G. K. Choksi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited ("the Company")** which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and the loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 21st April, 2020
UDIN: 20040727AAAAFP6318

Annexure -A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2020, based on the internal financial control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 21st April, 2020
UDIN: 20040727AAAAFP6318

ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

(i) The Company do not have any fixed assets and therefore reporting under Clause (i) (a),(b) and (c) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) The Company do not have any inventories and therefore reporting under Clause (ii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(iv) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any loans, Investment, guarantees and security. Accordingly, reporting under Clause (iv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

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

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) The Company has no disputed outstanding statutory dues as at 31st March, 2020.

(viii) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Accordingly reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans. Accordingly reporting under clause 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable for all transactions with related parties and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

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

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or directors of its holding ,subsidiary or associate Company or persons connected with him and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

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

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 21st April, 2020
UDIN: 20040727AAAAFP6318

Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	3	3,21,610	4,13,281
(ii) Other financial assets	4	10,000	10,000
Other current assets	5	22,784	8,238
		3,54,394	**4,31,519**
Total Assets		**3,54,394**	**4,31,519**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	6	5,00,000	5,00,000
Other equity	7	(1,66,106)	(1,04,366)
Total Equity		**3,33,894**	**3,95,634**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	8	-	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8	18,000	32,310
Other current liabilities	9	2,500	3,575
		20,500	**35,885**
Total Liabilities		**20,500**	**35,885**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,54,394**	**4,31,519**

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

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

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited

Sandip A. Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 040727

Capt. Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN: 00897409
Place: Mumbai

Pranav Choudhary
Director
DIN: 08123475
Place: Hazira

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 21, 2020

Date: April 21, 2020

Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
EXPENSES			
Finance costs	10	240	100
Other expenses	11	61,500	69,333
Total expense		**61,740**	**69,433**
(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(61,740)	(69,433)
Exceptional items		-	-
(Loss) before tax		**(61,740)**	**(69,433)**
(Loss) for the year		**(61,740)**	**(69,433)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(61,740)**	**(69,433)**
Loss per Equity Share - (face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and diluted (in ₹)	13	**(1.23)**	**(1.39)**

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

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

Sandip A. Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 040727

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 21, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited

Capt. Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN: 00897409
Place: Mumbai

Pranav Choudhary
Director
DIN: 08123475
Place: Hazira

Date: April 21, 2020

Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity - Reserves and surplus - Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2018	**5,00,000**	**(34,933)**	**4,65,067**
(Loss) for the year	-	(69,433)	(69,433)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**(69,433)**	**(69,433)**
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**5,00,000**	**(1,04,366)**	**3,95,634**
(Loss) for the year	-	(61,740)	(61,740)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**(61,740)**	**(61,740)**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**5,00,000**	**(1,66,106)**	**3,33,894**

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

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

Sandip A. Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 040727

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 21, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited

Capt. Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN: 00897409
Place: Mumbai

Pranav Choudhary
Director
DIN: 08123475
Place: Hazira

Date: April 21, 2020

Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(61,740)	(69,433)
Adjustments for:		
Interest expense	240	100
Operating (Loss) Before Working Capital Changes	**(61,500)**	**(69,333)**
Adjustment for:		
(Increase) in financial assets	-	(10,000)
(Increase) in other assets	(14,546)	(8,238)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	(14,310)	(139)
(Decrease) / Increase in other liabilities	(1,075)	3,575
Cash Generated (used in) before business Operating Activities	**(91,431)**	**(84,135)**
Direct taxes (paid) (net of refunds)	-	-
Net Cash (Outflow) before business Operating Activities (A)	**(91,431)**	**(84,135)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	**-**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of interest and finance charges	(240)	(100)
Net cash generated (used in) financing activities (C)	**(240)**	**(100)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash & cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(91,671)	(84,235)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,13,281	4,97,516
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note-3)	**3,21,610**	**4,13,281**
Component of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with scheduled banks		
In current accounts	3,21,610	4,13,281
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**3,21,610**	**4,13,281**

Summary of significant accounting policies refer note 2.2

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).

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

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

Sandip A. Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 040727

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 21, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited

Capt. Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN: 00897409
Place: Mumbai

Pranav Choudhary
Director
DIN: 08123475
Place: Hazira

Date: April 21, 2020

1 Corporate information

Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited (" the Company") was incorporated on May 17, 2017 as a 100% subsidiary of Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone Limited (Parent Company or "APSEZL").

The Company was incorporated with the main object to establish, construct, develop, design, engineer, maintain, own, operate, lease, remodel, build, equip, terminals, container terminals, bulk terminals, piers, wharves, docks, harbours including supply, installation and operations of container handling equipments, render freight services, container depots or any other infrastructure facility at south port - CT-6, Mundra Kutch, Gujarat.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

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

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest rupees, 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.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

b) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

c) Earnings per share

Basic earning per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable 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 or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

d) Related Party Transactions

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

e) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax.

i) Current income tax

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

ii) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except

> When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

> When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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

f) Provisions

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.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent Assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statement when economic inflow is probable.

g) 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.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as

> Debt instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b)Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

> The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the 12 Month ECL is used to provide if credit risk has not increased significantly and if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL is the difference between all contracted cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR.

>Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

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.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting estimates and assumptions

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

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

3 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	March 31, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Balances with banks:		
Balance in current account	3,21,610	4,13,281
	3,21,610	**4,13,281**

4 Other financial assets

	March 31, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	March 31, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Current		
Security and other deposits	10,000	10,000
	10,000	**10,000**

5 Other Assets

		March 31, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	March 31, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Current			
Advances recoverable other than in cash			
Unsecured, considered good		1,628	492
	(A)	**1,628**	**492**
Others (Unsecured)			
Balances with government authorities		21,156	7,746
	(B)	**21,156**	**7,746**
	Total (A+B)	**22,784**	**8,238**

6 Equity Share capital

	March 31, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	March 31, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Authorised shares		
50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (previous year 50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)	5,00,000	5,00,000
	5,00,000	**5,00,000**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (previous year 50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)	5,00,000	5,00,000
	5,00,000	**5,00,000**

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

	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Number	(Amount in ₹)	Number	(Amount in ₹)
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
New Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**50,000**	**5,00,000**	**50,000**	**5,00,000**

(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

	March 31, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	March 31, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent company and its nominee		
50,000 equity shares (Previous year 50,000) of ₹ 10 each	5,00,000	5,00,000

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

	Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid			
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZL), the parent company and its nominee	Numbers	50,000	50,000
	% Holding	100.00%	100.00%

7 **Other equity**	**March 31, 2020 (Amount in ₹)**	**March 31, 2019 (Amount in ₹)**
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(1,04,366)	(34,933)
Add : (Loss) for the year	(61,740)	(69,433)
Closing Balance	**(1,66,106)**	**(1,04,366)**

8 **Trade payables**	**March 31, 2020 (Amount in ₹)**	**March 31, 2019 (Amount in ₹)**
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 14)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18,000	32,310
	18,000	**32,310**

9 **Other Liabilities**	**March 31, 2020 (Amount in ₹)**	**March 31, 2019 (Amount in ₹)**
Current		
Statutory liabilities	2,500	3,575
	2,500	**3,575**

10 **Finance costs**	**March 31, 2020 (Amount in ₹)**	**March 31, 2019 (Amount in ₹)**
Bank and other finance charges	240	100
	240	**100**

11 **Other expenses**	**March 31, 2020 (Amount in ₹)**	**March 31, 2019 (Amount in ₹)**
Legal and professional expenses	41,300	49,233
Payment to auditors (refer note 1 below)	20,000	20,000
Miscellaneous expenses	200	100
	61,500	**69,333**

Note: 1

Payment to auditor	**March 31, 2020 (Amount in ₹)**	**March 31, 2019 (Amount in ₹)**
As auditor:		
Audit fee	20,000	20,000
	20,000	**20,000**

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

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

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**Refer Note**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**
Financial asset			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	3,21,610	3,21,610
Others financial assets	4	10,000	10,000
Total		**3,31,610**	**3,31,610**
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	8	18,000	18,000
Total		**18,000**	**18,000**

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

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**Refer Note**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**
Financial asset			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	4,13,281	4,13,281
Others financial assets	4	10,000	10,000
Total		**4,23,281**	**4,23,281**
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	8	32,310	32,310
Total		**32,310**	**32,310**

12.2 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.

12.3 Financial Risk objective and policies

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

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

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

12.4 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.

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Refer note	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents)		-	-
Total Equity	6	5,00,000	5,00,000
Total Equity and Net Debt		5,00,000	5,00,000
Gearing ratio		-	-

13 Loss per share

	March 31, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	March 31, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the company	(61,740)	(69,433)
Weighted average number of equity shares	50,000	50,000
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	(1.23)	(1.39)

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

15 As per the information available with company there is no contingent liability as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

16 Segment information:

Information reported to Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of performances is done considering operations as a whole. Hence, Port related operations is the only reportable business segment in accordance with Ind AS - 108 Operating Segments.

17 Approval of financial statements:

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on April 23, 2020

18 Related Parties transactions

Particulars	Name of Company
Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Ltd ('APSEZL')
Key Managerial Personnel	Capt.. Sandeep Mehta
	Capt. BVJK Sharma (w.e.f. 24.07.2019)
	Mr. Pranav Choudhary (w.e.f. 27.01.2020)
	Mr. G J Rao (till 28.01.2020)
	Mr. Ennarasu Karunesan (till 25.07.2019)

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.

19 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. Hence, the disclosure is not applicable.

20 Due to outbreak of Covid-19 globally and in India, the Company's management has made initial assessment of likely adverse impact on business and financial risks on account of Covid-19, and believes that the impact is likely to be short term in nature. 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, as applicable.

21 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 21, 2020, there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

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

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

Sandip A. Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 040727

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 21, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited

Capt. Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN: 00897409
Place: Mumbai

Pranav Choudhary
Director
DIN: 08123475
Place: Hazira

Date: April 21, 2020