container trains on specific railway routes as per concession agreement entered into with Ministry of Railways, Government of India.The registered office of the company is located at Level-4, Rectangle-1, Commercial Complex, D-4, Saket, Delhi-110017.

The entities considered for consolidation and their nature of operations are as follows:
i) Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited (Formerly Known as B2B Forwarding Agent Private Limited), a 100% subsidiary of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited, is in the business of clearing and forwarding agent, freight contractors, Steamer Agents and related services.

ii) Adani Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited (Formerly Known as Minion Infrastructure Private Limited), a 100% subsidiary of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited from August 06 ,2019, is in the business of infrastructure development and related services.
iii) Adani Cargo Logistics Private Limited (Formerly Known as B2B innovative Cargo Private Limited), a 100% subsidiary of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited from August 06 ,2019, is in the business of storage, warehousing and logistics services.
iv) Adani Noble Private Limited (Formerly Known as Noble Tradecon Private Limited), a 100% subsidiary of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited, is in the business of real estate and related services.

2 Basis of preparation and presentation

2.1 The consolidated financials statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules,2016.
For all periods up to and including the year ended March, 31 2019, the Group prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).These Consolidated financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 are the first the Group has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to note 3 for information on how the Group has adopted Ind AS.

The consolidated financials statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments (including derivative instruments) which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.
The consolidated financials statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs, except otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current

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

b) Inventories

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 accounted for on an accrual basis.
- Stores and Spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.
- Costs incurred that relate to future contract activities are recognised as "Project Work in Progress".
- Project work in progress comprise specific contract costs and other directly attributable overheads including borrowing costs which can be allocated on specific contract cost is, valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.
- 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 on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

d) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, 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 Group 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 recognized in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Borrowing cost relating to acquisition / construction of fixed assets which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on Straight Line Method (SLM) using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Further, pursuant to the notification of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs effective 01st April, 2014, the management has internally reassessed and changed, wherever necessary the useful lives to compute depreciation, to conform to the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on additions to property, plant and equipment on account of foreign exchange fluctuation is provided prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the respective assets.

Spares / standby equipments are depreciated prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the respective mother assets.

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 are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Group and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets with finite lives 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 with a finite useful life 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 on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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 is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

i) Rendering of services

Revenue from services are recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered on proportionate completion method basis based on services completed till reporting date. Revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided to 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.

The amount recognized as revenue is exclusive of goods & service tax where applicable.

ii) Dividend

Revenue is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

iii) Interest Income

For all financial assets 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 Group 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 finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

g) Functional currency, foreign currency transactions and balances

The functional currency of the Group (i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates) is Indian Rupee. All financial information is presented in Indian Rupee and is rounded off to the nearest lakh with two decimal point.

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. As at the reporting date, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are carried at historical cost in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of initial transaction. Forward exchange contracts to manage exchange currency exposures are marked to market and resulting gain or loss is recorded in the Statement of Profit and loss. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation or renewal of such forward exchange contract is recognised as income or expense in the period in which such cancellation or renewal is made.

h) Retirement and other Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 the period. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method. The Group 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 and other costs 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

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

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

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 Group.

l) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference share dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for 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.

m) Taxes

i) Current income tax

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the 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 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 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 assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Group recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that The Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. Deferred tax include MAT Credit Entitlement.

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, The Group 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. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of The Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at year end at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

o) Provisions (other than employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of the money is material). The increase in the provisions due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are reviewed as at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are not disclosed in the Consolidated financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

p) Government grants

Government grants and subsidies are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants and subsidies will be received. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the Balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related asset. Other government grants and subsidies are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs which they are intended to compensate on a systematic basis.

q) Fair value measurement

The Group 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 Group

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 Group 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 Consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group 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 Group's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

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

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

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group 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.

r) 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.The Group recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are recognised initially at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

> Debt instruments at amortised cost

> Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

> Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments 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 Group. 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 instrument at FVTOCI

A debt instrument is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instrument 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.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments at FVTOCI

All equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value in the balance sheet,with value changes recognised in statement of profit and loss,except for those equity instruments for which the Group has elected to present value changes in " other comprehensive income". If an equity instrument is not held for trading, the Group has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

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 Group's balance sheet) when:

> The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

> The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group 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 Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group 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 116

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 115

The Group 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 116

Under the simplified approach the Group 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 Group 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 Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group 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 P&L.

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 Group'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 Group 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 Group 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 Group has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. 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.

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.

s) Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts 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 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported with foreign exchange gains/(loss) not within results from operating activities. Changes in fair value and gains/(losses) on settlement of foreign currency derivative financial instruments relating to borrowings, which have not been designated as hedge are recorded as finance expense.

2.3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's Consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the acGrouping 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.

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 Group 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 Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Depreciation

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.

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 judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies (refer note 26).

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits 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.

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. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

3 First time adoption of Ind-AS

These Consolidated financial statements of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2020 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. This is Group's first set of Consolidated financial statements in accordance with Ind AS. For the purposes of transition to Ind AS, the Group has followed the guidance prescribed under Ind AS 101- First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Stanadard,with April 1, 2018 as the transition date and IGAAP as previous GAAP.

The transition to Ind AS has resulted in the changes in the presentation of the consolidated financial statements, disclosures in the notes thereto and accounting policies and principles. The accounting policies in note 2.1 have been applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2020 and the comparative . An explanation of how the previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Group's Financial statements is set below. Further, Exemption on first time adoption of Ind AS availed in accordance with Ind AS have been set out in note 3.1

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

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Group has applied the following Ind AS 101 exemptions from the transition date i.e. April 01, 2018 :

(a) Ind AS 103 Business Combinations has not been applied to acquisitions of subsidiaries, which are considered businesses under Ind AS that occurred before transition date i.e., April 01, 2018. Use of this exemption means that the Indian GAAP carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, that are required to be recognised under Ind AS, is their deemed cost at the date of the acquisition. After the date of the acquisition, measurement is in accordance with respective Ind AS. Assets and liabilities that do not qualify for recognition under Ind AS are excluded from the opening Ind AS balance sheet. The Group did not recognise or derecognised any previously recognised amounts as a result of Ind AS recognition requirements.

Ind AS 101 also requires that Indian GAAP carrying amount of goodwill must be used in the opening Ind AS balance sheet (apart from adjustments for goodwill impairment and recognition or derecognition of intangible assets). In accordance with Ind AS 101, the Group has tested goodwill for impairment at the date of transition to Ind AS. No goodwill impairment was deemed necessary at April 01, 2018.

(b) The Group has elected to avail exemption under Ind AS 101 to use Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed cost at the date of transition for all items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as per the statement of financial position prepared in accordance with previous GAAP.

(c) Estimates :

'The estimates at April 01, 2018 and at March 31, 2019 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies)

The Group has prepared a reconciliation of the amounts of net profit as reported under the Previous GAAP to those computed as per Ind AS and the same is given in note no. 3.3 and 3.4.1 below. The Group has also prepared a reconciliation of the amounts of total equity as reported under the Previous GAAP to those computed as per Ind AS and the same is given in note no. 3.2 and 3.4.2 below.

3.2 Reconciliation of equity as at April 01, 2018 and March 31, 2019

₹ in Lacs

	Foot-notes	March 31, 2019 (Last period presented under IGAAP)			April 01, 2018 (Date of transition)		
		IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment		18,200.17	-	18,200.17	19,689.45		19,689.45
Capital work-in-progress		13.67	-	13.67	22.80	-	22.80
Goodwill		5,838.58	-	5,838.58	5,838.58	-	5,838.58
Other Intangible assets		495.69	-	495.69	460.31	-	460.31
Financial assets							
Other financial assets		1,181.35	-	1,181.35	1,331.33	-	1,331.33
Deferred tax assets (net)		0.61		0.61	0.61	-	0.61
Other non-current assets		685.43	-	685.43	1,012.67		1,012.67
		26,415.50	**-**	**26,415.50**	**28,355.75**	**-**	**28,355.75**
Current assets							
Financial assets							
Trade receivables		2,364.06	-	2,364.06	2,326.13	-	2,326.13
Cash and cash equivalents		537.78	-	537.78	597.34	-	597.34
Loans		-	-	-	150.00	-	150.00
Others current financial assets		0.07	-	0.07	1.70	-	1.70
Other current assets		265.11	-	265.11	479.38	-	479.38
		3,167.02	**-**	**3,167.02**	**3,554.55**	-	**3,554.55**
Total assets		**29,582.52**	**-**	**29,582.52**	**31,910.30**	**-**	**31,910.30**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
EQUITY							
Equity share capital		18,301.37	-	18,301.37	6,812.37	-	6,812.37
Other equity		(20,605.24)	-	(20,605.24)	(17,358.67)	-	(17,358.67)
Total equity		**(2,303.87)**	**-**	**(2,303.87)**	**(10,546.30)**	**-**	**(10,546.30)**
LIABILITIES							
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings		8,954.03		8,954.03	8,234.74		8,234.74
Other financial liabilities		1,382.05	-	1,382.05	1,509.36	-	1,509.36
Provisions		149.87	-	149.87	147.68		147.68
		10,485.95	**-**	**10,485.95**	**9,891.78**	**-**	**9,891.78**
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings		11,239.08	-	11,239.08	19,920.73	-	19,920.73
Trade payables		2,282.07	-	2,282.07	2,419.92	-	2,419.92
Other current financial liabilities		7,620.17	-	7,620.17	9,895.94	-	9,895.94
Other current liabilities		248.50	-	248.50	324.17	-	324.17
Provisions		10.62	-	10.62	4.06	-	4.06
		21,400.44	**-**	**21,400.44**	**32,564.82**	**-**	**32,564.82**
Total liabilities		**31,886.39**	**-**	**31,886.39**	**42,456.60**	**-**	**42,456.60**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**29,582.52**	**-**	**29,582.52**	**31,910.30**	**-**	**31,910.30**

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

₹ in Lacs

	Foot-note	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
INCOME				
Rendering of services		27,856.19	-	27,856.19
Other income		224.04	-	224.04
Total Income		**28,080.23**	**-**	**28,080.23**
EXPENSES				
Operating expenses		22,584.29	-	22,584.29
Employee benefits expense		1,047.10	-	1,047.10
Depreciation and amortization expense		1,607.62	-	1,607.62
Finance costs		3,898.37	-	3,898.37
Other expenses		2,189.42	-	2,189.42
Total Expense		**31,326.80**	**-**	**31,326.80**
(Loss) before tax		**(3,246.57)**	**-**	**(3,246.57)**
Tax expense:				
Current tax		-	-	-
Deferred tax		-	-	-
Income tax expenses		**-**	**-**	**-**
(Loss) for the year		**(3,246.57)**	**-**	**(3,246.57)**
Other Comprehensive Income				
(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent period				
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-		-
Income Tax effect		-		-
		-	**-**	**-**
(b) Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent period		-		
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year		**(3,246.57)**	**-**	**(3,246.57)**

3.4 Reconciliation of total comprehensive income between previously reported (referred to as "Previous GAAP") and Ind AS for the year ended March 31, 2019 is presented as under : -

3.4.1 Reconciliation of total comprehensive income:-

Sr No	Nature of Adjustments	Year Ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
	Net (Loss) as per previous GAAP	(3,246.57)
	Other adjustments	-
	Total	**-**
	Net (Loss) OCI as per Ind AS	**(3,246.57)**
	Other comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-
	Total comprehensive (Loss) as per Ind AS	**(3,246.57)**

3.4.2 Reconciliation of equity:-

Sr No	Nature of Adjustments	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
	Equity as per Previous GAAP	(2,303.87)	(10,546.30)
	Other adjustments	-	-
	Total adjustments	**-**	**-**
	Equity as per Ind AS	**(2,303.87)**	**(10,546.30)**

Explanatory Notes to the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS :

(a) Classification and fair value measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities: The Group has assessed the classification and fair valuation impact of financial assets and liabilities under Ind AS 32 / Ind AS 109 on the basis of the facts and circumstances at the transition date.The impact of fair value changes as on date of transition, is not material.

(b) Statement of cash flows: The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS does not have material impact on the statement of cash flows.

4 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Property,plant and equipment								Intangible assets		
	Freehold Land	Plant and machinery	Building	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Computers Hardware	Vehicles	Total	Software	Intangible Assets	Total
Cost											
As at April 01, 2018	**2,019.62**	**17,339.23**	**189.64**	**53.68**	**30.34**	**50.51**	**6.43**	**19,689.45**	**22.81**	**437.50**	**460.31**
Additions	-	142.35	-	0.24	4.37	1.81	-	148.77	0.39	100.00	100.39
Deductions/Adjustment	-	(99.88)	-	-	(0.21)	-	(0.87)	(100.96)	(0.22)	-	(0.22)
As at April 01, 2019	**2,019.62**	**17,381.70**	**189.64**	**53.92**	**34.50**	**52.32**	**5.56**	**19,737.26**	**22.98**	**537.50**	**560.48**
Additions	-	-	-	0.81	0.60	-	-	1.41	-	-	-
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	(0.91)	(0.55)	-	(1.46)	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**2,019.62**	**17,381.70**	**189.64**	**54.73**	**34.19**	**51.77**	**5.56**	**19,737.21**	**22.98**	**537.50**	**560.48**
Depreciation/amortisation											
As at April 01, 2018	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation for the year	-	1,498.21	5.03	7.16	11.54	19.38	1.36	1,542.68	5.42	59.57	64.99
Deductions/Adjustment	-	(5.25)	-	-	(0.08)	-	(0.26)	(5.59)	(0.21)	-	(0.21)
As at April 01, 2019	**-**	**1,492.96**	**5.03**	**7.16**	**11.46**	**19.38**	**1.10**	**1,537.09**	**5.21**	**59.57**	**64.79**
Depreciation for the year	-	2,452.43	5.03	6.35	16.31	21.79	1.25	2,503.16	1.96	61.70	63.66
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	(0.55)	(0.52)	-	(1.07)	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**3,945.39**	**10.06**	**13.51**	**27.22**	**40.65**	**2.35**	**4,039.18**	**7.17**	**121.27**	**128.44**
Net Block											
As at March 31, 2020	2,019.62	13,436.31	179.58	41.22	6.97	11.12	3.21	15,698.03	15.81	416.23	432.04
As at March 31, 2019	2,019.62	15,888.74	184.61	46.76	23.04	32.94	4.46	18,200.17	17.77	477.93	495.69
As at April 01, 2018	2,019.62	17,339.23	189.64	53.68	30.34	50.51	6.43	19,689.45	22.81	437.50	460.31

4.1 Goodwill

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	5,838.58	5,838.58	5,838.58
Add/(Less):- Amount recognised through acquisitions and business combinations.	-	-	-
Carrying value at the end of the year	**5,838.58**	**5,838.58**	**5,838.58**

5 Other financial assets	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Non current			
Security and other deposits	-	74.17	77.21
Margin money deposits having maturity over 12 months	163.21	1,099.70	1,247.19
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits	2.19	7.48	6.93
	165.40	**1,181.35**	**1,331.33**
Current			
Security and other deposits	98.89	0.07	1.70
Interest accrued on deposits and loans	16.77	-	-
Insurance claim receivables	1.00	-	-
	116.66	**0.07**	**1.70**

6 Deferred tax assets (net)	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Deferred tax assets			
- MAT Credit Entitlement	-	0.61	0.61
	-	**0.61**	**0.61**

7 Other Assets		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Non current				
Capital advances				
Unsecured, considered good		25.20	-	615.63
	(A)	**25.20**	**-**	**615.63**
Others (Unsecured)				
Prepaid expenses		-	0.11	1.21
Advances to suppliers		-	56.25	-
Export benefit receivable		283.12	-	
Taxes recoverable (Net of provision for taxation)		784.55	629.07	395.83
	(B)	**1,067.67**	**685.43**	**397.04**
	Total (A+B)	**1,092.87**	**685.43**	**1,012.67**
Current				
Advances to suppliers				
Unsecured, considered good		114.38	150.12	256.71
Unsecured, considered doubtful		27.32	16.75	2.35
		141.70	166.87	259.06
Provision for doubtful advances		(27.32)	(16.75)	(2.35)
	(A)	**114.38**	**150.12**	**256.71**
Balances with government authorities				
Unsecured, considered good		104.73	72.74	185.96
Unsecured, considered doubtful		-	86.89	-
		104.73	159.63	185.96
Provision for doubtful advances		-	(86.89)	-
	(B)	**104.73**	**72.74**	**185.96**
Others (Unsecured)				
Prepaid expenses		9.94	42.25	36.71
Advance to employees		9.48	-	-
Export benefit receivable		386.72	-	-
Contract assets		122.96	-	-
	(C)	**529.10**	**42.25**	**36.71**
	Total (A+B+C)	**748.21**	**265.11**	**479.38**

8 Trade receivables	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Current			
Unsecured stated otherwise			
Considered good	4,147.60	2,364.06	2,326.13
Considered doubtful	743.13	729.64	666.13
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(743.13)	(729.64)	(666.13)
	4,147.60	**2,364.06**	**2,326.13**

(Trade receivables includes receivable from related parties and considered good)

9 Cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Balances with banks:			
Balance in current account	622.41	533.60	592.44
Cash on hand	0.04	4.18	4.90
	622.45	**537.78**	**597.34**

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
10 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			
Margin money deposits	934.18	-	-
	934.18	**-**	**-**

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
11 Loans (Unsecured & considered good)			
Current			
Loans to others	-	-	150.00
	-	**-**	**150.00**

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
12 Equity share capital			
Authorised			
18,50,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (As at March 31,2019 - 18,50,00,000) (As at April 01,2018 - 7,00,00,000)	18,500.00	18,500.00	7,000.00
	18,500.00	**18,500.00**	**7,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares			
18,30,13,685 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (As at March 31,2019 - 18,30,13,685) (As at April 01,2018 - 6,81,23,685)	18,301.37	18,301.37	6,812.37
	18,301.37	**18,301.37**	**6,812.37**

Notes:

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

	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019		April 01, 2018	
	No in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	No in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	No in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	1,830.14	18,301.37	681.24	6,812.37	681.24	6,812.37
New Shares Issued during the year	-	-	1,148.90	11,489.00	-	-
At the end of the year	**1,830.14**	**18,301.37**	**1,830.14**	**18,301.37**	**681.24**	**6,812.37**

(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 parent company

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

	As at March 31, 2020 No in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 No in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 No in Lacs
Adani Logistics Limited (Along with its nominees) (w.e.f. August 06, 2019) 17,98,85,385 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (As at March 31,2019 & As at April 01,2018 : NIL)	1,798.85	-	-
True North Trusteeship Pvt Ltd (Formerly known as IVF Trustee Company Pvt Ltd) (upto August 05, 2019) (As at March 31, 2019: 15,43,63,684) (As at April 01,2018: 3,94,73,684) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	-	1,543.64	394.74
True North Enterprise Private Limited (As at March 31, 2019: 2,32,19,001) (As at April 01,2018 : NIL) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	-	232.19	-

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

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 No in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 No in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 No in Lacs
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Adani Logistics Limited (Along with its nominees) (w.e.f. 06th August 2019)		1,798.85	-	-
	% holding	98.29%	-	-
True North Trusteeship Private Limited (Formerly known as IVF Trustee Company		-	1,543.64	394.74
Private Limited) (upto 05th August,2019)	% holding	-	84.35%	57.94%
Bagadiya Brothers Private Limited		-	-	183.44
	% holding	-	-	26.93%
True North Enterprise Private Limited		-	232.19	-
	% holding	-	12.69%	-

12.1 Shareholder loan in the nature of perpetual debt	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	-	-	-
Add: raised during the year	25,000.00	-	-
At the end of the year	**25,000.00**	**-**	**-**

Note:
The Group had taken shareholder loan from Adani Logistics Limited (the parent Group) of ₹ 25,000.00 lacs repayable at discretion of the Group.Further Interest at the rate of 7.50% p.a. shall be payable and accrued at the end of each financial year at discretion of the Group. As this loan does not have any define repayment term and interest accrual also at the discretion of borrower, the same has been classified as 'Equity'.

13 Other equity	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Retained Earnings			
Opening Balance	(35,356.02)	(32,109.46)	(28,616.19)
Add : Profit for the year	1,015.57	(3,246.56)	(3,493.26)
Closing Balance	**(34,340.45)**	**(35,356.02)**	**(32,109.45)**

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

Share premium			
Equity premium	14,684.28	14,684.28	14,684.28
	14,684.28	**14,684.28**	**14,684.28**

Note:
Security premium represents the premium received on issue of shares over and above the face value of Equity Shares. Such amount is available for utilization in accordance of the Provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Other reserves			
General reserve	66.50	66.50	66.50
	66.50	**66.50**	**66.50**

Note:
The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profit from retained earnings for apportion purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss.

Other equity	**(19,589.67)**	**(20,605.24)**	**(17,358.67)**

14 Borrowings	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
Non current			
Secured-Term loan from FI	-	8,954.03	8,234.74
Inter corporate deposit (refer note a) (Unsecured)	2,596.20	-	-
	2,596.20	**8,954.03**	**8,234.74**
Current			
Indian rupee loan from bank	-	803.66	700.00
Inter corporate deposit (Unsecured)	-	3,437.00	12,226.00
Cash Credit	-	1,299.13	1,295.46
Overdraft	-	5,699.29	5,699.27
	-	**11,239.08**	**19,920.73**
The above amount includes			
Secured borrowings	-	16,756.11	15,929.47
Unsecured borrowings	2,596.20	3,437.00	12,226.00
Total borrowings	**2,596.20**	**20,193.11**	**28,155.47**

Notes:
a) The Inter Corporate Deposits taken from Adani Logistics Ltd. are interest bearing @ 7.50% per annum. The InterCorporate Deposit are repayable in FY 2022-23.

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
15	**Other financial liabilities**			
	Non-Current			
	Lease equilisation reserve	-	17.05	5.52
	Lease obligation	-	1,365.00	1,503.84
		-	**1,382.05**	**1,509.36**
	Current			
	Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	7,334.14	9,726.92
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	46.53	124.23	31.50
	Interest accrued and due	-	-	7.80
	Deposits from customers	5.00	-	-
	Payable to employee	-	157.83	93.46
	Capital creditors, retention money and other payable	9.28	3.97	36.26
		60.81	**7,620.17**	**9,895.94**

Note:

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

As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	Net cash flows	Other changes	As at March 31, 2020
Non current borrowings	14	16,288.17	(13,691.97)	-	2,596.20
Current borrowings	14	11,239.08	(11,239.08)	-	-
Proceeds from unsecured perpetual debt	12.1	-	25,000.00	-	25,000.00
Interest accrued on borrowings	15	124.23	(1,712.97)	1,635.27	46.53
Total		**27,651.48**	**(1,644.02)**	**1,635.27**	**27,642.73**

As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	Note No.	As at April 01, 2018	Net cash flows	Other changes	As at March 31, 2019
Non current borrowings	14	17,961.66	(1,673.49)	-	16,288.17
Current borrowings	14	19,920.73	(8,681.65)	-	11,239.08
Interest accrued on borrowings	15	39.30	(3,813.44)	3,898.37	124.23
Total		**37,921.69**	**(14,168.58)**	**3,898.37**	**27,651.48**

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
16	**Provisions**			
	Non-current			
	Provision for gratuity (refer note 30)	115.71	113.88	114.18
	Provision for compensated absences	42.23	35.99	33.50
		157.94	**149.87**	**147.68**
	Current			
	Provision for gratuity (refer note 30)	19.72	8.58	3.06
	Provision for compensated absences	7.13	2.04	1.00
		26.85	**10.62**	**4.06**

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
17	**Other Liabilities**			
	Current			
	Statutory liabilities (includes TDS, GST, PF etc.)	176.81	186.28	162.04
	Advance from customers	48.90	62.22	162.13
		225.71	**248.50**	**324.17**

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs	As at April 01, 2018 ₹ in Lacs
18	**Trade payables**			
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer Nore : 31)	-	12.79	4.15
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3,039.68	2,269.28	2,415.77
		3,039.68	**2,282.07**	**2,419.92**

(Trade payables includes amount payable to related parties and considered good)

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
19	**Revenue from operations**		
	Income from logistics services	26,174.51	27,856.19
	Other operating income	669.84	-
		26,844.35	**27,856.19**

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
20	**Other income**		
	Interest income on		
	Bank deposits	69.96	68.54
	Inter corporate deposits and others	-	18.43
	Income tax refund	39.28	5.14
	Unclaimed liabilities / excess provision written back	35.42	124.37
	Profit on sale / disposal of assets (net)	0.26	-
	Profit on sale of Mutual Fund	3.09	-
	Miscellaneous income	25.82	7.56
		173.83	**224.04**

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
21	**Operating expenses**		
	Railway operating expenses	16,548.89	19,196.74
	Cargo freight and transportation expenses	2,794.51	2,918.19
	Repairs to plant & machinery	76.90	70.79
	Power & fuel	339.13	284.81
	Warehouse rental	127.17	113.76
		19,886.60	**22,584.29**

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
22	**Employee benefit expense**		
	Salaries and wages	883.88	974.63
	Contribution to provident and other funds	43.37	45.63
	Gratuity (refer note 30)	19.88	12.40
	Staff welfare expenses	30.39	14.44
		977.52	**1,047.10**

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
23	**Finance costs**		
	Interest on		
	Term loans	639.44	1,672.76
	Inter corporate deposit	531.20	-
	Others	455.81	2,155.31
	Bank and other finance charges	8.82	70.30
		1,635.27	**3,898.37**

		As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
24	**Other expenses**		
	Rent	75.86	108.03
	Rates and taxes	0.24	103.58
	Insurance (net of reimbursement)	91.56	55.40
	Advertisement and publicity	3.38	4.92
	Other repairs and maintenance	86.86	103.42
	Legal and professional expenses	271.58	445.66
	Payment to auditors (refer note 1 below)	10.56	24.00
	Security expenses	94.28	70.37
	Communication expenses	40.40	26.83
	Electric Power Expenses	21.74	20.39
	Office expenses	39.63	56.89
	Travelling and conveyance	140.88	189.91
	Directors sitting fee	0.72	-
	Charity & donations	-	5.33
	Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)	-	4.09
	Bad debts/Provision for Doubtful advances	13.69	195.10
	Provision for Doubtful advances	-	725.50
	Advances written off	-	21.32
	Miscellaneous expenses	21.64	28.68
		913.02	**2,189.42**

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Note: 1		
Payment to auditor		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	9.34	22.50
In other capacity		
Certification Fees	0.91	-
Reimbursement of expenses	0.31	1.50
	10.56	**24.00**

25 Income Tax

The major component of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as under

a) Tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Current income tax	-	-
Deferred tax	0.61	-
Tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	**0.61**	**-**
Tax on other comprehensive income ('OCI')		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year	-	-
Tax impact on re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	-	-
Tax expense reported in OCI	**-**	**-**

b) Balance Sheet section	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Taxes recoverable (net)	784.55	629.07
Less: Liabilities for current tax (net)	-	-
	784.55	**629.07**

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	%	₹ in Lacs	%	₹ in Lacs
Accounting profit before taxation		**1,038.96**		**(3,246.57)**
Tax using the Company's domestic rate	25.17%	**261.49**	26.00%	**(844.11)**
Tax effect of:				
Add:				
Depriciation as per companies act	62.18%	646.01	40.23%	417.98
Notional expense disallow	0.00%	-	5.48%	56.93
Provisions for gratuity, leave encashment and bonus not allowable u/s 43B	2.71%	28.14	0.47%	4.83
Interest on TDS	0.00%	0.01	0.02%	0.18
Provision for doubtful debts & advances	0.00%	-	6.40%	66.50
Loss on sale of asset	0.00%	-	0.10%	1.06
Disallowance U/s 40(a)(ia)	0.00%	-	1.31%	13.56
Stamp duty & other charges paid for increase in authorised share capital	0.00%	-	2.59%	26.93
Current year loss c/f	0.00%	-	69.93%	726.50
Less:				
Amount allowable u/s 43B	-1.51%	15.68	-4.14%	43.02
Disallowance U/s 40(a)(ia) in preceding years but allowable in current year	0.00%	-	-1.29%	13.39
Depriciation as per income tax act	-29.36%	305.00	-30.67%	318.68
Provision for doubtful debts reversed		-	-0.94%	9.81
Remeasurement of defined benefit liablity	-0.55%	5.73		-
Actual Lease charges Paid	0.00%	-	-8.23%	85.48
Profit on sale of Fixed assets	-0.01%	0.07	0.00%	-
Brought forward loss set off	-58.63%	609.16	0.00%	-
Effective tax rate	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Tax expenses as per statement of profit and loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note : On 20th September, 2019, vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ('the Ordinance'), the Government of India inserted Section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act, 1961 which provides domestic companies a non-reversible option to pay corporate tax at reduced rates effective 1st April, 2019, subject to certain conditions. The Group has decided to opt for the reduced corporate tax rates effective from 1st April, 2019. Accordingly, the Group has recognised Provision for Income Tax and has re-measured its deferred taxes as per the provisions of the Ordinance.

d) Deferred tax liability / Deferred tax asset

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Deferred tax liabilites		
a. Fixed assets: impact of tax depreciation and depreciation / amortisation charged in the financial reporting	1,866.30	2,574.95
Gross deferred tax liabilites	**1,866.30**	**2,574.95**
Deferred tax asset		
Effect of expenditure debited to profit & loss statment in the current period, but allowable for tax purposes in the following years:		
a. Expenditure disallowed u/s 43B of the Income Tax Act,1961 - allowable on payment	52.85	10.90
b. Unabsorbed depreciation/ business loss under the Income Tax Act, 1961	5,709.86	9,473.17
c. Other Disallowance	-	45.40
d. Disallowance on Provision on doubtful advances	-	246.16
e. Lease liability	-	4.43
Gross deferred tax assets	**5,762.70**	**9,780.06**
Limited to the value of gross deferred tax liabilities	**1,866.30**	**2,574.95**
Net deferred tax liabilities / (asset) (refer note)	**1,866.30**	**2,574.95**

Note : In accordance with Ind AS 12 'Income Taxes', in absence of probable future taxable profit, deferred tax assets have been recognised to the extent of deferred tax liability.

26 Fair Value Measurement

a) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2020 is as follows :

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial asset				
Trade receivables	-	-	4,147.60	4,147.60
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	622.45	622.45
Other bank balance	-	-	934.18	934.18
Others financial assets	-	-	282.06	282.06
	-	**-**	**5,986.29**	**5,986.29**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	2,596.20	2,596.20
Trade payables	-	-	3,039.68	3,039.68
Other financial liabilities	-	-	60.81	60.81
	-	**-**	**5,696.69**	**5,696.69**

b) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2019 is as follows :

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial asset				
Trade receivables	-	-	2,364.06	2,364.06
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	537.78	537.78
Others financial assets	-	-	1,181.42	1,181.42
	-	**-**	**4,083.26**	**4,083.26**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	27,527.25	27,527.25
Trade payables	-	-	2,282.07	2,282.07
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,668.08	1,668.08
	-	**-**	**31,477.40**	**31,477.40**

c) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of April 01, 2018 is as follows :

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Asset				
Trade receivables	-	-	2,326.13	2,326.13
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	597.34	597.34
Loans	-	-	150.00	150.00
Others financial assets	-	-	1,333.03	1,333.03
	-	**-**	**4,406.50**	**4,406.50**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	28,155.47	28,155.47
Trade payables	-	-	2,419.92	2,419.92
Other financial liabilities	-	-	11,405.30	11,405.30
	-	**-**	**41,980.69**	**41,980.69**

27 Financial Risk objective and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations/projects and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Group's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing, investing and cash management activities. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Group does not have any long-term debt obligations having floating interest rates as at year ended March 31, 2020.

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 Group 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 Group'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 Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group'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 Group'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 Group operates the logistic services, the Group is significantly dependent on logistic related customers. Out of total revenue, the Group earns ₹ 15,061.44 lacs of revenue during the year ended March 31, 2020 from such customers which constitute 57.50%. Accounts receivable from such customers approximated ₹ 3,108.86 lacs as at March 31, 2020. A loss of these customers could adversely affect the operating result and cash flow of the Group.

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities :
The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date.

As on March 31,2020 — **₹ in Lacs**

Particulars	On demand	within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Borrowings	-	-	2,596.20	-	2,596.20
Other financial liabilities	-	60.81	-	-	60.81
Trade and other payables	-	3,039.68	-	-	3,039.68
	-	**3,100.49**	**2,596.20**	**0.00**	**5,696.69**

As on March 31,2019 — **₹ in Lacs**

Particulars	On demand	within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Borrowings	-	18,573.22	8,954.03	-	27,527.25
Other financial liabilities	-	286.03	1,382.05	-	1,668.08
Trade and other payables	-	2,282.07	-	-	2,282.07
	-	**21,141.32**	**10,336.08**	**-**	**31,477.40**

As on April 01,2018 — **₹ in Lacs**

Particulars	On demand	within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Borrowings	-	29,647.65	8,234.74	-	37,882.39
Other financial liabilities	-	169.02	1,509.36	-	1,678.38
Trade and other payables	-	2,419.92	-	-	2,419.92
	-	**32,236.59**	**9,744.10**	**-**	**41,980.69**

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

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

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Refer note	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 1, 2018
Total Borrowings	14	2,596.20	27,527.25	37,882.39
Less: Cash and bank balance	11,12	1,556.63	537.78	597.34
Net Debt (A)		**1,039.57**	**26,989.47**	**37,285.05**
Total Equity (B)	13	23,711.70	(2,303.87)	(10,546.30)
Total Equity and Net Debt (C = A + B)		24,751.27	24,685.60	27,336.09
Gearing ratio (A/C)		**4.20%**	**109.33%**	**138.58%**

29 Earnings per share

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company (₹ in Lacs)	1,038.35	(3,246.57)
Weighted average number of equity shares (No. in lacs)	1,830.14	690.68
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	0.57	(4.70)

30 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits

a) The Group has recognised, in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the current year, an amount of ₹ 42.73 lacs (previous year ₹ 45.19 lacs) as expenses under the following defined contribution plan.

₹ in Lacs

Contribution to	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
Provident Fund	42.73	45.19
Total	**42.73**	**45.19**

b) The Group has a defined gratuity plan. Under the plan every employee who has completed at least five year of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.
The 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.

Gratuity

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

Particulars	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	122.46	117.25
Current service cost	12.26	14.02
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	9.51	9.09
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:	-	-
- change in demographic assumptions	(4.84)	-
- change in financial assumptions	14.64	
- experience variance	12.98	(10.70)
Benefits paid	(31.58)	(7.19)
Acquisition Adjustment		
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**135.43**	**122.46**

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

Contribution to	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	135.43	122.46
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	(135.43)	(122.46)
Net (liability)/asset	**(135.43)**	**(122.46)**

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

Particulars	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
Current service cost	12.26	14.02
Interest cost on benefit obligation	9.51	9.09
Total Expense included in employee benefits expense	**21.77**	**23.11**

d) Recognised in the other comprehensive income for the year **₹ in Lacs**

Particulars	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	(4.84)	-
- change in financial assumptions	14.64	-
- experience variance	12.98	(10.70)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Recognised in comprehensive income	**22.78**	**(10.70)**

e) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation **₹ in Lacs**

Particulars	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	8 years	15 years

f) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below

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 parent all other assumptions constant.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
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
	(10.14)	11.65	(12.65)	14.37

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
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
	11.39	(10.11)	13.38	(11.88)

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
Assumptions	Attrition rate			
Sensitivity level	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
	(0.06)	0.06	(0.38)	0.41

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
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
	-	-	13.00	12.94

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Discount rate	6.70%	7.75%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality	Indian assured mortality table 2012-14	Indian assured mortality table 2006-08
Attrition rate	6.71%	5.00%

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.

h) The expected cash flows of defined benefit Obligation over future periods (Valued on Undiscounted Basis) **₹ in Lacs**

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	19.72	8.58
In 2nd year	11.01	3.79
In 3rd year	17.76	2.67
In 4th year	12.15	6.48
In 5th year	10.75	3.51
Beyond 5 years	189.70	97.43
Total Expected Payments	**261.09**	**122.46**

31 Payable to Micro,Small and Medium enterprise as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 are as below.

₹ in Lacs

Sr No	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended April 01, 2018
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Principal	Nil	12.79	4.15
	Interest	Nil	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	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	Nil
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	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	Nil

32 Related Parties transactions

The Management has identified the following entities as related parties of the Group for the year ended 31st March, 2020 for the purposes of reporting as per IND AS 24 – Related Party Transactions, which are as under:

Particulars	Name of Company
Ultimate Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (w.e.f August 06,2019)
Parent Company	Adani Logistics Limited (w.e.f August 06,2019)
	True North Trusteeship Private Limited (Formerly known as IVF Trustee Company Private Limited) (upto August 05, 2019)
Wholly owned Subsidiary Companies	Adani Noble Private Limited
	Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited
	Adani Cargo Logistics Pvt. Limited (w.e.f August 06,2019)
	Adani Logistics Infrastructure Pvt. Limited (w.e.f August 06,2019)
Entities over which major shareholders of holding Company are able to excersie significant influence through voting powers	Adani Bunkering Private Limited
	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Limited
Key Management Personnel and their relatives	Mr. Amit Garg (Chief Executive Officer) (till September 30, 2019)
	Mr. Vinod Kumar (Chief Financial Officer) (till September 30, 2019)
	Mr. Pawan Kumar Yadav (Company Secretary)
	Mr. Omi Bagadiya (Director) (till August 06, 2019)
	Mr. Vishal Gangadhar Nevatia (Director) (till August 06, 2019)
	Mr. Ashish Bhargava (Director) (till August 06, 2019)
	Mr. Rajagopalan Santhanam (Director) (till August 06, 2019)
	Mr. Pramod Kabra (Director) (till August 06, 2019)
	Mr. Krishnakumar Mishra (Independent Director) (w.e.f September 05,2019)
	Mrs. Maitri Mehta (Independent Director) (w.e.f September 05,2019)
	Mr. Sandeep Mehta (Managing Director) (w.e.f August 06,2019)
	Mr. Manoj Chanduka (Director) (w.e.f August 06,2019)
	Mr. Amit Malik (Director) (w.e.f August 06,2019)
	Mr. Mohan Khandelwal (Chief Financial Officer) (w.e.f March 14,2020)

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 Group with the related parties during the existence of the related party relationship.

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

Details of Related Party Transactions		**₹ in Lacs**	**₹ in Lacs**
Category	**Name of Related Party**	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**
Sales/ Services rendered	Adani Logistics Limited	49.50	-
	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	0.30	-
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	816.52	-
	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Limited	300.00	-
Purchases/ Services Availed	Adani Logistics Limited	313.62	-
Interest Expense	Adani Logistics Limited	154.13	-
Loan taken	Adani Logistics Limited	4,371.20	-
Loan repaid	Adani Logistics Limited	1,775.00	-
	True North Corporate Private Limited	737.00	-
Issue of Equity share capital	True North Trusteeship Private Limited	-	11,489.00
Perpetual loan taken	Adani Logistics Limited	25,000.00	-
Remuneration of key managerial persons	Mr. Krishnakumar Mishra	0.36	-
	Mrs. Maitri Mehta	0.36	-
	Mr Amit Garg	122.20	200.10
	Mr Vinod Kumar	52.58	64.34
	Mr Pawan Kumar Yadav	25.65	24.78

Outstanding balance as at the end of the year		**₹ in Lacs**	**₹ in Lacs**
Category	**Name of Related Party**	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**
Borrowings	True North Corporate Private Limited (Formerly known as IVF Advisors Private Limited)	-	737.00
	Adani Logistics Limited	2,596.20	-
Interest accrued but not due (payable)	Adani Logistics Limited	46.53	
Trade Payable	Adani Logistics Limited	122.70	-
Trade receivable	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	95.52	-
	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	0.30	-
	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Limited	348.00	-
Perpetual Securities (loan)	Adani Logistics Limited	25,000.00	-

33 Contingent liabilities and commitments on capital account

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Contingent liabilities			
(i) Central Warehousing Corporation (On account of disputed operational charges at Kalamboli) (Refer note : 33.1)	920.96	920.96	920.96
(ii) Central Warehousing Corporation (On account of disputed shunting, stabling and siding charges at Noli) (Refer note : 33.2)	93.33	93.33	93.33
(iii) Service tax payable on commission received	4.27	4.27	4.27
Commitments on capital account			
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts	54.79	-	-

33.1 The Strategic Alliance Agreement (the Agreement) entered by the Adani Logistics Services Private Limited with Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) got terminated due to it being in violation of law. The Agreement got vitiated due to misrepresentation and non-compliance of applicable law by CWC. CWC contended the revision to the agreement in order to make it compliant with law, which was not acceptable to the Company. Consequent to termination of the Agreement,the Company has vacated the Kalamboli terminal by serving notice to CWC on February 25, 2016 and handed over possession of the facility, in control of the Company, to CWC

The Company also incurred losses in Kalamboli terminal due to improper implementation of the Agreement. Various discussions with CWC to resolve outstanding issues resulting in violation of the Agreement from their end did not yield any result. The board invoked the arbitration on May 2014 for resolving the outstanding issues. The Arbitrator pronounced award on January 17, 2015 and aggrieved from the award, both the parties had approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi for setting aside the arbitration award. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court vide its order dated July 16, 2019 has disposed off the petitions by partial setting aside Arbitration Award.

The Company had raised fresh disputes, consequent to termination of the Agreement, by serving notice of arbitration dated April 26, 2016 on CWC and has claimed, in aggregate, an amount of approx. Rs. 110 Crores under old and new arbitration (other than loss of profit). CWC had filed a counter claim of approx. Rs. 167 Crores for unpaid dues/ charges upto February 25, 2016 and rentals of unexpired period between February 26, 2016 to February 27, 2023. The Aribtration Tribunal has pronounced award on October 27, 2018. The majority arbitrators (2:1) have given award in favour of the company and has awarded approx. Rs. 62 Crore. Aggrieved from the Award CWC has approached the Delhi High Court and the matter is currently pending with the Delhi high court for disposal.

33.2 The Adani Logistics Services Private Limited under an agreement (the agreement) dated July 16, 2007 gave rakes on hire basis to CWC to run on NOLI-JNPT-NOLI stream. The agreement was valid till January 3, 2015 and the same was was extended first till April 3, 2015 and thereafter for another term of 6 month, i.e October 3, 2015. As per the agreement, CWC was to pay hire rentals equivalent to 60% of the Gross Margin, as described in the agreement, as consideration.

CWC is also the siding owner of the Noli Terminal, Indian Railways demanded certain siding, stabling and shunting charges from CWC for Noli siding, in its capacity as siding owner. CWC, in violation of the agreement, is considering such siding, stabling and shunting charges, imposed on CWC for Noli siding in its capacity as siding owner, in calculation for determination of gross margin under the agreement. The Company has represented against the same to CWC on various occassions. As the dispute remained unresolved, the Company issued an arbitration notice to CWC in this matter and CWC as per term of the Agreement, has appointed sole arbitrator to adjudicate the dispute. The Arbitrator has pronounced award on January 16, 2018 and aggrieved from the award, both the parties has approched the Delhi high court for setting aside the arbitration award. The matter is currently pending with the Delhi high court for disposal.

34 In the last week of March 2020, an outbreak situation arose in India on account of COVID-2019. The Group has considered such outbreak situation as subsequent event to the Balance Sheet date i.e., March 31, 2020 in terms of Ind AS 10 "Reporting on Event After Balance Sheet Date" and has assessed the operational and financial risk on going forward basis though operations at Group's location continued in the given situation.

In assessing the impact on the recoverability of financial and non-financial assets, the Group has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements including credit reports and economic forecasts whereby it expects to recover the carrying amounts of the assets. The Group has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used on assessing the impact on the Group's operations which is dependent on the container cargo. On overall basis, the management does not see any medium to long term risks in the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due, and compliance with the debt covenants, as applicable.

The impact on the operations and earnings/ cashflows of the Group due to COVID- 2019 outbreak may be different from that estimated as at date of approval of these financial statements and the Group will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

35 Standards issued but not effective

As at the date of issue of financial statements, there are no new standards or amendments which have been notified by the MCA but not yet adopted by the Group. Hence, the disclosure is not applicable.

37 Previous year's figures have been re-grouped / re-classified wherever necessary.

38 **Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date**
The Group evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. There are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

39 The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on April 22,2020.

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

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co. **Chartered Accountants** **Firm Registration number 112054W**	**For and on behalf of Board of Directors**	
Anuj Jain Partner Membership No.: 119140	**Sandeep Mehta** Managing Director DIN: 06367909	**Manoj Chanduka** Director DIN: 08528238
	Mohan Khandelwal Chief Financial Officer Place: Delhi	**Pawan Kumar Yadav** Company Secretary Place: Delhi
Place: Ahmedabad Date: April 22, 2020	Place: Ahmedabad Date: April 22, 2020	

ADANI LOGISTICS SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Innovative B2B Logistics Solutions Private Limited)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
Note: 36 Additional information of net assets and share in profit or loss contributed by various entities as recognised under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

₹ in Lacs

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2020							
	Net Assets i.e total assets		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other		Share in Total Comprehensive	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Parent Company								
Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	103.76%	24,911.55	105.64%	1,090.90	100.00%	(22.78)	105.77%	1,068.12
Subsidiary Companies								
Indian								
Adani Noble Private Limited	-4.52%	(1,084.22)	-5.30%	(54.75)	0.00%	-	-5.42%	(54.75)
Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited	-0.01%	(2.00)	-0.10%	(1.07)	0.00%	-	-0.11%	(1.07)
Adani Cargo Logistics Private Limited	0.38%	92.20	-0.10%	(1.03)	0.00%	-	-0.10%	(1.03)
Adani Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited	0.38%	91.01	-0.13%	(1.39)	0.00%	-	-0.14%	(1.39)
Sub Total	**100%**	**24,008.54**	**100%**	**1,032.66**	**100%**	**-22.78**	**100%**	**1,009.88**
CFS Adjustment and Eliminations		(296.84)		5.69		(0.00)		5.69
Total	**100%**	**23,711.70**	**100%**	**1,038.35**	**100%**	**-22.78**	**100%**	**1,015.57**

ADANI LOGISTICS SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Form AOC - 1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub- section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)
Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associates companies/joint ventures

Part "A" Subsidiaries

Name of the Subsidiary	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Revenue	Profit Before Taxation	Provision for Taxation	Profit after taxation	Proposed Dividend	% of Shareholding
Adani Noble Private Limited	INR	5.00	(1,089.22)	2,077.42	3,161.64	-	309.03	(54.14)	0.61	(54.75)	-	100%
Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited	INR	5.00	(7.00)	0.20	2.20	-	-	(1.07)	-	(1.07)	-	100%
Adani Cargo Logistics Private Limited	INR	96.00	(3.80)	117.69	25.49	-	-	(1.03)	-	(1.03)	-	100%
Adani Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited	INR	96.00	(4.99)	115.99	24.98	-	-	(1.39)	-	(1.39)	-	100%

Note: A
Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rule 2014 provides exemption from preparation of consolidated financial statement by an intermediate subsidiary. Consolidated financial statement are prepared by Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited i.e. ultimate holding company of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sandeep Mehta
Managing Director
DIN: 06367909

Manoj Chanduka
Director
DIN: 08528238

Mohan Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Delhi

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary
Place: Delhi

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 22, 2020