

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, its loss including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 3 (b) (iii) of the Ind AS financial statements, a matter relating to delay in compliance of Commercial Operational Date (COD) in terms of the Concession Agreement for the development of international deep-water multipurpose seaport at Vizhinjam, Kerala and status thereof as at reporting date, detailed in the said note.

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

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Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon. The Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon comprises the Directors Report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon and, in doing so, consider whether such Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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 Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended including amendment Rules, 2019. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the

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underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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 the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
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 including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2019, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

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- (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2020 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 23 to the Ind AS financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **SRBC & COLLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Santosh Aggarwal

Partner

Membership Number: 93669

UDIN: 20093669AAAACR2325

Place of Signature: Ahmedabad

Date: April 23, 2020

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Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph on Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (b) All Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to information and explanations given by the management, the Company is presently developing immovable properties as a concessionaire which are classified under Capital Work In Progress and accordingly the reporting requirements under clause 3(i) (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (ii) The Company does not hold any inventory during the year and accordingly the reporting requirements under clause 3(ii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the services rendered by the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of

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custom, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to banks. The Company does not have any outstanding dues to the financial institutions, government or debenture holders during the year.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has utilized the money raised by way of term loans for the purpose for which they were raised. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments during the year.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or no fraud / material fraud on the company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of sec 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.

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(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For **SRBC & COLLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Santosh Aggarwal

Partner

Membership Number: 93669

UDIN: 20093669AAAACR2325

Place of Signature: Ahmedabad

Date: April 23, 2020

Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited**Auditors Report on Ind AS Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020**

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Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date on the Ind-AS Financial Statements of Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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 as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent 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 with reference to these financial statements 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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 with reference to these financial statements 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 authorization 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 with reference to these financial statements, 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 with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in

Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited

Auditors Report on Ind AS Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

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the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **SRBC & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Santosh Aggarwal

Partner

Membership Number: 93669

UDIN: 20093669AAAACR2325

Place of Signature: Ahmedabad

Date: April 23, 2020

Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020



₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	17,912.02	147.41
Capital Work-in-Progress	3	166,785.35	139,607.12
Other Intangible assets	3	0.62	0.85
Other Non-Current Assets	5	60,806.52	57,008.56
		245,504.51	196,763.94
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	671.08	116.28
(ii) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	7	-	2,500.00
(iii) Other Financial Assets	4	2,097.47	8,103.06
Other Current Assets	5	581.33	940.17
		3,349.88	11,659.51
Total Assets		248,854.39	208,423.45
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	8	19,995.63	19,995.63
Other Equity	9	(2,243.82)	(858.45)
Total Equity		17,751.81	19,137.18
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	161,507.55	114,482.38
(ii) Other financial liabilities	11	5,950.54	5,012.80
Provisions	12	68.91	21.45
Other Non-Current Liabilities	13	35,953.77	33,407.19
		203,480.77	152,923.82
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	-	16,141.21
(ii) Trade Payables			
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	1.70	1.08
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	114.78	63.22
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	11	27,129.47	19,901.63
Other Current Liabilities	13	307.66	234.42
Provisions	12	57.00	20.89
Current Tax Liabilities (net)	19	11.20	-
		27,621.81	36,362.45
Total Liabilities		231,102.58	189,286.27
Total Equity and Liabilities		248,854.39	208,423.45

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

For S R B C & CO LLP
Firm Registration No.: 324982E / E300003
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited

per Santosh Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 93669

Rajesh Kumar Jha
[Managing Director]
DIN: 03387711
Place : Thiruvananthapuram

Karan Adani
[Director]
DIN: 03088095
Place : Ahmedabad

Nilanjan Bhattacharya
[Chief Financial Officer]
Place : Chennai

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 23, 2020

Date : April 23, 2020

Adani Vizhinjam Port 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			
Other income	15	360.11	-
Total income		360.11	-
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	16	2.12	1.51
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	3	364.67	21.58
Foreign Exchange Loss on borrowings (net)		460.23	65.10
Finance Costs	17	895.35	0.19
Other Expenses	18	23.11	116.43
Total Expense		1,745.48	204.81
(Loss) Before Tax		(1,385.37)	(204.81)
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax	19	-	33.00
Deferred Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expense		-	33.00
(Loss) for the year		(1,385.37)	(237.81)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year net of tax		(1,385.37)	(237.81)
Loss per Equity Share - (Face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	21	(0.69)	(0.12)

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

For S R B C & CO LLP
Firm Registration No.: 324982E / E300003
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited

per Santosh Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 93669

Rajesh Kumar Jha
[Managing Director]
DIN: 03387711
Place : Thiruvananthapuram

Karan Adani
[Director]
DIN: 03088095
Place : Ahmedabad

Nilanjan Bhattacharya
[Chief Financial Officer]
Place : Chennai

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 23, 2020

Date : April 23, 2020

Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020



₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Equity Share Capital (Refer note - 8)	Reserves - Retained Earning	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2018	19,995.63	(620.64)	19,374.99
(Loss) for the year	-	(237.81)	(237.81)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(237.81)	(237.81)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	19,995.63	(858.45)	19,137.18
(Loss) for the year	-	(1,385.37)	(1,385.37)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(1,385.37)	(1,385.37)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	19,995.63	(2,243.82)	17,751.81

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

For S R B C & CO LLP
Firm Registration No.: 324982E / E300003
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited

per Santosh Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 93669

Rajesh Kumar Jha
[Managing Director]
DIN: 03387711
Place : Thiruvananthapuram

Karan Adani
[Director]
DIN: 03088095
Place : Ahmedabad

Nilanjan Bhattacharya
[Chief Financial Officer]
Place : Chennai

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 23, 2020

Date : April 23, 2020

Particulars	₹ in Lacs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Loss before tax	(1,385.37)	(204.81)
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of Government Grant	(19.31)	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	364.67	21.58
Interest Expense	895.35	0.19
Effect of exchange rate change	460.23	65.86
Operating Profit / (Loss) Before Working Capital Changes	315.57	(117.18)
Adjustment for :		
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets	(693.71)	6,077.77
(Increase) in Other Assets	(7,119.32)	(4,028.56)
Increase in Trade Payables	52.18	4.04
Increase in Provisions	83.57	16.20
Increase in Other Liabilities	23.59	80.91
(Decrease) / Increase in Financial Liabilities	(13.41)	13.41
Cash generated (used in) / from Operating Activities	(7,351.53)	2,046.59
Direct Taxes paid (net of Refunds)	(162.71)	(352.82)
Net Cash (Outflow) / Inflow from Operating Activities	(7,514.24)	1,693.77
B. Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Payment for Capital Expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipments (Including Capital work in progress and Capital Advances)	(19,390.26)	(45,297.24)
Interest received	314.64	189.38
Proceeds from / (Deposit with) bank (net)(refer note 3 below)	2,500.00	213.00
Net Cash (Outflow) from Investing Activities	(16,575.62)	(44,894.86)
C. Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Inter Corporate Deposit (refer note 4 below)	49,685.00	18,864.00
Repayment of Inter Corporate Deposit (including short-term)	-	(2,307.47)
Proceeds from Discounting of Bills Payable	-	16,141.21
Repayment of Discounting of Bills Payable	(16,141.21)	-
Proceeds from Borrowings under letter of credit	17,103.74	14,321.23
Repayment of Borrowings under letter of credit (refer note 4 below)	(20,740.85)	-
Payment of interest and finance charges (including towards capital expenditure)	(5,262.02)	(3,729.97)
Net Cash Inflow from Financing Activities	24,644.66	43,288.99
D. Net Increase in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	554.80	87.90
E. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year (refer note 6)	116.28	28.38
F. Cash & Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	671.08	116.28
Component of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer note 6)	671.08	116.28
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	671.08	116.28

Summary of significant accounting policies refer note 2.2

- Notes:**
- (1) The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statements on Cash Flows notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 (as amended).
 - (2) Disclosure as required under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2017 (as amended) is presented under note 11 to financial statements.
 - (3) Fixed Deposits with Bank ₹ 7,610.50 lacs (Previous Year ₹ 2,500 lacs) and Proceeds from maturity of Fixed Deposits with Bank is ₹ 10,110.50 lacs (Previous Year ₹ 2,713 lacs).
 - (4) During the period ended March 31, 2020 foreign currency letter of credit of ₹ 5633.82 lacs was repaid to the bank by the parent company on behalf of the Company which has been added in the inter - corporate deposits. The impact of the aforesaid transaction was not given in the cash flow from financing activities considering the same as non - cash transaction.
 - (5) During the period ended March 31, 2020 the Company has realised Interest accrued on advance to EPC Contractor of ₹ 9801.82 lacs by way of net settlement against the Capital Creditors on request received from the EPC Contractor. The impact of the aforesaid transaction was not given in the cash flow from Investing activities considering the same as non - cash transaction.

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Firm Registration No.: 324982E / E300003
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited

per Santosh Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 93669

Rajesh Kumar Jha
[Managing Director]
DIN: 03387711
Place : Thiruvananthapuram

Karan Adani
[Director]
DIN: 03088095
Place : Ahmedabad

Nilanjan Bhattacharya
[Chief Financial Officer]
Place : Chennai

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 23, 2020

Date : April 23, 2020

1 Corporate information

Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited ("AVPPL" or "the Company") was incorporated on July 27, 2015 as a 100% subsidiary of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (Parent Company or "APSEZL") with an objective for development of international deep water multipurpose seaport at Vizhinjam, Kerala including development of specific infrastructure assets as funded work (collectively referred as 'Project'). The Company has entered into a Concession Agreement with Government of Kerala (Authority) dated August 17, 2015 for Appointed Date i.e. December 05, 2015, under the Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer ("DBFOT") scheme. As at year ended March 31, 2020, the development of multipurpose seaport is in progress. (Refer note 3(b) for further details).

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of directors on April 23, 2020.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 The financial statements of the Company has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Company.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

In addition, the financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; or
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

A liability is treated as current when:

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

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. The Company as at reporting date is in project development phase and most of the business operating activities are incidental to project activities and hence there is no defined operating cycle.

b) 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, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and 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,

c) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, Plant and Equipment (including Capital work in progress) are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price, directly and indirectly attributable costs arising directly from the construction / development and borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met directly attributable cost of bringing the asset / project to its working condition for the intended use.

Capital work in progress included in property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Capital work in progress comprises of construction cost of multipurpose seaport including funded works as per the terms of the Concession Agreement. Cost of Capital work in progress includes direct cost in the nature of Engineering, Procurement and Construction Charges (EPC Charges) paid / payable to Contractors and Other direct and indirect cost incurred during the construction phase which are attributable to development of the project.

Borrowing cost relating to acquisition / construction of Property, Plant and Equipment 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 / project are ready to be put to use.

All other costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, except for the assets mentioned below for which useful life estimated by the management. The Identified component of property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives and the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal assets. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The Company has estimated the following useful life to provide depreciation on its certain property, plant and equipment based on pattern of consumption of economic benefits from the specific assets estimated by the management.

Type of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Computer Hardware - Networking work	2 - 5 years
Plant & Equipment - Electrical work	4 years
Tugs - Steel Hull & Machinery	20 years
Tugs - Out fitting Items	15 years

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.

d) Intangible assets

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

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.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset, calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

Intangible assets	Method of Amortisation	Estimated Useful Life
Software Application	on straight line basis	5 Years based on management estimate

e) Foreign currency translations

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

Transactions and balances

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the initial transactions.

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

f) Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined Contribution Plan

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

Defined Benefits Plan

The company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which is Unfunded. 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.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- ▶ The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- ▶ The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

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

Compensated Absences

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 current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve month after the reporting date.

g) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset / project 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.

h) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) 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. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (n) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) 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 the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because 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 lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery 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 to be 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.

The Company as a lessor

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

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

i) Earnings per share

The Basic earning per share has been computed by dividing the income available to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earning per share, the profit the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

j) Segment Reporting

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

k) Government Grants

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

l) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. 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 (OCI) 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability 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

- 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:

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.

m) Other Income

a) Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. Interest Income on investments of surplus fund for the Project has been capitalised to the Cost of the Project as Expenditure Incurred during the Construction (refer note 3 (b)) and all other interest income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Rental Income

Rental income arising from leasing of Tug boats on short term basis is accounted for on straight-line basis over lease term and included in 'other income' in the statement of Profit and loss.

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

o) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

General

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

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. Where it is management's assessment that the outcome is uncertain or cannot be reliably quantified, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote such contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position.

p) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments 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 fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

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

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

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

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

-Disclosures for valuation methods (refer note 20)

-Significant estimates and assumptions (refer note 2.4)

-Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (refer note 20)

q) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

> Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refer to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as Financial assets instruments at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets instruments at amortised cost (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' 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. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes Advances/Deposits under the contract, other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its business activities.

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 recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance.

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. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are overdue. However, in certain cases, the company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The balance sheet presentation for Financial assets measured as at amortised cost is described below:

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

> Financial liabilities

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

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

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 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.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Loans and borrowings

This is the most relevant category to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.3 New Standards, Interpretations and amendments adopted by the company

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of April 1, 2019. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective. The Company applies, for the first time, following new standards, interpretations and amendments w.e.f., April 01, 2019 and do not have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- a. Ind AS 116 - Leases
- b. Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment
- c. Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes:
- d. Ind AS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
- e. Ind AS 109 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation:
- f. Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs;
- g. Ind AS 28 – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures;
- h. Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations and Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements;

2.4 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's Ind AS financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of 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.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables in India. The mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for India.

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

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₹ In Lacs

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment									Intangible assets		Grand Total
	Leasehold land (refer note 1 below)	Buildings (refer note 3 below)	Computer Hardware	Office Equipments	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Tugs (refer note 4 below)	Total	Software	Total	
Cost												
As at April 01, 2018	*-	91.88	46.87	8.92	68.86	13.25	1.10	-	230.88	1.16	1.16	232.04
Additions	-	4.25	4.10	-	47.00	-	1.72	-	57.07	-	-	57.07
As at March 31, 2019	*-	96.13	50.97	8.92	115.86	13.25	2.82	-	287.94	1.16	1.16	289.11
Additions	-	-	1.34	0.66	-	-	14.94	18,158.00	18,174.94	-	-	18,174.94
Borrowing cost adjustment (refer note 5 below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.33	8.33	-	-	8.33
As at March 31, 2020	*-	96.13	52.31	9.58	115.86	13.25	17.76	18,166.33	18,471.21	1.16	1.16	18,472.38
Depreciation and Amortisation												
As at April 01, 2018	*-	15.31	9.38	2.00	7.46	4.68	0.01	-	38.85	0.08	0.08	38.92
Depreciation for the year	-	48.69	15.75	1.78	31.65	3.53	0.28	-	101.68	0.23	0.23	101.91
As at March 31, 2019	*-	64.00	25.13	3.78	39.11	8.21	0.29	-	140.53	0.31	0.31	140.83
Depreciation for the year	-	29.15	14.99	1.86	25.07	2.49	0.78	344.33	418.65	0.23	0.23	418.89
As at March 31, 2020	*-	93.15	40.12	5.64	64.18	10.70	1.07	344.33	559.18	0.54	0.54	559.72
Net Block												
As at March 31, 2019	*-	32.13	25.84	5.14	76.75	5.04	2.53	-	147.41	0.85	0.85	148.26
As at March 31, 2020	*-	2.98	12.19	3.95	51.68	2.55	16.69	17,822.00	17,912.02	0.62	0.62	17,912.66

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in lacs, leasehold land is held at ₹ 1

Notes:

- Pursuant to the terms of the Concession Agreement, the Company and Vizhinjam International Sea Port Limited ("VISL", a government coordinating entity) had entered into Memorandum of Site dated December 04, 2015, April 10, 2019 and February 12, 2020 for providing Right of Way of land area measuring 219.87 Acres to the Company for free and unrestricted use and development of the vacant and unencumbered Site during the Concession Period for the purpose of the Project.
- Out of Depreciation expenses of ₹ 418.89 lacs (previous year ₹ 101.91 lacs), depreciation expense pertaining to Buildings and Plant & Equipment amounting to ₹ 54.22 lacs (previous year ₹ 80.35 lacs) is transferred to Capital work in progress as cost directly attributable to construction of project.
- Buildings includes Pre-fabricated structure and civil structure at the project site.
- During the year, the Company has capitalised 3 Tugs acquired for the purpose of the Project having Gross Block of Rs. 18,166.33 lacs (Previous Year – Nil) and Net Block Rs. 17,822 lacs (Previous year – Nil) and all 3 Tugs have been given to The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited, a fellow subsidiary, on Operating Lease basis for the period of 12 months. (refer note 15(a)).
- The amount of borrowing costs capitalised on PPE during the year ended March 31, 2020 was Rs. 8.33 lacs (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was 10.50 %, which is the effective interest rate of the specific borrowing.

Note 3(b) Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	₹ in Lacs
	Amount
As at March 31, 2019	139,607.12
As at March 31, 2020	166,785.35

Refer note below for break up of cost component of Capital Work in Progress.

3(b) Capital Work in Progress includes expenditure during construction period, details of which are as follows:

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A) Capital Work in Progress		
Direct Cost		
Opening Balance	110,960.76	71,690.12
Engineering, Procurement and Construction charges to Contractors (including Funded Works) (Refer Note - (i) and (ii) below)	16,197.95	33,612.18
Port Equipments		
Cost of Acquisition of Tug Boats (including Goods in Transit as at March 31, 2020 - Nil (Previous year - ₹ 5506.47 lacs))	12,803.25	5,658.46
Less: Capitalised to Property, Plant and Equipment	(18,166.32)	-
Less: Transfer to Goods and Service Tax (GST) Credit	(2,881.71)	
Total Capital Work in Progress (A)	118,913.93	110,960.76
B) Other costs directly attributable to construction / development (including borrowing cost)		
Opening Balance	28,646.36	13,712.33
i) Borrowing Cost		
Bank charges	1,613.29	789.82
Interest Expenses	14,940.46	12,298.73
Loss on foreign exchange fluctuation	517.04	48.15
	17,070.78	13,136.71
ii) Depreciation (refer note 3(a))	54.22	80.35
iii) Other Project Cost		
Environmental Consultancy / Monitoring	206.01	361.29
Project consultancy expenses	249.08	217.32
	455.10	578.61
iv) Other Expenses		
Rent expense	22.08	20.87
Rates and taxes	131.91	135.77
Repair & Maintenance	6.04	19.83
Salaries, Wages & Bonus	884.64	388.25
Gratuity Expenses (incl. remeasurement of defined benefit plan) (Refer note - 25)	19.54	8.02
Contribution to provident fund (Refer note - 25)	36.13	15.38
Traveling and conveyance	49.03	54.02
Project related Community Development Expenditure	244.44	349.87
Other project development expenditure	60.94	142.94
Insurance	174.28	174.76
Consultancy Services	44.27	17.10
Miscellaneous expenses	98.95	90.73
	1,772.24	1,417.55
Total Expenditure during construction (EDC) (B)	47,998.69	28,925.56
C) Other Income		
Interest Income	(110.32)	(202.39)
Other Miscellaneous Income	-	(19.74)
Total Income during construction (C)	(110.32)	(222.13)
D) EDC allocated / transfer to Property, Plant and Equipment (D)	(16.95)	(57.07)
E) Closing Expenditure during construction (E) (B+C+D)	47,871.42	28,646.36
Total Capital Work In Progress (A+E)	166,785.35	139,607.12

Notes:

(i) The Company has awarded EPC contracts for Construction of Jetty, Back Up Yard and Other Infrastructure and Dredging & Reclamation work for development of port infrastructure including for Funded works in terms of the Concession Agreement with Government of Kerala.

(ii) Capital Work in Progress includes cost of reclamation of land of ₹ 37,750.70 lacs measuring 130.97 acres for which process of Joint Measurement Survey and signing the Memorandum of Site with Government of Kerala is pending as at reporting date.

(iii) In terms of the development and operations of Vizhinjam International Deepwater Multipurpose Seaport ("Project") as per Concession Agreement ("CA") dated August 17, 2015 with Government of Kerala, the scheduled milestone date, for the Company to complete the Project including Commercial Operation Date ("COD") was December 03, 2019. The CA also allowed the Company an extended grace period of further 90 days to 270 days from the Scheduled COD to complete the project, with certain damages to the government authorities till August 30, 2020 and after that authorities have rights to terminate the CA. Further, as per the CA, the conditions stated above are the stipulated contractual obligations unless the delays are due to reasons attributable to the Authorities or due to Force Majeure as agreed between the parties

The Company had started the development of the project from December 5, 2015 and completed project Milestone I, II and III on November 30, 2016; October 25, 2017 and August, 2018 although certain project development work got delayed and company faced challenges because of events like Cyclone Ockhi in November, 2017, Extreme Adverse Weather conditions at Sea in July, 2018 whereby project work got standstill due to such events, amendments in procedures for Environment Clearance required for development of mines and sourcing Rocks for construction of Breakwater, as per the National Green Tribunal (NGT) vide order dated September 13, 2018, Nationwide lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic in March, 2020 which are in the nature of Force Majeure events under clause 35.5.1 of the CA. All these events have been communicated to Vizhinjam International Sea Port Limited ("VISL", a government coordinating entity) and Department of Ports, Government of Kerala and also documented in the regular Project Review meeting convened by the Principle Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Port Department including in the last meeting held on November 25, 2019. As at reporting date, the Company has not achieved the Scheduled COD for the reasons stated above and presently is in discussions with Govt. of Kerala and VISL for revision in Project completion schedule and seeking clarification on certain 'Force Majeure Events' raised by the Company vide it's letter dated December 02, 2017, July 18, 2018, October 04, 2018 and March 20, 2020 with the authorities to take up the matter.

Based on the various representation made by the Company for the reasons for delay in achieving the COD and discussions at regular Project Review meetings convened by the Principle Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Port Department and minutes of meetings thereof, the management is confident with regards to authorities accepting it's stand of various 'Force Majeure Events', raised during the course of the construction of the project as well as revision in the project completion schedule, and accordingly doesn't expect any probable outflow pertains to damages payable as at March 31, 2020 of ₹ 3.48 crores in terms of clause 15.2 of CA as well as termination of the Concession Agreement as stated above

4 Other Financial Assets (refer note (i) below)

Unsecured, considered good

Current

Security and other deposits

Interest accrued on bank deposits

Interest accrued on advance to contractor (including capital advance) (refer note 5(a))

Non trade receivables (refer note (iii) below & 15(a))

Loans and Advances to Staff considered good – Unsecured

Insurance claim receivables

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ In Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ In Lacs
	10.02	9.42
	-	33.30
	706.41	7,372.41
	191.79	11.18
	6.03	9.52
	1,183.22	667.23
TOTAL	2,097.47	8,103.06

Note:

(i) The Carrying amount of Other Financial Assets as at reporting date approximate to fair value. Also refer Note 20 for classification of Financial Assets on measurement basis, Risk management.

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

(iii) For dues from the related parties, refer Note 27

5 Other Assets

Non Current

Capital Advances (refer note (a) below)

Unsecured, considered good

Others (Unsecured)

Prepaid Expenses

Goods and Service Tax (GST) Credit

Advance tax (Net of Provision for taxation: ₹ 48.69 lacs(previous year ₹ 81.68 lacs))

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ In Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ In Lacs
	41,065.38	43,853.46
(A)	41,065.38	43,853.46
	197.53	579.83
	18,679.41	11,884.98
	864.20	690.29
(B)	19,741.14	13,155.10
TOTAL (A+B)	60,806.52	57,008.56

Current

Advances recoverable other than in cash

Unsecured, considered good

Others (Unsecured)

Prepaid Expenses

	24.57	23.44
	556.76	916.73
	556.76	916.73
TOTAL	581.33	940.17

Notes:

(a) Capital Advance includes mobilisation advance paid to EPC Contractor towards construction of Jetty, Back up Yard and Other Infrastructure, Dredging & Reclamation work and construction of funded works. Further, as per the terms of the agreement, the Company charges interest @ 10.5% p.a. pending submission of the Performance and Advance Bank Guarantee by the Contractor.

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

(c) No amount dues from the related parties.

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Balances with banks:

Balance in current account

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ In Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ In Lacs
	671.08	116.28
	671.08	116.28

7 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Deposits with original maturity over 3 months but less than 12 months

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ In Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ In Lacs
	-	2,500.00
	-	2,500.00

8 Equity Share capital

Authorised shares

90,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (90,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2019)

As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

90,000.00	90,000.00
-----------	-----------

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares

19,99,56,250 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (19,99,56,250 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2019)

19,995.63	19,995.63
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19,995.63	19,995.63
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Notes:

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

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	No in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	1,999.56	19,995.63	1,999.56	19,995.63
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,999.56	19,995.63	1,999.56	19,995.63

(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 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent company and its nominee 19,99,56,250 equity shares (Previous year:19,99,56,250) of ₹ 10 each	19,995.63	19,995.63

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	No in Lacs	% Holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid		
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZL), the parent company and its nominee	1,999.56	100.00%
		100.00%

9 Other Equity

Retained Earnings

Opening Balance
Add : (Loss) for the year
Closing Balance

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
	(858.45)	(620.64)
	(1,385.37)	(237.81)
TOTAL	(2,243.82)	(858.45)

10 Borrowings

Non-Current

Inter Corporate Deposit (refer note a,b) (Unsecured)
Supplier's bills accepted under foreign currency letter of credit (Unsecured) (refer note c)

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
	155,365.96	100,047.14
	6,141.59	14,435.24
TOTAL	161,507.55	114,482.38

Current

Inland Bill Payable Discounting (Unsecured) (refer note d)

	-	16,141.21
	-	16,141.21

The above amount includes

Secured borrowings
Unsecured borrowings

Total borrowings

	-	-
	161,507.55	130,623.59
TOTAL	161,507.55	130,623.59

- Notes:**
- (a) The Inter Corporate Deposits(ICD) from Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent company are interest bearing @ 10.50% per annum, the service of interest amount due and payable is on annual basis. The ICD amounts are borrowed in installments and repayment will start from 15 years from the Schedule Commercial Date of Operation in structured installments that will be mutually agreed between the Company and the parent company.
- (b) During the current year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has received waiver from the parent company for the instances of delays in the interest payment due during the year.
- (c) Suppliers Bill Accepted under Foreign Letter of credit facilities of ₹ 6,141.59 Lacs (Previous year ₹ 14,435.24 Lacs) carries interest within range of 1% to 1.25% for the balance usance period. The Foreign letter of credit outstanding as at March 31, 2020 is repayable on May 08, 2020, and maturity is extended as per RBI Guidelines for Capital Goods. During the year the Foreign Letter of credit facilities of ₹ 14,435.24 Lacs is repaid on maturity.
- (d) Inland Bill Payable Discounting of NIL (Previous year ₹ 16,141.21 Lacs) carries interest rate @ 9.3% per annum. The inland bill payable discounting was repaid on June 24, 2019.

11 Other Financial Liabilities

Non-Current

Capital creditors, retention money and other payables

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
	5,950.54	5,012.80
TOTAL	5,950.54	5,012.80

Current

Interest accrued and due on borrowings (refer note 10(b))
Other Deposit
Bank Over draft
Capital creditors, retention money and other payables
(Includes outstanding due to MSME creditors ₹ Nil (previous year - ₹ 5.16 lacs)
(refer note 26)

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Interest accrued and due on borrowings (refer note 10(b))	18,635.85	8,671.13
Other Deposit	0.55	0.55
Bank Over draft	-	13.41
Capital creditors, retention money and other payables	8,493.07	11,216.54
TOTAL	27,129.47	19,901.63

Note:

- (a) For dues to the related parties, refer Note 27
- (b) Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2017 (as amended)
Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars of Liabilities arising from Financing activity	As at April 01, 2019	Changes from financing cash flows (net)	Non cash changes	Other changes*	(₹ in Lacs)
					As at March 31, 2020
Inter Corporate Deposit	100,047.14	49,684.99	5,633.82	-	155,365.96
Advance against Funded works	29,260.00	-	-	-	29,260.00
Interest Accrued but not due	12,818.32	(4,083.54)	-	15,697.12	24,431.90
Inland Bill Payable Discounting	16,141.21	(16,141.21)	-	-	-
Letter of credit	14,435.24	(3,637.11)	(5,633.82)	977.28	6,141.59
Total Liabilities from financing activities	172,701.91	25,823.13	-	16,674.40	215,199.45

* Other changes represents interest accrued during the year and foreign exchange differences.

Particulars of Liabilities arising from Financing activity	As at April 01, 2018	Changes from financing cash flows (net)	Non cash changes	Other changes*	(₹ in Lacs)
					As at March 31, 2019
Inter Corporate Deposit	83,490.62	16,556.53	-	-	100,047.14
Advance against Funded works	29,260.00	-	-	-	29,260.00
Interest Accrued but not due	4,249.42	(2,769.06)	-	11,337.97	12,818.32
Inland Bill Payable Discounting	-	16,141.21	-	-	16,141.21
Letter of credit	-	14,321.23	-	114.01	14,435.24
Total Liabilities from financing activities	117,000.04	44,249.90	-	11,451.98	172,701.91

* Other changes represents interest accrued during the year and foreign exchange differences.

12 Provisions

Non-current

Provision for gratuity (refer note 25)

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Provision for gratuity (refer note 25)	68.91	21.45
TOTAL	68.91	21.45

Current

Provision for gratuity (refer note 25)
Provision for compensated absences

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Lacs
Provision for gratuity (refer note 25)	6.31	1.37
Provision for compensated absences	50.69	19.52
TOTAL	57.00	20.89

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13 Other Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ In Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ In Lacs
Non Current		
Advance against Funded Works (refer note (i) below)	29,260.00	29,260.00
Deferred Government Grant (refer note (ii) below)	897.72	-
Interest accrued but not due	5,796.05	4,147.19
TOTAL	35,953.77	33,407.19
Current		
Statutory liabilities	258.01	231.12
Deferred Government Grant (refer note (ii) below)	49.65	-
Other Advances	-	3.30
TOTAL	307.66	234.42

Notes :-

(i) An advance has been received from Government of Kerala ('Authority' or 'Grantor') against the Funded Works of the Project which includes Breakwater, Site Development and Fish landing berth etc. Out of total value of Funded Works of ₹ 1,46,300 lacs, the company has received the amount in phased manner as per the terms of concession agreement. Since presently the project, is under development phase, the grant has been classified as 'Advance against funded Works'. On completion of the construction of Funded Works, Advance against funded Works alongwith interest accrued thereon shall be adjusted against consideration receivables from the Authority for construction of Funded Works in the manner stipulated under the Concession Agreement. Further, total consideration receivables against the Funded Works from the Authority will be classified as Grant and will be amortised over the concession period.

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

Movement in Deferred Government Grant

	₹ in Lacs	
Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening Balance	-	-
Add : Addition during the year	966.67	-
Less: Amortisation during the year	(19.31)	-
Closing Balance	947.37	-

(iii) No amount dues to the related parties.

14 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2020 ₹ In Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 ₹ In Lacs
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 26)	1.70	1.08
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	114.78	63.22
TOTAL	116.48	64.30

Note:

(i) For dues to the related parties, refer Note 27

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15 Other Income

Rental Income of Tug (refer note (a) below)
Amortisation of Government Grant (refer note 13 (ii))

Total Other income

Note:

Assets given under operating lease

(a) During the year the Company has given 3 Tug boats, acquired for the purpose of the Project, on operating lease basis to The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited (TAHSPL) as per the terms of lease agreements executed between the Company and TAHSPL dated October 01, 2019, November 01, 2019 and January 01, 2020. As per the terms of the agreements, the Company earns fixed rental charges on a per day basis. There is no sub-lease and the leases are cancellable in nature. There is no contingent rent clause in the lease agreements. Direct cost incurred towards underlying assets given under lease i.e. Tugs, in the nature of depreciation and finance cost for the year ended March 31, 2020 has been charged to the statement of profit and loss.

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ In Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ In Lacs
Rental Income of Tug (refer note (a) below)	340.80	-
Amortisation of Government Grant (refer note 13 (ii))	19.31	-
Total Other income	360.11	-

16 Employee benefit expense

Staff Welfare Expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ In Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ In Lacs
Staff Welfare Expenses	2.12	1.51
TOTAL	2.12	1.51

17 Finance Costs

Interest on

Supplier's Credit and Inter Corporate Deposit
Others
Bank and other finance charges

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ In Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ In Lacs
Supplier's Credit and Inter Corporate Deposit	748.40	-
Others	0.12	0.19
Bank and other finance charges	146.83	-
TOTAL	895.35	0.19

18 Other Expenses

Advertisement and Publicity
Rates and Taxes
Insurance (net of reimbursement)
Legal and Professional Expenses
Payment to Auditors (refer note below)
Communication Expenses
Office Expenses
Travelling and Conveyance
Directors Sitting Fee
Miscellaneous Expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ In Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ In Lacs
Advertisement and Publicity	2.87	4.97
Rates and Taxes	-	0.01
Insurance (net of reimbursement)	0.14	0.02
Legal and Professional Expenses	5.46	99.50
Payment to Auditors (refer note below)	8.76	5.90
Communication Expenses	2.85	2.86
Office Expenses	0.71	0.35
Travelling and Conveyance	1.15	-
Directors Sitting Fee	0.72	0.48
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.45	2.34
TOTAL	23.11	116.43

Note:

Payment to Auditor

As Auditor:

Audit fee
Limited review

In Other Capacity:

Certification Fees
Other services

For reimbursement of expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ In Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ In Lacs
Audit fee	4.00	3.00
Limited review	1.50	1.50
Certification Fees	-	1.30
Other services	3.00	-
For reimbursement of expenses	0.26	0.10
TOTAL	8.76	5.90

19 Income Tax

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

(a) Statement of profit and loss

Current income tax:

Current Tax - on Interest Income during project period

Income tax expenses reported in statement of profit and loss

March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
-	33.00
-	33.00

(b) Balance sheet Section

Advance tax (Tax deducted at source)(Net of Provision for taxation: ₹ 48.69 lacs)

(previous year ₹ 81.68 lacs) (refer note 5)

Current Tax Liabilities (net)

March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
864.20	690.29
(11.20)	-
853.00	690.29

Note:

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

(c) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting loss

Accounting loss before taxation

Tax using the company's domestic rate @ 27.82% (previous year 27.82%)

Tax Effect of:

Tax on interest income during project period

Non deductible tax expenditure

Income tax expenses recognised in profit and loss

March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
(1,385.37)	(204.81)
(385.41)	(56.98)
-	33.00
385.41	56.98
-	33.00

20 Financial Instruments, Financial Risk and Capital Management :

20.1 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

Particulars	Refer Note	₹ in Lacs	
		As at March 31, 2020	
		Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Asset			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	671.08	671.08
Other financial assets	4	2,097.47	2,097.47
Total		2,768.55	2,768.55
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	10	161,507.55	161,507.55
Trade payables	14	116.48	116.48
Other financial liabilities	11	33,080.01	33,080.01
Total		194,704.04	194,704.04

Particulars	Refer Note	₹ in Lacs	
		As at March 31, 2019	
		Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Asset			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	116.28	116.28
Other Bank balances	7	2,500.00	2,500.00
Other financial assets	4	8,103.06	8,103.06
Total		10,719.34	10,719.34
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	10	130,623.59	130,623.59
Trade payables	14	64.30	64.30
Other financial liabilities	11	24,914.43	24,914.43
Total		155,602.32	155,602.32

20.2 Financial Instrument measured at Amortised Cost

The management assessed that Financial Assets and Liabilities, at carrying value is approximate to their fair value either due to the short term maturities or no impact of time value of money of these instruments.

20.3 Financial Risk objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's project under development. The Company's principal financial assets include Advances/Deposits under the contract, other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its project development activities.

In the ordinary course of business, the company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuations(currency risk), interest rate movements (interest rate risk) and liquidity risk.

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control of Central Treasury Team of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZL), parent company, under the framework of Risk Management Policy for Currency and Interest rate risk as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The APSEZL's central treasury team ensures appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the APSEZL's policies, risk objectives and support.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing, investing and cash management activities. Currently the Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with fixed interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

₹ in Lacs		
Particulars	Increase/decrease in basis points	Impact on Pre-tax Profit For the year ended March 31, 2020
Buyer's Credit	+ 50	(30.71)
	- 50	30.71

Foreign currency risk

Exchange rate movements, particularly the United States Dollar (USD) and Japanese yen (JPY) against Indian Rupee (INR), have an impact on the Company's financial position. The below table demonstrates the sensitivity to a 1% increase or decrease in the respective foreign currency rates against INR, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity analysis is prepared on the net unhedged exposure of the Company as at the reporting date.

The details of unhedged exposures are given as part of note 29.

Particulars	₹ In Lacs			
	Impact on Pre-tax Profit		Impact on Pre-tax Equity	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
USD Sensitivity				
RUPEES / USD – Increase by 1%	-	(144.35)	-	(144.35)
RUPEES / USD – Decrease by 1%	-	144.35	-	144.35
JPY Sensitivity				
RUPEES / JPY – Increase by 1%	(61.45)	-	(61.45)	-
RUPEES / JPY – Decrease by 1%	61.45	-	61.45	-

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its business activities (primarily Security and Other Deposits given under the contract and other financial assets) and from its financing and investing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Credit risk from balances with banks are managed by the APSEZ's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved Counter-parties 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 Board of Director. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

For Financial Assets other than balance with Banks which mainly includes Security and Other Deposits given under the contract, interest accrued thereon and other financial assets. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for key financial assets. In addition, the calculation is based on exchange losses historical data.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Currently the Company is in project development phase.

The Company has an established liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. Although the Company is in project phase, it requires funds to meet project commitment. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents. The Company also has adequate credit facilities agreed with banks and the parent company to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating and project construction commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner. The company has used credit facilities and bills discounting facilities sanctioned to the parent company for the purpose of giving advances for procurement of project assets and payment to EPC contractor apart from long term borrowing from the parent company.

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

₹ in Lacs					
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2020	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Borrowings (Refer Note 10)	-	-	6,141.59	155,365.96	161,507.55
Trade Payables (Refer Note 14)	-	116.48	-	-	116.48
Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 11)	-	27,129.47	5,950.54	-	33,080.01
Total	-	27,245.95	12,092.13	155,365.96	194,704.04

₹ in Lacs					
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2019	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Borrowings (Refer Note 10)	-	16,141.21	14,435.24	100,047.14	130,623.59
Trade Payables (Refer Note 14)	-	64.30	-	-	64.30
Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 11)	-	19,901.63	5,012.80	-	24,914.43
Total	-	36,107.14	19,448.04	100,047.14	155,602.32

20.4 Capital management

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

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

Particulars	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Total Borrowings (refer note - 10)	161,507.55	130,623.59
Less: Cash and Bank balance (refer note - 6 & 7)	671.08	2,616.28
Net debt (A)	160,836.47	128,007.31
Total capital (B)	19,995.63	19,995.63
Total capital and net debt (C = A+B)	180,832.10	148,002.94
Gearing ratio	88.94%	86.49%

Since the company is in project phase, the company's management of its capital requirement is largely dependent upon balance between equity share capital, funding by the parent company through loan and facilities sanctioned by the banks with an objective and requirements of the project and compliance of concession agreement.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies and procedures for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

21 Loss per share

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
loss attributable to equity shareholders of the company	(1,385.37)	(237.81)
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,999.56	1,999.56
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	(0.69)	(0.12)

22 Capital commitments & other commitments

Particulars	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Estimated amount of contracts (net of advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	324,807.90	331,729.84

Particulars	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
As a part of Environmental Clearance obtained by the Vizhinjam International Sea Port Limited (VISL or 'the Authority'), the Company has been obliged to incur expenditure of ₹ 3370 lacs towards 'Corporate Social Responsibility' along with development of Port Infrastructure under Phase - I and the same is included under the total Project cost. Out of total commitment of ₹ 3370 lacs, the Company has incurred ₹ 990.52 lacs till March 31, 2020.	2,379.48	2,623.92
The company have imported capital goods for development of international deep water multipurpose seaport at Vizhinjam, Kerala including development of specific infrastructure assets as funded work (collectively referred as 'Project') under the EPCG Scheme at concessional rate of custom duty by undertaking obligation to export. Future outstanding export obligation under the scheme is ₹ 5,800.05 lacs (previous year Nil) which is equivalent to 6 times of duty saved ₹ 966.67 lacs (previous year Nil) . The export obligation has to be completed by 2024-25. (refer note - 13(ii))		

23 Contingent liabilities not provided for

Particulars	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Damages payable as per terms of clause 12.5 and 15.2 of the Concession Agreement ("CA") dated August 17, 2015 with Government of Kerala, not acknowledged as debts (Refer Note 3(b)(iii))	348	-

24 Segment information

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of developing, operating and maintaining the port based terminal infrastructure facilities. The entire business has been considered as a single segment in terms of Ind AS - 108 on Segment Reporting as determined by chief operational decision maker. There being no business outside India, the entire business has been considered as single geographic segment.

25 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 ₹ 36.13 lacs (previous year ₹ 15.38 lacs) as expenses under the following defined contribution plan.

Contribution to	₹ In Lacs	
	2019-20	2018-19
Provident Fund	36.13	15.38
Less: Capitalised during the year (Refer note - 3(b))	(36.13)	(15.38)
Total Expense included in employee benefits expense	-	-

- b) The company has a defined gratuity plan which is unfunded. 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.

Gratuity

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

Particulars	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	22.82	14.51
Current service cost	11.71	3.69
Interest cost	4.24	1.13
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	0.33	(0.73)
- change in financial assumptions	3.46	3.21
- experience variance	(0.21)	0.72
Benefits paid		-
Liability Transfer In	37.23	1.98
Liability Transfer out	(4.37)	(1.69)
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	75.21	22.82

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

Contribution to	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	75.21	22.82
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	75.21	22.82
Net (liability)/asset - Current	(6.30)	(1.37)
Net (liability)/asset - Non-current	(68.91)	(21.45)

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

Particulars	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Current service cost	11.71	3.69
Interest cost on benefit obligation	4.24	1.13
Less: Capitalised during the year (Refer note - 3(b))	(15.95)	(4.82)
Total Expenses included in employee benefits expense	-	-

d) Recognised in the other comprehensive income for the year

Particulars	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	0.33	(0.73)
- change in financial assumptions	3.46	3.21
- experience variance	(0.21)	0.72
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Less: Capitalised during the year (Refer note - 3(b))	(3.58)	(3.20)
Recognised in comprehensive income	-	-

e) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows)	6 Years	8 Years

Expected Cash flows over the next (Valued on undiscounted basis)	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
1 year	6.31	1.37
2 to 5 years	61.72	8.25
6 to 10 years	15.81	12.68
More than 10 years	33.97	25.31

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 holding 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	
	Discount rate		Discount rate	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Sensitivity level	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(3.98)	4.41	(1.72)	1.96

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Salary Growth rate		Salary Growth rate	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Sensitivity level	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Impact on defined benefit obligations	4.31	(3.96)	1.93	(1.73)

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Attrition rate		Attrition rate	
	0.5% Increase	0.5% Decrease	0.5% Increase	0.5% Decrease
Sensitivity level	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(0.98)	1.24	(0.60)	0.67

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Mortality rate		Mortality rate	
	0.1% Increase	0.1% Decrease	0.1% Increase	0.1% Decrease
Sensitivity level	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Impact on defined benefit obligations	*	*	*	*

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in lacs.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Discount rate	6.70%	7.60%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality	As per table of sample mortality rates from India Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	As per table of sample mortality rates from India Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
Attrition / Withdrawal rate (per annum)	6.71%	7.75%

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.

- 26** Information required to be furnished as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2020. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Sr No	Particulars	₹ In Lacs	
		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year. Principal Interest	1.70 Nil	6.24 Nil
2	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil
3	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	Nil
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	Nil	Nil

27 Related Parties transactions

Particulars	Name of Company
Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Ltd ('APSEZL')
Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited
Entities over which parent company or their substantial controlling shareholder are able to exercise significant influence	Mundra Synenergy Limited Udupi Power Corporation Limited Adani Power (Mundra) Limited Raipur Energen Limited Raigarh Energy Generation Limited Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited
Key Managerial Personnel	Dr. Chitra Bhatnagar - Non-Executive Director Mr. Rajesh Kumar Jha - Managing Director Mr. Nilanjan Bhattacharya - Chief Financial Officer Mr. Daljeet Singh Sando - Company Secretary (upto 31.05.2019)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances of related parties at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Notes:

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

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

Transactions	Name of Related Party	₹ In Lacs	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Inter-corporate deposit (taken)	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	55,318.82	18,864.00
Inter-corporate deposit (repaid)	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	2,307.47
Interest Expense	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	13,661.70	9,607.17
Finance cost Reimbursement	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	110.12	-
Tug Hire Income	The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited	340.80	-
Employee Liabilities transfer in	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	3.39
Employee Liabilities transfer out	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.52	-
Employee Liabilities transfer out	Raipur Energen Limited	0.86	-
Employee Liabilities transfer out	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	-	2.75
Employee Liabilities transfer out	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	4.38	-
Employee Liabilities transfer out	Raigarh Energy Generation Limited	3.00	-
Employee Liabilities transfer in	Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	1.34	-
Employee Liabilities transfer in	Mundra Synenergy Limited	61.75	0.12
Reimbursements	Udupi Power Corporation Limited	-	0.01
Reimbursements	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	-	0.02
Corporate Guarantee received (refer note 6 below)	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	-
			(Total Value of CG USD 250 Mn)
Remuneration	Mr. Nilanján Bhattacharya (refer note 4 below)	30.41	31.98
	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Jha (refer note 5 below)	455.90	30.01
Sitting Fees	Dr. Chitra Bhatnagar	0.72	0.48

Closing Balance	Name of Related Party	₹ In Lacs	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Trade payables	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	1.12	-
Trade payables	Udupi Power Corporation Limited	0.01	0.01
Trade payables	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	0.02	0.02
Trade payables	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	-	2.75
Trade payables	Mundra Synenergy Limited	-	0.12
Trade payables	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	4.38	-
Trade payables	Raipur Energen Limited	0.86	-
Non trade receivables	Raigarh Energy Generation Limited	0.37	-
Non trade receivables	Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	0.24	-
Non trade receivables	Mundra Synenergy Limited	61.63	-
Non trade receivables	The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited	112.29	-
Other Current Liability	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	26.57	-
Inter Corporate Deposit Payable	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	155,365.96	100,047.14
Interest accrued and due	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	18,631.98	8,646.45
Other Current Asset	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	3.39
Outstanding Corporate Guarantee (refer note 6 below)	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	-
		(Total Value of CG USD 250 Mn)	(Total Value of CG USD 250 Mn)

Notes:

- The Company has utilised the limits available with the parent Company for the bank guarantees of ₹ 47,503.65 lacs (previous year ₹ 33,699.75 lacs) issued to various authorities and parties.
- The Company has utilised the non - fund based and fund based bank facilities available with the parent company for Foreign Letter of Credit of ₹ Nil lacs (previous year ₹ 58,704.66 lacs) issued by the company to the suppliers for procurement of project assets.
- Company Secretary of the Company was in employment with Other Group Company upto May 31, 2019 and was paid remuneration upto that period by the group company. As at March 31, 2020, the Company is in the process of appointing a Company Secretary pursuant to provision of Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 as amended.
- Chief Financial Officer of the Company are in employment with Other Group Company From Jan 01, 2020 and was paid remuneration from that period by the group company.
- Managing director of the Company was in employment with Other Group Company upto Feb 28, 2019 and was paid remuneration upto that period by the group company.
- The parent Company has also provided Corporate guarantee of Nil (previous year USD 250 million) on behalf of the Company to lenders for Non fund based facilities of Nil (previous year USD 243.29 million).

28 Unhedged foreign currency exposure

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

Nature	Currency	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
		Amount	Foreign Currency	Amount	Foreign Currency
		₹ In Lacs	In Actuals	₹ In Lacs	In Actuals
Letter of credit	USD	-	-	14,435.24	20,873,752.30
Buyer's Credit	JPY	6,141.59	882,000,000	-	-
Interest accrued but not due	JPY	3.87	555,781	-	-

Closing rates as at March 31, 2020:

INR / USD = 75.67
INR / JPY = 0.70

Closing rates as at March 31, 2019:

INR / USD = 69.16
INR / JPY = 0.62

29 Standard 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.

30 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of April 23, 2020, there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported, other than those disclosed in note (a) below, that are not already disclosed.

a. Impact Assessment on COVID-19 Outbreak

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 Company's project 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 project (Also refer note 3(b)(iii)). 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 project and earnings/ cash flows 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.

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

For S R B C & CO LLP
Firm Registration No.: 324982E / E300003
Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited**

per Santosh Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 93669

Rajesh Kumar Jha
[Managing Director]
DIN: 03387711
Place : Thiruvananthapuram

Karan Adani
[Director]
DIN: 03088095
Place : Ahmedabad

Nilanjan Bhattacharya
[Chief Financial Officer]
Place : Chennai

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 23, 2020

Date : April 23, 2020