S R B C & CO LLP
Charted Accountants

21st Floor, B Wing, Privilon
Ambli BRT Road, Behind Iskcon Temple
Off SG Highway, Ahmedabad – 380 059, India
Tel : +91 79 6608 3900

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of The Dhamra Port Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of The Dhamra Port Company 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 profit 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.

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.

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 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, 2015, as amended including amendment Rules, 2019;

(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;

(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 36 to the Ind AS financial statements;

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 35 to the Ind AS financial statements;

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

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Santosh Aggarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 93669
UDIN: 20093669AAAACS8347
Place of Signature: Ahmedabad
Date: April 23, 2020

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 fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to information and explanations given by the management, the company has constructed the immovable properties included in Property, Plant and Equipment in terms of the Concession Agreement with Government of Orissa dated April 02, 1998 which is for the period of 34 years.

(ii) The management has conducted physical verification of stores and spares inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

(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 being an infrastructure company, provision of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company 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 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 records of the Company, the dues outstanding of income-tax and service tax, on account of dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. in crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	*6.04	2005-06 to 2009-10	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	3.83	2010-11 to 2012-2013	Commissionerate of Central Excise, Customs & Service Tax, Bhubaneswar
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	2.04	2010-11 to 2013-14	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	**126.58	2011-12 to 2014-15	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	0.42	2014-15 to 2015-16	Assistant Commissioner Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax
Income Tax Act, 1956	Income Tax	***10.25	2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1956	Income Tax	****6.21	2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)

* Paid Rs. 0.30 crores under protest against the demand.
** Paid Rs. 4.75 crores under protest against the demand.
*** Refund of Rs. 7.84 crores pertain to FY 2015-16 has been adjusted by the Income Tax Department against the said demand.
**** Refund of Rs.6.21 crores pertain to FY 2017-18 has been adjusted by the Income Tax Department against the refund receivables by the Company.

(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 or debenture holders. The Company does not have any outstanding dues to the government or financial institution during the year.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has utilized the monies raised by way of Inter Corporate Deposits from the Holding Company for the purposes 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.

(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 **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Santosh Aggarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 93669
UDIN: 20093669AAAACS8347
Place of Signature: Ahmedabad
Date: April 23, 2020

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date on the Ind-AS Financial Statements of The Dhamra Port Company 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 The Dhamra Port Company 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.

An 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.

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 With Reference to these Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

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

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Santosh Aggarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 93669
UDIN: 20093669AAAACS8347
Place of Signature: Ahmedabad
Date: April 23, 2020

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

₹ in Crs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Assets			
Non-Current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	5,056.85	4,076.60
Right of Use Assets	4	121.59	-
Capital work-in-progress	4	186.74	1,072.51
Intangible Assets	4	0.74	0.80
Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	5	1,339.88	1,337.75
Other Non-Current Assets	6	567.00	461.51
		7,272.80	**6,949.17**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	34.19	35.72
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	8	-	7.89
(ii) Trade Receivables	9	295.63	178.94
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	17.25	46.03
(iv) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	11	1.87	36.61
(v) Loans	12	3.89	3.89
(vi) Other Financial Assets	5	14.31	36.69
Other Current Assets	6	159.73	71.89
		526.87	**417.66**
Total Assets		**7,799.67**	**7,366.83**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	13	1,148.00	1,148.00
Perpetual Debt	14	1,200.00	1,200.00
Other Equity	15	96.27	(177.17)
Total Equity		**2,444.27**	**2,170.83**
Liabilities			
Non-Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	3,947.90	4,157.73
(ii) Lease Liabilities	17	96.04	45.26
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	18	40.18	-
Other Non-Current Liabilities	19	374.22	101.97
		4,458.34	**4,304.96**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	-	107.32
(ii) Lease Liabilities	17	16.19	3.18
(iii) Trade and other payables	20		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.33	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		142.01	40.28
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	18	695.10	714.78
Other Current Liabilities	19	38.46	11.01
Provisions	21	1.84	1.74
Current Tax Liabilities (net)		2.13	12.73
		897.06	**891.04**
Total Liabilities		**5,355.40**	**5,196.00**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**7,799.67**	**7,366.83**

The accompanying notes forms integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 324982E/E300003
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
The Dhamra Port Company Limited

per Santosh Aggarwal
Partner

Membership No.93669

Subrat Tripathy
Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 06890393
Place: Dhamra

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812
Place: Ahmedabad

Subash Sahoo
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Dhamra

Minesh Patel
Company Secretary
Place: Ahmedabad

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 23, 2020

Date: April 23, 2020

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

₹ in Crs

Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Income			
Revenue from Operations	22	1,430.63	1,106.15
Other Income	23	144.00	53.89
Total Income		**1,574.63**	**1,160.04**
Expenses			
Operating Expenses	24(a)	347.99	308.13
Revenue Share Expenses	24(b)	108.00	73.11
Employee Benefits Expense	25	24.30	26.15
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	4	329.38	256.89
Foreign Exchange/Derivatives Loss / (Gain) (net)	28	0.69	8.79
Finance Costs	26	378.12	295.74
Other Expenses	27	51.88	43.65
Total Expense		**1,240.36**	**1,012.46**
Profit Before Tax		**334.27**	**147.58**
Tax Expense:	29		
Current Tax		60.35	33.89
Tax expense/(credit) relating to earlier periods		0.25	(0.05)
Deferred Tax		-	-
Total Tax expense		**60.60**	**33.84**
Profit for the year	**(A)**	**273.67**	**113.74**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans		(0.23)	(0.32)
Income Tax effect		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year net of tax	**(B)**	**(0.23)**	**(0.32)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**(A+B)**	**273.44**	**113.42**
Earnings per Share (EPS) - (Face Value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	34	**2.38**	**0.99**

The accompanying notes forms integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 324982E/E300003
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
The Dhamra Port Company Limited

per Santosh Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.93669

Subrat Tripathy
Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 06890393
Place: Dhamra

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812
Place: Ahmedabad

Subash Sahoo
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Dhamra

Minesh Patel
Company Secretary
Place: Ahmedabad

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 23, 2020

Date: April 23, 2020

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

₹ in Crs

Particulars	Equity Share Capital (Refer Note - 13)	Perpetual Debt (Refer Note - 14)	Reserves		Total
			Deemed Equity Contribution (Refer Note - 15.1)	Retained Earning (Refer Note - 15.2)	
Balance as at April 01, 2018	**1,148.00**	**-**	**427.41**	**(494.07)**	**1,081.34**
Adjustment towards change in fair valuation of interest free loan	-	-	(223.93)	-	(223.93)
Proceeds from Issue of Perpetual Debt	-	1,200.00	-	-	1,200.00
Profit for the year	-	-	-	113.74	113.74
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(0.32)	(0.32)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**113.42**	**113.42**
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1,148.00**	**1,200.00**	**203.48**	**(380.65)**	**2,170.83**
Profit for the year	-	**-**	**-**	**273.67**	**273.67**
Other Comprehensive Income	-	**-**	**-**	**(0.23)**	**(0.23)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**273.44**	**273.44**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1,148.00**	**1,200.00**	**203.48**	**(107.21)**	**2,444.27**

The accompanying notes forms integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 324982E/E300003
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
The Dhamra Port Company Limited

per Santosh Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.93669

Subrat Tripathy
Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 06890393
Place: Dhamra

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812
Place: Ahmedabad

Subash Sahoo
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Dhamra

Minesh Patel
Company Secretary
Place: Ahmedabad

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 23, 2020

Date: April 23, 2020

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

₹ in Crs

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	334.27	147.58
Adjustments for:		
Loss on discard / sale of Property, Plant and Equipments (net)	12.07	0.86
Cost of Land Leased / Sub-Leased under finance lease	-	5.48
Excess provision Written Back	-	(9.16)
Depreciation and Amortisation of Property, Plant & Equipment, Intangible assets and right-of-use assets	329.38	256.89
Finance Income (Including change in fair valuation)	(137.54)	(39.48)
Amortisation of Government Grant	(2.47)	(2.07)
Profit on sale of Current Investments (Net)	(1.58)	(1.10)
Deferred Rent Income	(8.57)	
Dimunition in value of inventory	0.16	2.64
Finance Cost	378.73	294.82
Unrealised balances written off	1.01	0.33
Allowances for Doubtful trade and other receivables (net)	1.50	(1.48)
Foreign Exchange (gain)/loss on borrowings and derivative	(1.71)	10.26
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Loss on other than borrowings	0.79	0.43
Operating profit before working capital changes	**906.04**	**666.00**
Movements in Working Capital :		
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(118.01)	81.31
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	1.37	(5.43)
Decrease/(Increase) in Financial Assets	0.58	(85.26)
(Increase) in Other Assets and Contract Assets	(238.67)	(222.57)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	103.02	(26.94)
Increase in Other Liabilities and Contract Liabilities	302.16	63.51
(Decrease) in Provisions	(0.03)	(0.36)
Increase/(Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	27.28	(13.68)
Cash Generated From Operations	**983.75**	**456.58**
Income Taxes Paid (net) of refunds	(77.37)	(17.85)
Net cash Inflow from operating activities	**906.38**	**438.73**
B. Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Payment for Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipments (Including Capital work In progress and Capital Advances)	(383.68)	(478.46)
Deposit given against the capital contract and commitment	-	(1,012.88)
Refund of deposit given against capital contract	-	100.00
Loan given to third parties	-	(3.89)
Loan received back from third parties	-	1.68
Interest Received	139.74	68.74
Proceeds from / (Payment for Purchase) of Sale of Investment in Mutual Funds (net) (refer note 2 below)	9.47	(6.79)
Proceeds from/(Deposit of) Margin Money Deposits (net)	36.02	(34.67)
Net cash Outflow from Investing Activities	**(198.46)**	**(1,366.27)**

The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

₹ in Crs

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
C. Cash flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds of Issue of Perpetual Debt	-	1,200.00
Repayment of Long Term Borrowings	(261.08)	(59.96)
Repayment of Bill Discounting Arrangement	-	(30.34)
Proceeds form Intercorporate Loan	722.02	1,932.01
Repayment of Intercorporate Loan	(782.22)	(2,014.27)
Proceeds from Inland Bills payable	-	107.32
Repayment of Inland Bills payable	(107.32)	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(9.67)	-
Gain/(Loss) On Settlement of Derivative Contracts	21.02	(0.57)
Finance Cost Paid	(319.45)	(280.83)
Net cash (Outflow)/Inflow from Financing Activities	**(736.70)**	**853.36**
Net (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	(28.78)	(74.18)
D. Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	46.03	120.21
E. Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year	**17.25**	**46.03**
Notes:		
Component of Cash and Cash equivalents		
Balances with scheduled bank		
On current accounts	17.25	19.47
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	26.56
Total Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	**17.25**	**46.03**
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (refer note - 2.2)		

Note :

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

(2) Purchase of investment in Mutual Fund is ₹ 1,318.42 Crs (previous year ₹ 991.84 Crs) and sale of investment in Mutual Fund is ₹ 1,327.88 Crs (previous year ₹ 985.05 Crs).

(3) Proceeds from Margin money deposits is ₹ 45.53 Crs (previous year - ₹ 101.48 Crs) and payment towards margin money deposits is ₹ 9.51 Crs (previous year - ₹ 136.15 Crs)

(4) Interest and Finance Charges Paid includes Interest Payment on Lease Obligation ₹ 6.25 Crs.

(5) Cashflow from operating activities includes Payment for Short-term lease and leases of low value assets not included in the measurement of the lease liability within operating activities amounts to ₹ 1.08 Crs.

(6) Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2017 (as amended) is given as per note 18.

The accompanying notes forms integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 324982E/E300003
Chartered Accountants

per Santosh Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.93669

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 23, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
The Dhamra Port Company Limited

Subrat Tripathy
Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 06890393
Place: Dhamra

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812
Place: Ahmedabad

Subash Sahoo
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Dhamra

Minesh Patel
Company Secretary
Place: Ahmedabad

Date: April 23, 2020

1 Corporate information

The Dhamra Port Company Limited ("DPCL" or "the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at HIG-20 BDA Colony, Jayadev Vihar Bhubaneswar-751013, Odisha, India. The Company operates an all-weather modern deep sea port at Dhamra in the State of Odisha, under a concession awarded by the Government of Odisha (Grantor) on Build-Own-Operate-Share-Transfer [BOOST] basis for a period of 34 years effective from September 27, 2008. The Company commenced the commercial operations from May 06, 2011 and is continuously developing additional infrastructure facilities to expand port operations.

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

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended 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, except for following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments; including Current Investments
- Defined Benefit Plans - Plan Assets measured at fair value;
- Lease Receivables and Lease Payables
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

In addition, the financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest crores (INR 00,00,000), 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 its normal operating cycle; or
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The 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.

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

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) Foreign Currencies translations

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the 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 approximates 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 with the exception of the following:

Exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items related to acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment (including funds used for project work in progress) recognised in the Indian GAAP Financial Statement for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind-AS financial reporting period i-e March 31, 2016 are capitalised/decapitalised to cost of Property, Plant and Equipment and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the assets.

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

c) Fair value measurement

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

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market 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 recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments, investment in mutual funds and 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, significant estimates and assumptions (refer note 30 & 31)

-Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (refer note 31)

-Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (refer note 30)

d) Revenue Recognition

(i) Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.
The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

Port Operation Services

Revenue from port operation services including cargo handling, storage and right to use of rail infrastructure are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.
In cases, where the contracts include multiple contract obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the standalone selling prices. Where these prices are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expect standalone selling price.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.
In determining the transaction price for the sale of port operation services, the Company considers the effect of variable consideration and consideration payable to the customer.

Revenue on take-or-pay charges are recognized for the quantity that is the difference between annual agreed tonnage and actual quantity of cargo handled.

Freight Revenue Share from Railways

Income from railways is recognised when right to share the freight is established and there is no uncertainty in regard to ultimate collection of the same. Right to share the freight is established as and when the cargo handled by rail from Dhamra Port. Income has been recognised net of company's share of freight income and Cost of operations & maintenance apportioned by the Eastern Coastal Railway (ECOR).

Variable considerations in the form of Vessel Demurrage

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception in some of the contract terms and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the Port Operation services provide rights and obligation to the Company positive as well as negative performance incentives linked with Handling of Vessels and Cargo Services, which gives rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration for the rendering of port operation service with negative performance incentives in the form of Vessel Demurrage Charges, the Company determines that using a combination of the most likely amount method and expected value method is appropriate. The Company recognises the positive performance obligation in the form of Dispatch Vessel Money Income on realisation of the same from the customer on the basis of prudence. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and recognises a refund liability for the expected future rebates.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

Contract balances

Contract assets:
A contract asset is initially recognised for revenue earned from port operation services/other services as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of services. Upon completion of services and acceptance by the customer, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables.
Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section (p) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Trade receivables
A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (p) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company deliver port services/other contract activities and transaction price is allocated to unsatisfied performance obligation in respect of Storage and Dispatch services of Customers' Cargo lying at Port. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., delivery of services to the customer)

Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return

Refund liabilities
A refund liability is recognised for the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer. The Company's refund liabilities arise from the customer when the Company ultimately expects it will have to return the amount to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

(ii) Income from long term leases:
As a part of the Company's business activity, the Company sub-leases land on long term basis to its customers for the purpose of development of Port services business at Dhamra. Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating lease. In some cases, the Company enters into cancellable lease / sub-lease transaction agreement, while in other cases, it enters into non-cancellable lease / sub-lease agreement. The Company recognizes the income based on the principles of leases as set out in relevant accounting standard and accordingly in cases where the lease / sub-lease agreement are cancellable in nature, the income in the nature of upfront premium received / receivable is recognized on operating lease basis i.e. on a straight line basis over the period of lease / sub-lease agreement / date of memorandum of understanding takes effect over lease period and annual lease rentals are recognized on an accrual basis.
In cases where long term lease / sub-lease agreement are non-cancellable in nature, the income is recognized on finance lease basis i.e. at the inception of lease / sub-lease agreement / date of memorandum of understanding takes effect over lease period, the income recognized is equal to the present value of the minimum lease payment over the lease period (including non-refundable upfront premium) which is substantially equal to the fair value of leased / sub-leased. In respect of land given on finance lease basis, the corresponding cost of the land and development costs incurred are expensed off in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Infrastructure Access Charges
Income from infrastructure access charges collected from the port users is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the period / terms agreed under Infrastructure Access Agreement and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.

e) Other Operating Income / Other Income

Income from SEIS
Income from Services Exports from India Scheme ("SEIS") incentives under the Government of India's Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 on port services income are classified as "Income from Port Operations" and this income is recognised based on the effective incentive rate under the scheme, provided no significant uncertainty exists for the measurability, realisation and utilisation of the credit under the scheme. The receivables related to SEIS licenses are classified as "Other Non-Financial Assets".
Further, since measurement of SEIS are depending up on Income from the Port Terminal Operations, effect of change in estimates mentioned above in future periods in impracticable to measure as at March 31, 2020.

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 is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Rental Income
Rental Income arising from operating leases on Equipment is accounted for on straight-line basis over on lease term and included in 'other income' in the statement of Profit and loss.

f) 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 recognized as income on a systematic basis over the period that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

g) Inventories
Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.
Stores and Spares: Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of stores and spares lying in bonded warehouse includes custom duty payable.

Stores and Spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.
Net Realizable Value in respect of store and spares is the estimated current procurement price in the ordinary course of the business.
Cost incurred that relate to future contract activities are project work in progress. Project work in progress comprises specific contract costs and other directly attributable overheads which can be allocated on specific costs basis, valued at lower of net realisable value.

h) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)(including capital work-in-progress) is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals; the company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives or over the balance life of the parent asset. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Refer to note 3 regarding significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions for further information about the recorded decommissioning provision.

Capital Work in Progress comprises of construction and procurement cost of port related infrastructure (project). 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 are ready to be put to use.

All other costs are recognised in the profit or loss incurred.

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

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 lives estimated by the management. The Identified component of Property, Plant & 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 fixed assets based on assessment made by expert and management estimate.

Assets	Estimated useful life
Leasehold Land Development, Buildings, Immovable Properties and Dredged Channel	Estimated useful life as per Part C of Schedule II or the balance period of the Concession Agreement, whichever is lower
Marine structure and Backup Yard	40 Years
Rubber Fenders, Buoy installed at Jetty	10 Years

An item of property, plant and equipment covered under Concession agreement, shall be transferred to and shall vest in Grantor at the end of concession agreement. In cases, where the Company is expected to receive consideration of residual value of property from grantor at the end of concession period, the residual value of contracted property is considered as the carrying value at the end of concession period based on depreciation rates as per management estimate/Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and in other cases it is Nil.

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.

i) 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 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 losses when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

Intangible assets	Method of Amortisation	Estimated Useful Life
Software applications	On Straight Line basis	5 Years or useful life whichever is less

j) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are capitalised as a 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 cost 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.

k) 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, as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful life
Leasehold Land	Right to Use over the balance period of concession agreement (as mentioned in note - 1) / over the residual period of lease agreement of 24 years.
Loco Hire, Guest house	Over the residual period of lease agreement

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 (p) 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.

l) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. 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.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

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

m) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

i) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current income tax (including Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)) 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.

ii) 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 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 Company is eligible to avail tax deductions under section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 w.e.f., FY 2011-12. In view of Company having unutilised tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation while eligible for deduction under section 80IA of the income tax act, 1961, deferred tax in respect of temporary difference, which reverse after the tax holiday period has been recognised after taking into consideration tax credits which is going to be available to the Company. No deferred tax (assets or liabilities) is recognised in respect of temporary difference which reverse during tax holiday period, to the extent such gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. For recognition of deferred tax, the temporary difference which originate first are considered to reverse first.

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

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

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

The Company recognizes tax credit in the nature of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit as an asset only to the extent that there is sufficient taxable temporary difference / convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which tax credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes tax credit as an asset, the said asset is created by way of tax credit to the statement of profit and loss. The Company reviews the such tax credit asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have sufficient taxable temporary difference / convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. Deferred tax includes MAT tax credit.

n) 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.

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.

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

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

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

p) 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. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section 2.2(d) Revenue from contracts with customers.

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 while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two categories:
> Financial assets instruments at amortised cost (debt instruments)
> Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (Derivatives and Equity Instruments)

Financial assets Debt instruments at amortised cost (Debt instruments)
A 'Financial Assets' 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 trade and other receivables, loans, Refundable deposit against contract, pending adjustment and Security Deposits included under Other financial assets.

Financial Assets at FVTPL
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
This category includes derivative instruments and investment in mutual funds and investments in equity instruments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on such investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established.
Financial Assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

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
Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:
► Disclosures for significant assumptions – see Note 3
► Financial Assets at FVTPL – see Note 5
► Trade receivables and contract assets – see Note 9

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).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

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.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / (expense) in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head " Other Expense" in the P&L.

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:
Financial assets measured as at amortised cost:
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 & Equity Instruments

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.

Perpetual debt

The Company issued a subordinated perpetual debt, redeemable at the Company's option, with a fixed coupon that can be deferred indefinitely if the Company does not pay a dividend on its equity shares. The Company classifies these instrument as equity under Ind AS 32.

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 and derivative financial instruments.

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)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

q) Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

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

r) Segment Reporting

In accordance with the Ind-AS 108 -" Operating Segments" , the Company has determined its business segment as 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.

s) 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 net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered as integral part of company's cash management.

t) 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.

2.3 New Standards, Interpretations and ammendments 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, Ind AS 116 Leases using the modified retrospective method of adoption.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in April 1, 2019, but do not have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

a Ind AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices (Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives and Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease). The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption and applied the Standard to its leases on a prospective basis. The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact to the financial statments. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient allowing the standard to be applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying Ind AS 17 and Appendix C to Ind AS 17 at the date of initial application. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option ('short-term leases') and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets).

Nature of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116

The Company has lease contracts for various items of property including land parcel at Dhamra, guest houses and equipments. Before the adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease was classified as a finance lease if it transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset to the Company; otherwise it was classified as an operating lease. Finance leases were capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date at fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments were apportioned between interest (recognised as finance costs) and reduction of the lease liability.

In an operating lease, the leased property was not capitalised and the lease payments were recognised as rent expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Any prepaid rent and accrued rent were recognised under Prepayments and Trade and other payables, respectively.

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

Leases previously classified as finance leases

The Company did not change the initial carrying amounts of recognised assets and liabilities at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as finance leases (i.e., the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities equal the lease assets and liabilities recognised under Ind AS 17). The requirements of Ind AS 116 was applied to these leases from April 01, 2019.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. The right-of-use assets were recognized at amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognized.

The lease liabilities as at April 01, 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of March 31, 2019 as follows:

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Crores)
Operating lease commitments as at March 31, 2019	139.24
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate as at April 01, 2019	8.00%
Discounted operating lease commitments at April 01, 2019	67.23
Less:	
Commitments relating to short-term leases	-
Add:	
Commitments relating to leases previously classified as finance leases	48.44
Lease liabilities as at April 01, 2019	115.67

The difference between the future minimum lease rental commitments towards non-cancellable operating leases and finance leases reported as at March 31, 2019 compared to the lease liability as accounted as at April 1, 2019 is primarily due to inclusion of present value of the lease payments for the cancellable term of the leases, reduction due to discounting of the lease liabilities as per the requirement of Ind AS 116.

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

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

The effect of adoption Ind AS 116 as at April 01, 2019 (increase/(decrease)) is as follows:

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Crores)
Assets	
Property, Plant and Equipments - Right-of-use assets	82.10
Other Assets – Prepaid Land Lease Expenses	(14.87)
Total Assets	**67.23**
Liabilities	
Financial Liabilities - Lease Liabilities	67.23
Total Liabilities	**67.23**

Refer note - 4 (b) and note - 17 for other Disclosures related to Ind AS 116.

b. Other Amendments:

Apart from aforesaid amendments, below mentioned amendments in Ind AS which did not have any material impact to the Ind AS financial statements.

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

3 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

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

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

Property lease classification – Company as lessor

The Company has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the present value of the minimum lease payments not amounting to substantially all of the fair value of the commercial property, that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers :

• Identifying performance obligations in bundled services

The Port Operation Services contracts entered with the Customer includes multiple performance obligations including cargo handling, storage and dispatch of cargo. Performance obligation / services agreed under the Contract are either sold separately or bundled together with the other performance obligation / services. Each service agreed under the Contract are a promise to transfer services in the future and are part of the negotiated exchange between the Company and the customer.

The Company determined that each performance obligation / services, agreed under Port Operation Services contracts with the Customers, are capable of being distinct. The fact that the Company regularly sells each service on a stand-alone basis indicates that the customer can benefit from both services on their own. In addition, the Cargo Handling and Storage & Dispatch of Cargo services are not highly interdependent or highly interrelated, because the Company would be able to provide Cargo Handling Service even if the customer declined Storage Services and would be able to provide separate Storage Services in relation to Cargo.

Consequently, the Company allocated a portion of the transaction price to the Cargo Handling, Storage and Dispatch Services based on relative stand-alone selling prices.

• Determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint

Some contracts entered with the Customers for the Port Operation services provides rights and obligation to the Company positive as well as negative performance incentives linked with Handling of Vessels and Cargo Services, which gives rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration for the rendering of port operation service with negative performance incentives in the form of Vessel Demurrage Charges, the Company determines that using a combination of the most likely amount method and expected value method is appropriate. The selected method that better predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the satisfaction of performance obligations at agreed benchmark defined in the contract. The Company recognises the positive performance obligation in the form of Dispatch Vessel Money Income on realisation of the same from the customer on the basis of prudence.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Company considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Company determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

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.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets (including Tax Credit under Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)) are recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the credits can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further details on taxes are disclosed in note 29.

Pursuant to the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) dated September 20, 2019 effective from April01, 2019, the Company has option to avail lower tax rates of 22% (without any tax benefits) instead of existing tax rate of 30%. Also, the tax rate on book profit has reduced to 15% instead of 18.50% as per the existing rate of taxation. Based on assessment, the Company has Chosen to continue with the existing tax rate of 30% along with reduced tax rate on book profits of 15% until utilisation of MAT credit after the post tax holiday period.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

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

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 39

• **Estimating variable consideration for performance incentives**

The Company's expected obligation in the form of vessel demurrage are analysed as per customer basis for contracts. Determining whether a customer will grant waiver to the Company for recovery of vessel demurrage will depend on the Company's historical trends of getting waiver or settlement of vessel demurrage charges.

Revenue on Take – Or – Pay charges is recognised as per the terms of the agreement with the customers, the company re-assess the income where it expects the customers does not accept such charges and provide the allowances based on the reasonable estimates.

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. Refer Note 30 for further disclosures,

Provision for Decommissioning Liabilities

The management of the company has estimated that there is no probable decommissioning liability under the condition/terms of the concession agreement with Government of Odisha.

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

(This space has been left intentionally blank.)

The Dhamra Port Company Ltd
Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
Note 4 (a) - Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Tangible assets													Intangible assets		Grand Total
	Freehold land	Leasehold Land	Building, Roads, Bridges and Civil Infrastructure	Computer Hardware	Leasehold Land Development	Office Equipments	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Dredged Channels	Marine Structures	Railway Tracks and Sidings	Total	Software	Total	
<u>Cost</u>																
As at April 1, 2018	0.77	-	533.24	2.44	484.47	5.73	921.07	3.23	1.19	1,028.88	423.82	552.82	**3,957.66**	4.28	**4.28**	**3,961.94**
Additions	-	63.17	200.33	1.35	30.36	3.91	628.72	4.30	0.64	4.02	-	16.37	**953.17**	0.26	**0.26**	**953.43**
Deductions/Adjustment	-	(5.53)	-	-	-	(0.03)	(1.19)	-	(0.01)	-	14.10	-	**7.34**	-	-	**7.34**
Borrowing	-	-	26.74	-	-	-	9.39	-	-	-	-	-	**36.13**	-	-	**36.13**
Exchange difference	-	-	(1.04)	-	-	-	(0.89)	-	-	-	-	-	**(1.93)**	-	-	**(1.93)**
As at March 31, 2019	**0.77**	**57.64**	**759.27**	**3.79**	**514.83**	**9.61**	**1,557.10**	**7.53**	**1.82**	**1,032.90**	**437.92**	**569.19**	**4,952.37**	**4.54**	**4.54**	**4,956.91**
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (Refer Note - 2.3 (a) and 4 (b))	**-**	**(57.64)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(57.64)**	**-**	**-**	**(57.64)**
Additions	-	-	282.51	0.55	279.71	1.31	721.33	0.87	0.38	-	1.84	2.42	**1,290.92**	0.50	**0.50**	**1,291.42**
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	(5.80)	-	-	-	(12.36)	-	-	-	-	-	**(18.16)**	-	-	**(18.16)**
Borrowing	-	-	31.03	-	4.45	-	34.24	-	-	-	-	-	**69.72**	-	-	**69.72**
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
As at March 31, 2020	**0.77**	**-**	**1,067.01**	**4.34**	**798.99**	**10.92**	**2,300.31**	**8.40**	**2.20**	**1,032.90**	**439.76**	**571.61**	**6,237.21**	**5.04**	**5.04**	**6,242.25**
<u>Depreciation/amortisation</u>																
As at April 1, 2018	-	-	77.66	1.04	40.00	2.48	232.43	0.86	0.47	94.16	25.88	144.57	**619.55**	3.24	**3.24**	**622.79**
Depreciation for the year	-	0.63	26.01	1.03	19.70	1.30	103.65	0.50	0.22	40.37	13.32	49.91	**256.64**	0.50	**0.50**	**257.14**
Deductions/(Adjustment)	-	(0.05)	-	-	-	(0.01)	(0.36)	-	-	-	-	-	**(0.42)**	-	-	**(0.42)**
As at March 31, 2019	**-**	**0.58**	**103.67**	**2.07**	**59.70**	**3.77**	**335.72**	**1.36**	**0.69**	**134.53**	**39.20**	**194.48**	**875.77**	**3.74**	**3.74**	**879.51**
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (Refer Note - 2.3 (a) and 4 (b))	**-**	**(0.58)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(0.58)**	**-**	**-**	**(0.58)**
Depreciation for the year	-	-	39.57	0.81	25.61	1.78	138.38	0.87	0.22	40.37	13.40	50.25	**311.26**	0.56	**0.56**	**311.82**
Deductions/(Adjustment)	-	-	(1.09)	-	-	-	(5.00)	-	-	-	-	-	**(6.09)**	-	-	**(6.09)**
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**-**	**142.15**	**2.88**	**85.31**	**5.55**	**469.10**	**2.23**	**0.91**	**174.90**	**52.60**	**244.73**	**1,180.36**	**4.30**	**4.30**	**1,184.66**
<u>Net Block</u>																
As at March 31, 2019	**0.77**	**57.06**	**655.60**	**1.72**	**455.13**	**5.84**	**1,221.38**	**6.17**	**1.13**	**898.37**	**398.72**	**374.71**	**4,076.60**	**0.80**	**0.80**	**4,077.40**
As at March 31, 2020	**0.77**	**-**	**924.86**	**1.46**	**713.68**	**5.37**	**1,831.21**	**6.17**	**1.29**	**858.00**	**387.16**	**326.88**	**5,056.85**	**0.74**	**0.74**	**5,057.59**

<u>Capital work-in-progress</u>

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Crs)
Carrying Amount :	
As at March 31, 2019	1,072.51
As at March 31, 2020	186.74

- (Refer Note - 37) for break up of cost component of capital work in progress.

Note:-

a) The Depreciation expenses of ₹ 0.25 Crs (previous year ₹ 0.25 Crs) on pre-Fabricated residential structure (temporarty structure) classified under "Building" has been transferred to capital work in progress for subsequent capitalization on Property, Plant and Equipment under development/construction.

b) Land Development cost includes cost incurred towards land leveling and land development through dredging activities of ₹ 659.64 Crs (Previous Year ₹ 511.00 Crs).

c) Building includes back up yard, roads, bridges and other civil structure.

d) Property, Plant & Equipment has been pledged as security on borrowings availed by the company. (Refer Note - 16)

e) The company has elected to consider the carrying value of all its Property, plant and Equipments as recognised in its previous GAAP Financials, as deemed cost at the transition date i.e., April 01, 2015 as per option permitted under Ind AS 101 for the first time adoption of IndAs.

f) The Company started the construction of a Port Expansion Projects in June, 2016. This project is expected to be completed in March 2021. The carrying amount of the Project at 31 March 2020 was ₹ 37.11 Crores (31 March 2019: ₹ 671.99 Crores). The Project is financed by a Banks and Parent Company in a Borrowing arrangement between the parties.

g) The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended March 31, 2020 was ₹ 69.72 crores (March 31, 2019: ₹ 36.13 crores). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was 7.50%-9.00%, which is the effective interest rate of the specific borrowing.
No borrowing costs are capitalised on other items of PPE under construction.

The Dhamra Port Company Ltd

Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 4 (b) - Right of Use Assets

adani Ports and Logistics

₹ in Crs

Particulars	Right of Use Assets			
	Leasehold Land	Plant & Machinery	Building	Total
Cost				
As at April 01, 2019 (Refer Note - 2.3 (a))	**47.66**	**33.91**	**0.53**	**82.10**
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	57.06	-	-	57.06
Additions	0.24	-	-	**0.24**
As at March 31, 2020	**104.96**	**33.91**	**0.53**	**139.40**
Depreciation/amortisation				
As at April 01, 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation for the year	4.46	13.13	0.22	**17.81**
As at March 31, 2020	**4.46**	**13.13**	**0.22**	**17.81**
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2020	**100.50**	**20.78**	**0.31**	**121.59**

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

₹ in Crs

Particulars	Right to Use of Assets			Lease Liabilities
	Leasehold Land	Plant & Machinery	Building	
As at April 01, 2019	**47.66**	**33.91**	**0.53**	**67.23**
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	57.06	-	-	48.44
Additions	0.24	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	(4.46)	(13.13)	(0.22)	-
Interest Expenses	-	-	-	12.41
Payments	-	-	-	51.38
As at March 31, 2020	**52.84**	**(13.13)**	**(0.22)**	**112.23**

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020
	₹ in Crs
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	17.81
Interest expense on lease liabilities	12.41
Rent expense - short-term leases and leases of low value assets	1.28
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	**31.50**

5 Other Financial Assets

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Non-current		
Refundable deposit against contractual commitment (unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated) (refer note c) (refer note - 35.1)	1,205.72	1,205.72
Security Deposits (Unsecured and good unless otherwise stated)	6.40	6.42
Balance held as Margin money Deposit	3.12	4.20
Advance for Land consideration (refer note - f below and note - 6 (iv))	28.01	31.94
Land Lease Receivable (refer note - 22 (c))	96.63	89.47
	1,339.88	**1,337.75**
Current		
Security Deposits - Credit Impaired	0.53	0.50
Less: Allowances for Security Deposits - Credit Impaired	(0.50)	(0.50)
	0.03	**-**
Interest Receivables on Advances, Security and Other deposits	0.89	14.43
Interest accrued on trade receivables considered good	-	0.18
Interest accrued on trade receivables credit impaired (refer note - d)	5.61	5.43
- Allowances for interest accrued on trade receivabes	(5.61)	(5.43)
	-	**0.18**
Non trade receivables (refer note - 43)	8.94	2.97
Advance for Land consideration (refer note - f below and note - 6 (iv))	4.42	4.03
Gratuity Assets (refer note -39)	-	0.10
Derivatives not designated as hedges - Forward contracts receivables (refer note - b below and note - 41)	-	14.90
Loans and Advances to Staff (refer note - e)	0.03	0.08
	14.31	**36.69**

(For Assets given as Securities, refer note - 16)

a) The carrying amounts of other financial assets as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 33 for information about credit risk and market risk.

b) Derivatives not designated as hedges measured at fair value through profit or loss reflect the positive change in fair value of those foreign exchange forward contracts.

c) The Company has given interest-bearing refundable security deposits to the EPC contractor to support the Contractual Commitments (also refer note 35 (1)). The Company has received on record a support letter from the Parent Company to manage the credit risk towards recovery of deposit amount. As at reporting date, no impairment allowances has been made against the said deposits and as per the management the amounts are fully recoverable.

d) Movement in the Expected Credit Loss Allowances

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Balance at the beginning of the year	5.93	7.51
Reversal Against Receivables Written-off	-	(2.15)
Allowances Recognised during the year	0.18	0.57
Balance at the end of the year	**6.11**	**5.93**

e) Loans and Advances to Staff

Loans and Advances to Staff considered good - Secured	-	-
Loans and Advances to Staff considered good - Unsecured	0.03	0.08
Loans and Advances to Staff which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans and Advances to Staff - credit impaired	-	-
	0.03	**0.08**

f) Advance for land consideration are payments made for acquisition of cost of land for the port development which is acquired and owned by Government of Odisha and leased to the company. The payment of such land has been borne by the company. The payments so made by the Company are being adjusted against revenue share dues payable to the government from the commencement date of commercial operations in annual equal instalments over 15 years.

g) Refer Note – 30 (a) - Details of Financial Assets Valued at Amortised Cost and Fair Value .

6 Other Assets

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Non Current		
Capital Advances (Unsecured and good unless otherwise stated) (refer note - 35.1)	59.64	104.85
	59.64	**104.85**
Others (Unsecured)		
Prepaid Expenses (including land lease in previous year) (refer note - iv below)	1.75	14.19
Project Work in Progress (refer note - 7)	422.33	259.15
Deferred Rent	8.57	-
Goods and Service Tax credit Receivable	29.52	29.52
Taxes Paid under protest	5.05	5.05
Advance Income Tax	40.14	33.97
Government Incentive Receivables (refer foot note - (i) below and 2.2 (e))	-	14.78
	507.36	**356.66**
	567.00	**461.51**
Current		
Advances to Suppliers (Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)	2.33	3.30
Considered doubtful	0.50	0.50
	2.83	3.80
Less: Allowances for doubtful Advance	(0.50)	(0.50)
	2.33	3.30
Prepaid Expenses (including land lease) (refer note - iv below)	1.81	3.46
Advances to employees	0.01	0.03
Goods and Service Tax (GST) Credit ((refer note - iv) below)	84.52	21.61
Contract Assets (refer note - (iii) below)	5.95	9.26
Lease Receivable	5.26	3.63
Government Incentive Receivables (refer foot note - (i) below and 2.2 (e))	59.85	30.60
	157.40	**68.59**
	159.73	**71.89**

(For Assets given as Securities, refer note - 16)

Notes:-

i) Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) allows Service providers of eligible services to entitlement of Duty credit Scrip at notified rates on net foreign exchange earned. The duty credit scrip being Government Grant, is accounted as stated in the Accounting policy on Government Grant. During the year, company has recognised income of ₹ 69.77 Crs (Previous Year – ₹ 26.05 Crs) on account of SEIS scheme.

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

iv) During the year, the Company has paid IGST amounting to ₹ 55.46 Crore, pertains to Goods & Service Tax (GST) Duty payable on import of 3 Grab Ship Unloaders on April 06, 2018, based on the notice received from the Ministry of Finance, Revenue department, along with interest of ₹ 13.33 crores totalling ₹ 68.79 crores on November 25, 2019 as the department noted that company cannot claim benefit under EPCG scheme for payment of IGST as per notification 16/2015 as amended.
As at reporting date i.e., March 31, 2020, the Company is in process of re-assessment of Bill of Entry filed for GSU Cranes and availment of GST Credit of ₹ 55.47 crores pertain to duty paid on Import of GSU Cranes in GST Return though the Company has recorded GST Credit in books of accounts on the basis of payment.

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
7 Inventories		
(Lower of Cost or Net Realisable value)	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
Stores and spares	34.19	35.72
Project Work in Progress	422.33	259.15
Amount disclosed under non-current assets	(422.33)	(259.15)
	34.19	**35.72**

(For Assets given as Securities, refer note - 16)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
8 Investments	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
Current (Valued at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL))		
Investment in units of mutual funds - Unquoted [(Previous Year) 4,332.65 Units of "Birla Sun Life Cash Plus - Growth - Direct Plan" and 26,496.69 Units) of "SBI Premier Liquid Fund - Growth - Direct Plan"]	-	7.89
	-	**7.89**
Aggregate Carrying Value and Net Assets Value (NAV) of Unquoted Mutual Fund	**-**	**7.89**

The carrying amounts of investments as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 33 for information about credit risk and market risk.
Refer Note – 30 (a) - Details of Financial Assets Valued at Amortised Cost and Fair Value .

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
9 Trade Receivables	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
Current		
Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	295.63	172.71
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	6.23
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	10.01	8.69
	305.64	187.63
Less : Allowances for Trade Receivables - credit impaired (refer note - d below)	(10.01)	(8.69)
	295.63	**178.94**
Other Trade receivables	295.63	178.94
Total Receivable	**295.63**	**178.94**
(For Assets given as Securities, refer note - 16)		
Dues from Related Parties included above (Refer note - 43)		
Adani Enterprises Limited	40.09	14.48
Adani Logistics Limited	5.11	2.25
Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	1.39	1.39

'The carrying amounts of trade receivables as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 33 for information about credit risk and market risk.

Notes:
a) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person; nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, director or a member.
b) Generally, as per credit terms trade receivable are collectable within 30-90 days including with the related parties.
c) Movement in the Expected Credit Loss Allowances

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
Balance at the beginning of the year	8.69	8.59
Add: Allowances recognised during the year	1.32	0.10
Less: Allowances reversed during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**10.01**	**8.69**

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
10 Cash and cash equivalents	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
Balances with banks:		
Balance in current account	17.25	19.47
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	26.56
	17.25	**46.03**

(For Assets given as Securities, refer note - 16)
The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 33 for information about credit risk and market risk.

11 Bank balances (Other than cash and cash equivalents)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
Balance held as Margin Money deposits (With original Maturity of More than 3 months and less than 12 months)	1.87	36.61
	1.87	**36.61**

(For Assets given as Securities, refer note - 16)
The carrying amounts of bank balances as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 33 for information about credit risk and market risk.
Note : Margin money and Fixed deposits are pledged / lien against bank guarantees

12 Loans

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
Current		
Loans Receivable considered good - Secured	-	-
Loans Receivable considered good - Unsecured	3.89	3.89
Loan Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loan Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	3.89	**3.89**

(This space has been left intentionally blank.)

13 Equity Share Capital

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Authorised		
1,150,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (Previous Year 1,150,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)	1,150.00	1,150.00
800,000,000 Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each (Previous Year 800,000,000 Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each)	800.00	800.00
	1,950.00	**1,950.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
1,148,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (Previous Year 1,148,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)	1,148.00	1,148.00
	1,148.00	**1,148.00**

Notes:

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

	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. in Crs	₹ in Crs	**No. in Crs**	₹ in Crs
At the beginning of the year	114.80	1,148.00	114.80	1,148.00
New Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**114.80**	**1,148.00**	**114.80**	**1,148.00**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

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

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

(c) Shares held by holding company

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

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the holding company and its nominee		
1,148,000,000 equity shares (Previous year 1,148,000,000) of ₹ 10 each	1,148.00	1,148.00

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

	Particulars	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid			
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZL), the holding company and its nominee	No. in Crs	114.80	114.80
	% Holding	100.00%	100.00%

14 Perpetual Debt

The detail of movement in Perpetual Debt is as below:-	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
At the beginning of the year	1,200.00	-
Issue during the year	-	1,200.00
At the end of the year	**1,200.00**	**1,200.00**

Note:-

(i) During the previous year, the Company had issued 6.50% 120,00,00,000 Unsecured Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Debentures (Perpetual NCDs) of the face value of ₹ 10/- each amounting to ₹ 1,200 crores, in aggregate on private placement basis to Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (the holding company). These securities are perpetual in nature with no fixed maturity or redemption period and are callable only at the option of the Company. These securities are issued with coupon of 6.50% but payable at the option of the Company though in case Company decide to declare dividend, the interest will become payable. As these securities are perpetual in nature and the Company does not have any redemption obligation, these have been classified as 'Equity'.

15 Other Equity

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Deemed Equity Contribution (refer note - 15.1)	203.48	203.48
Retained Earnings (refer note - 15.2)	(107.21)	(380.65)
	96.27	**(177.17)**

Note:-

(i) Deemed Equity Contribution represents fair valuation adjustment of interest free loan from holding company in the past year which is now fully settled.

(ii) Retained earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends considering the requirements of the Companies' Act, 2013. No dividends are distributed given the accumulated losses incurred by the Company.

15.1 Deemed Equity Contribution

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
At the beginning of the year	203.48	427.41
Less: Adjustment towards change in fair valuation of interest free loan (refer note – (a) below)	-	(223.93)
At the end of the year	**203.48**	**203.48**

a) Proceeds from the issuance of Perpetual NCDs have been utilised for pre-payment of Inter-Corporate Deposits (including Interest-free) (ICDs) taken from the Holding Company. Accordingly, the difference between the carrying value of ICDs on the date of payment and amount of consideration paid ₹ 223.93 crores is adjusted to 'Deemed Equity Contribution' as per Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments.

15.2 Retained Earning

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Balance at the beginning of the year	(380.65)	(494.07)
Profit for the year	273.67	113.74
Other Comprehensive Income	(0.23)	(0.32)
Balance at the end of the year	**(107.21)**	**(380.65)**

	16 Borrowings	**March 31, 2020** ₹ in Crs	**March 31, 2019** ₹ in Crs
	Non-Current (Valued at amortised cost)		
a.	**Term Loans**		
	Rupee Term Loan from bank (secured) (refer note - (a) & (b))	299.26	398.92
b.	**Debentures**		
	9% Compulsory Convertible Debentures (unsecured) (issued to holding company (refer note -43) (refer note (b))	2,457.00	2,457.00
c.	**Inter Corporate Deposit**		
	Inter Corporate Deposit from holding company (unsecured) (refer note - 43) (refer note (b))	1,341.27	1,401.47
d.	Supplier's bills accepted under foreign currency letters of credit (unsecured)	-	161.24
	Total Non-current Borrowing	**4,097.53**	**4,418.63**
	Less: Current maturities shown under Other Current Financial Liabilities (refer note 18)	**(149.63)**	**(260.90)**
		3,947.90	**4,157.73**
	Current		
	Unsecured Borrowings - at amortised cost		
a.	Inland Bill payable Discounting (unsecured))	-	107.32
	Total Current Borrowings	**-**	**107.32**

The carrying amounts of borrowings as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, (refer note 33) for information about credit risk and market risk.

Security Notes:

(a) Rupee Term Loan is secured by a first pari passu charge on all immovable Property, Plant and Equipments (including lease hold properties), movable fixed assets, non-current assets & current assets (including book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, revenue), intangible assets, both present & future and all bank accounts including (Trust & Retention Account and Debt Service Account). Also secured by way of pledge of equity shares held by APSEZL in the company constituting 30% of the total equity paid up capital of the Company. (For Property, Plant & Equipment, Itangible Assets, Non-Current and Current Assets refer note - 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 & 11).

(b) The terms of repayment of term loans and other loans are stated below:-

As at March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs

Particulars	Currency	Rate of Interest	Terms of Repayment	Carrying Amount
Secured - Bank Rupee Term Loan	INR	8.35% - 8.75%	Principal amount of ₹ 299.82 crores (gross of ancillary charges of ₹ 0.56 crores) payable in variable quarterly installments upto March 2022.	299.26
Compulsory Convertible Debentures	INR	7.50%-9.00%	Securities to be converted to equity shares of the Company at the end of 5 Years from the date of allotment at a fair value of the Equity Shares to be determined by the independent valuer on maturity date.	2,457.00
Loan from Related Party	INR	7.50%	Bullet repayment at the end of March 2023. Further, the Holding Company has agreed to seek, repayment of deposits on realisation Advance/Deposits provided to contractor.	1,341.27
				4,097.53

As at March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs

Particulars	Currency	Rate of Interest	Terms of Repayment	Carrying Amount
Secured - Bank Rupee Term Loan	INR	8.30% - 8.35%	Principal amount of ₹ 399.76 crores (gross of ancillary charges of ₹ 0.84 crores) payable in variable quarterly installments upto March 2022.	398.92
Compulsory Convertible Debentures	INR	9.00%	Securities to be converted to equity shares of the Company at the end of 5 Years from the date of allotment at a fair value of the Equity Shares to be determined by the independent valuer on maturity date.	2,457.00
Buyers' Credit	USD	3ML+1.20% 6ML+0.50%	Repaid in Current Year	161.24
Inland bill payable discounting	INR	9.60%	Repayable on September 17, 2019 - Availed out of facility sanctioned to the holding company.	107.32
Loan from Related Party	INR	6.25% - 7.50%	Bullet repayment at the end of March 2023. Further, the Holding Company has agreed to seek, repayment of deposits on realisation Advance/Deposits provided to contractor.	1,401.47
				4,525.95

17 Lease Liabilities	**March 31, 2020** ₹ in Crs	**March 31, 2019** ₹ in Crs
Non-Current		
Lease Obligation	96.04	45.26
	96.04	**45.26**
Current		
Lease Obligation	16.19	3.18
	16.19	**3.18**

a) Assets taken under Finance Leases - land for purpose of developing, operating and maintaining port and related infrastructure facilities in accordance with the terms of Concession Agreement with Government of Odisha. The lease rent is subject to revision for every 3 years by 10% of previous amount. The lease agreement entered is non-cancellable till the expiry of lease period. There is no contingent rent, no sub-leases and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. Expenses of ₹ 12.41 crs (previous year ₹ 0.23 crs) incurred under such lease have been expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

Future minimum lease payments under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows :

₹ in Crs

Particulars	Within One Year	After One Year but not later than five years	More than five years	Total Minimum Lease Payments	Less: Amounts representing finance charges	Present value of minimum lease payments
March 31, 2020						
Minimum Lease Payments	21.41	25.83	203.66	250.90	(138.67)	112.23
Finance charge allocated to future periods	5.22	17.16	116.29	138.67		
Present Value of MLP	16.19	8.67	87.37	112.23		112.23
March 31, 2019						
Minimum Lease Payments	3.92	16.51	107.06	127.49	(79.05)	48.44
Finance charge allocated to future periods	0.74	5.48	72.83	79.05	-	-
Present Value of MLP	3.18	11.03	34.23	48.44	-	48.44

18 Other financial liabilities

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Non-Current		
Retention money payable	40.18	-
	40.18	**-**
Current		
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note - 16)	149.63	260.90
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	225.05	176.41
Deposits from customers	0.21	0.21
Bank Over draft	0.04	-
Capital creditors, retention money and other payable	221.22	219.74
Refund Liability (refer note - d below)	15.68	12.61
Revenue Share Payable including interest (refer note - 24(b))	79.49	40.74
Other liabilities (refer note - 43)	3.78	3.76
Derivatives payable not designated as hedges (refer note - e below and note - 41)	-	0.41
	695.10	**714.78**

The carrying amounts of other financial liabilities as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 33 for information about credit risk and market risk.
Dues to related parties included in above (Refer note - 43)

a) Other Liabilities include other non-trade payables (refer note - 43).

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

(₹ in Crs)

Particulars	April 01, 2019	Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	Changes in Fair Value	Other Changes	March 31, 2020
Long-term Borrowings *(Note 1)	**3,017.16**	(261.08)	(0.11)	-	0.28	2,756.25
Inter-corporate Deposits (Note 1)	**1,401.47**	(60.20)	-	-	-	1,341.27
Short- term Borrowings*	**107.32**	(107.32)	-	-	-	-
Interest Accrued but not due (Note 2)	**176.41**	(319.45)	-	-	368.09	225.05
TOTAL	**4,702.36**	**(748.05)**	**(0.11)**	**-**	**368.37**	**4,322.58**

* Excluding Inter-corporate Loan

(₹ in Crs)

Particulars	April 01, 2018	Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	Changes in Fair Value	Other Changes	March 31, 2019
Long-term Borrowings *(Note 1)	**3,067.56**	(59.96)	9.28	-	0.28	3,017.16
Inter-corporate Deposits (Note 1)	**1,247.78**	(82.26)	-	235.95	-	1,401.47
Short- term Borrowings*	**30.34**	76.98	-	-	-	107.32
Interest Accrued but not due (Note 2)	**176.00**	(280.83)	-	-	281.24	176.41
TOTAL	**4,521.68**	**(346.07)**	**9.28**	**235.95**	**281.52**	**4,702.36**

* Excluding Inter-corporate Loan

Note - :
1. Other changes in Long term borrowings and Inter-corporate deposits represents non cash transactions as referred in note 4 to the cash flow statement.
2. Other changes in interest accrued but not due represents accrual of interest during the year.

d) A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period. Refund liabilities refers to the vessel demurrage charge which is payable to the customer as per the terms of the contract.

e) Derivatives not designated as hedges measured at fair value through profit or loss reflect the negative change in fair value of derivative contracts.

19 Other Liabilities

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Non Current		
Contract Liabilities (refer note - iii)	343.59	68.72
Deferred Revenue arising from Government Grant (refer note - foot note (i) & (ii) below)	30.63	33.25
	374.22	**101.97**
Current		
Contract Liabilities (refer note - iv)	12.57	4.43
Statutory liabilities	23.42	4.27
Deferred Revenue arising from Government Grant (refer note - foot note (i) & (ii) below)	2.47	2.31
	38.46	**11.01**

Note:-

i) **Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG):**
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.

ii)

Movement in Government Grant Particulars	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Opening Balance	35.56	51.66
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	14.03
Less:Amortisation during the year	2.46	2.07
Closing Balance	**33.10**	**35.56**

iii) Non Current Contract liabilities include advances received during the year against ongoing project allocated to unsatisfied performance obligation in respect of construction of LNG Project marine infrastructure. As per the management's estimate satisfaction of performance obligation under the contract is expected after 12 months from the balance sheet date.

iv) Current Contract liabilities include advances received to deliver Port Operation Services and as well as transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligation in respect of Storage and Dispatch services of Customers' Cargo lying at Port.

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities and how much relates to performance obligations that were satisfied in a prior year.

	For the period ended March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Revenue recognised out of the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	4.43	6.37

20 Trade payables

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note - 40)	1.33	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	142.01	40.28
	143.34	**40.28**

The carrying amounts of trade payables as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Also, refer note 33 for information about credit risk and market risk.
Dues to related parties included in above (Refer note - 43)

21 Provisions

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Current		
Provision for Gratuity (Refer note - 39)	0.03	-
Provision for Compensated Absences	1.81	1.74
	1.84	**1.74**

(This space has been left intentionally blank.)

22 Revenue from Operations

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Revenue from Contract with Customers*		
Income from Port Operations	998.01	713.74
Share of freight revenue from Railways (Net of O & M Charges and cost apportioned)	351.77	202.47
	1,349.78	**916.21**
Land Lease and Infrastructure Usage Income	10.84	163.89
Other operating income - Government Incentives on Services (refer note - (b) below)	70.01	26.05
	1,430.63	**1,106.15**

* Recognised revenue based on services transferred at a point in time

a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:

Particulars	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Contract Price	**1,364.94**	**972.13**
Adjustment for:		
Change in Consideration	(7.48)	(58.56)
Refund Liability	(4.30)	(6.48)
Change in value of Contract Assets (Refer Note - 6)	(3.36)	6.77
Change in value of Contract Liabilities (Refer Note - 19)	(0.02)	2.35
Revenue from Contract with Customers	1,349.78	916.21

b) During the current year, the Company has revisited estimates for accrual of SEIS Incentive received on port operation services w.e.f. April 01, 2018 on the basis of revised rates notified by the Department General of Foreign Trade..
On account of such change in estimates, Income from SEIS on Services is higher by ₹ 25.35 crores and profit for the current year has increased by ₹ 25.35 crores.

c) Assets given under Finance Leases:
The Company has entered in to Sub-Lease agreement for leasehold land on finance lease basis to related party for the purpose of expansion and development of LNG Terminal Facilities Dhamra Port. The lease rent is subject to upward revision for every three years by 20%. The Sub-lease agreement is non-cancellable in nature and entered for period which is co-terminus with the Concession Agreement i.e., residual period of 25 years. The lease agreements entered are non-cancellable. Further, as per the terms of the sub-lease agreement, annual lease rental charges for the period from lease inception till the date of commencement of commercial operation of LNG Terminal Facilities shall be received on the date of commencement of commercial operation. There is no contingent rent, no sub-leases and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. During the previous year the Company has also received one-time income of upfront premium of ₹ 2,500 per Sq. mtr for use of common infrastructure by the parties. Such one-time income of upfront premium is non-refundable. Income of ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 158.87 crore) including upfront premium of ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 69.40 crores) accrued under such sub-agreement have been recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss.

Future minimum lease receivables under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments receivable ("MLPR") are as follows :

₹ in Crs

Particulars	Within One Year	After One Year but not later than five years	More than five years	Total Minimum Lease Payments	Less: Amounts representing finance charges	Present value of minimum lease payments
March 31, 2020						
Gross Investment in the lease	-	38.71	185.25	223.96	(127.33)	96.63
Amounts representing finance charges	-	38.71	88.62	127.33		
Present Value of MLPR	-	-	96.63	96.63		96.63
March 31, 2019						
Gross Investment in the lease	-	33.12	190.80	223.92	(134.45)	89.47
Amounts representing finance charges	-	33.12	101.33	134.45	-	-
Present Value of MLPR	-	-	89.47	89.47		89.47

23 Other Income

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Interest Income from Financial Assets measured at amortised cost		
Bank deposits	1.04	3.65
Deposits and Advances	126.37	35.83
Finance Income on Land Lease Charges	10.13	-
Interest on Income Tax	-	1.38
Unclaimed liabilities/provisions no longer required written back	-	9.16
Scrap sale	0.34	0.17
Profit on Sale of investment in Mutual Fund (net)	1.58	1.10
Amortisation of government grant (refer foot note - (i) & (ii) to note - 19)	2.47	2.07
Insurance Claim received	1.85	-
Miscellaneous Income	0.22	0.53
	144.00	**53.89**

24(a) Operating Expenses

	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Handling and Storage Expenses	55.69	44.38
Custom Establishment Charges	1.79	6.94
Locomotive and Equipment hire Charges	61.03	51.51
Tug and Pilotage Charges	1.29	1.33
Repairs & Maintenance – Railway Infrastructure facilities	27.40	38.18
Power & Fuel (net of reimbursement)	60.21	47.15
Maintenance Dredging	96.47	81.62
Repairs to Buildings	2.13	2.18
Repairs to Plant & Machinery	18.02	10.90
Store & Spares Consumed (Net of reimbursement)	23.96	18.46
Cost of Land Leased / Sub-Leased under finance lease	-	5.48
	347.99	**308.13**

		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
		₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
24(b)	Revenue Share Expenses *	108.00	73.11
		455.99	**381.24**

* - As per clause 7.3 of concession agreement dated April 02, 1998, executed between the Company and the Government of Odisha, the Company is required to share a portion of Income earned from port operations amounting to ₹ 108.00 crores (previous year ₹ 73.11 crores) and classified as 'Revenue Share Expenses'.

25 Employee benefit expense

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
Salaries and Wages	20.52	22.46
Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds (refer note - 39)	1.07	0.97
Gratuity expenses (refer note - 39)	0.30	0.30
Staff Welfare Expenses	2.41	2.42
	24.30	**26.15**

26 Finance Costs

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Interest on	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
Compulsory Convertible Debentures (Net of Interest cost included in Capital Work in Progress ₹ 0.94 Crs) (Previous Year - ₹ 2.78 Crs)	194.56	218.35
Term Loan	31.64	36.45
Inter Corporate Deposit (Net of Interest cost included in Capital Work in Progress ₹ 9.46 Crs) (Previous Year - ₹ 15.18 Crs)	106.74	31.10
Buyer's Credit and other short term borrowings (Net of Interest cost included in Capital Work in Progress ₹ Nil) (Previous Year - ₹ 4.45 Crs)	4.79	6.00
Finance Charges Payable under lease (Refer Note - 18(b))	12.41	0.49
Income Tax	-	0.59
Others	27.77	-
Bank and other finance charges	1.83	1.84
	379.74	**294.82**
(Gain) /Loss on Derivatives / Swap Contracts on borrowings not designated as hedges (net)	(1.62)	0.92
	378.12	**295.74**

27 Other Expenses

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
Repairs to other assets	3.27	2.27
Rent (refer note 2 below)	0.22	2.51
Rates and Taxes	0.53	0.75
Insurance charges	2.53	1.58
Payment to Auditors (refer note 1 below)	0.48	0.22
Legal and other professional costs	1.95	3.53
IT Support Charges	2.36	2.74
Corporate support service fees	2.30	2.42
Advertisement, promotion and selling expenses	2.47	1.22
Travelling expenses	3.72	3.94
Security Expenses	5.10	3.24
Communication Expenses	0.56	0.57
Office Expenses	4.66	4.48
Directors Sitting Fee (refer note - 43)	0.01	0.01
Loss on sale/discard of property, plant and equipment/other assets (net)	12.07	0.86
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (refer note - 42)	3.57	3.10
Bank charges	0.62	0.87
Dimunition in value of inventory (including write-off of ₹ 0.09 Crs (previous year - ₹ 1.47 Crs))	0.16	2.64
Other General Expenses	3.68	4.10
Bad Debts Written Off	0.12	4.08
Less: Allowance for trade and other receivables	-	(2.15)
	0.12	1.93
Allowance for trade receivables	1.50	0.67
	51.88	**43.65**

Note: 1

Payment to Auditor

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
As Auditor:		
For audit	0.15	0.11
For other services		
- Limited Review	0.09	0.09
- Other Services	0.21	
- Certification Fees	0.01	0.01
For reimbursement of Expenses	0.02	0.01
	0.48	**0.22**

Note: 2

Assets taken under operating leases – office facilities, amenities and utilities are obtained on operating leases. During the year, the Company has incurred ₹ 0.22 crores (Previous year ₹ 0.39 crores) towards lease rentals which has been charged to statement of profit & loss. There is no sub-lease and the leases are cancellable in nature. There are no restrictions imposed under the lease arrangements. There is no contingent rent clause in the lease agreements.

28 Foreign Exchange / Derivatives (Gain) (net)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
Foreign Exchange Loss (net)	5.60	11.35
Change in Fair Valuation (Gain) of Derivatives not designated as hedge	(4.91)	(2.56)
	0.69	**8.79**

Note:- Foreign Exchange Loss includes foreign exchange (gain)/loss (net) on borrowing of ₹ (0.10) Crs (previous year ₹ 9.28 Crs).

29 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expenses for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019

(a) Statement of Profit and Loss	**For the year ended March 31, 2020** ₹ in Crs	**For the year ended March 31, 2019** ₹ in Crs
Current Income tax:		
Current income tax charge	60.35	33.89
Adjustment in respect of income tax charge of previous years	0.25	(0.05)
Deferred Tax:		
In respect of current year (refer notes - below)	-	-
Income tax expenses reported in statement of profit and loss	**60.60**	**33.84**

Notes:
1. Refer Note 3 for Accounting Estimates and Judgements made by the Company in respect of recognisition of Deferred Tax Expenses
2. Deferred Tax recognition is evaluated based on the net asset/ liability as per note (c) below.

(b) Balance Sheet Section	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**
Particulars	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
Provision for Income Tax	**(2.13)**	**(12.73)**
Tax recoverable	**40.14**	**33.97**
Net Tax Provision Outstanding	**38.01**	**21.24**

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rate for March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2020** %	₹ in Crs	**March 31, 2019** %	₹ in Crs
Profit before taxes from continuing operations		334.27		147.58
Income tax expense calculated at 34.944% (2018-19: 34.944%)	34.94%	116.81	34.94%	51.57
Tax Effect of:-				
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	0.37%	1.25	4.22%	6.23
Recognition of credits for previous period tax losses	-35.24%	(117.80)	-39.20%	(57.85)
Unaccounted Tax Credit for the year	18.05%	60.35	22.96%	33.89
Effective Tax Rate/ Tax Expense as per books	**18.12%**	**60.60**	**22.92%**	**33.84**
Effective Tax Rate				

The tax rate used for 2019-20 and 2018-19 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 34.944%, payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

(c) Deferred Tax relates to following:-

Particulars	**Balance Sheet as at** March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs	**Statement of Profit and Loss** March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
(Liability) on Accelerated Depreciation for Tax Purpose	(475.81)	(427.58)	(48.23)	(32.08)
(Liability) on Lease Transaction	(39.79)	(31.16)	(8.63)	(31.16)
Asset on Allowances for Doubtful Financial Assets	5.45	5.10	0.35	-
Asset on Expenditure allowed on payment basis	1.04	1.17	(0.13)	1.17
Asset on Unabsorbed Depreciation including business losses (to the extent of the Liability)	509.11	452.47	56.64	62.07
	-	-	-	-

The Company has recognised the deferred tax asset on unutilised business losses, unused tax credits and unabsorbed depreciation to the extent of corresponding deferred tax liabilities on difference between book balance and the written down value of Property plant and Equipment under income tax. Based on the management evaluation, the Company shall be having tax credits post tax holiday period based on the taxes paid under Minimum Alternative Tax during the tax holiday period.

(d) Deferred Tax reflected in the balance sheet as follows	**As at March 31, 2020** ₹ in Crs	**As at March 31, 2019** ₹ in Crs
Deferred Tax (net)	-	-
Less: Tax Charge/Credit Entitlement under MAT	-	-
Net Deferred Tax	-	-

(e) The Company is eligible to avail benefits under section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 on the Taxable income w.e.f. FY2011-12. Currently, the Company is liable to pay Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) on income of the year and accordingly has made provision for tax under section 115JB. Based on assessment, the Company has made provision of ₹ 60.35 crores (Previous year ₹ 33.89 crores) for current taxation based on its book profit for the financial year 2019-20. Also refer note 3 and 29 (c) for evaluation made by the Company for recognisition of Deferred Tax Assets on Unutilised Tax Losses, Unused Tax Credits and Unabsorbed Depreciation.

(f)The Company has following unutilised MAT credit under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as per the Income Tax Returns filed by the company which subject to pending assessments.

Financial Year	**Amount (₹ in Crs)**	**Expiry Year**
2016-17	39.53	2031-2032
2017-18	1.40	2032-2033
2018-19	1.34	2033-2034
2019-20	60.35	2034-2035
TOTAL	**102.62**	

30 Fair Value Measurement

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

₹ in Crs

Particulars	Note Reference	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Asset				
Trade receivables (including bills discounted)	9	-	295.63	295.63
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	-	17.25	17.25
Other Bank balance	11	-	1.87	1.87
Loans	12	-	3.89	3.89
Other financial assets	5	-	1,354.19	1,354.19
		-	**1,672.83**	**1,672.83**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings (Including bills discounted and current maturities)	16	-	4,097.53	4,097.53
Trade payables	20	-	143.34	143.34
Lease Liabilities	17	-	112.23	112.23
Other financial liabilities	18	-	585.65	585.65
		-	**4,938.75**	**4,938.75**

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

₹ in Crs

Particulars	Note Reference	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Asset				
Investments in unquoted mutual funds	8	7.89	-	7.89
Trade receivables (Including bills discounted)	9	-	178.94	178.94
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	-	46.03	46.03
Other Bank balance	11	-	36.61	36.61
Loans	12	-	3.89	3.89
Derivative instruments not designated as hedges	5	14.90	-	14.90
Other financial assets	5	-	1,359.54	1,359.54
		22.79	**1,625.01**	**1,647.80**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings (Including bills discounted and current maturities)	16	-	4,525.95	4,525.95
Trade payables	20	-	40.28	40.28
Lease Liabilities	17		48.44	48.44
Derivative instruments not designated as hedges	18	0.41	-	0.41
Other financial liabilities	18	-	453.47	453.47
		0.41	**5,068.14**	**5,068.55**

- The management assessed that Financial Assets and Liabilities, measured at amortised cost approximates their fair value largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

31 Fair Value hierarchy :

Quantitative disclosures - Fair value measurement hierarchy for Financial assets and financial liabilities.

₹ in Crs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Total	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Total
Financial Assets				
Investment (In unquoated mutual funds)	-	-	7.89	7.89
Derivative Instruments not designated as hedges (Refer Note - 5)	-	-	14.90	14.90
Total	**-**	**-**	**22.79**	**22.79**
Financial Liabilities				
Derivative Instruments not designated as hedges (Refer Note - 18)	-	-	0.41	0.41
Total	**-**	**-**	**0.41**	**0.41**

32 Capital Management:

For the purpose of company's management, capital includes equity capital, perpetual debt and 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 light of changes in economic environment and the requirement of financial covenant.

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

Particular	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs
Total Borrowings (refer note - 16)	4,097.53	4,525.95
Less: Cash and Bank balance (refer note - 10 & 11)	19.12	82.64
Net debt (A)	**4,078.41**	**4,443.31**
Total Capital* (B)	**2,444.27**	**2,170.83**
Net debt and total equity (C = A + B)	6,522.68	6,614.14
Gearing Ratio	**62.53%**	**67.18%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Non-Adherence of Financial Covenants can lead to Event of Default whereby Lender may right to recall the call after expiry cure period permitted in respective period. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

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

* - Total Capital includes Equity, Perpetual Debt and Other Equity.

33 Financial Risk objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables (including lease payable). The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's project cost / operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, contract deposits and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative transactions in the nature of foreign currency forward contracts, swaps INR - foreign currency swap contract.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuation (currency risk), interest rate movements (interest rate risk) collectively referred as Market Risk, Credit Risk and Liquidity Risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risk. It manages its exposure to these risks through derivative financial instruments by hedging transactions after evaluation of risks. It uses derivative instruments such as foreign currency forward & cross currency swap contract to manage these risks. These derivative instruments reduce the impact of both favourable and unfavourable fluctuations.

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control of Central Treasury Team of APSEZL under the framework of Risk Management Policy for Currency and Interest rate risk as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. 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. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

The decision of whether and when to execute derivative financial instruments along with its tenure can vary from period to period depending on market conditions and the relative costs of the instruments. The tenure is linked to the timing of the underlying exposure, with the connection between the two being regularly monitored. The Company is exposed to losses in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to the derivative contracts. All derivative contracts are executed with counterparties that, in our judgment, are creditworthy. The outstanding derivatives are reviewed periodically to ensure that there is no inappropriate concentration of outstanding to any particular counterparty.
Further, all currency and interest risk as identified above is measured on a daily basis by monitoring the mark to market (MTM) of open and hedged position. The MTM is derived basis underlying market curves on closing basis of relevant instrument quoted on Bloomberg/Reuters. For quarter ends, the MTM for each derivative instrument outstanding is obtained from respective banks. All gain / loss arising from MTM for open derivative contracts and gain / loss on settlement / cancellation / roll over of derivative contracts is recorded in statement of profit and loss.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, short term investments and derivative financial instruments.
The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.
The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant as at March 31, 2020. The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and provisions.
The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:
- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

i) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing, investing and cash management activities. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates against some of the borrowings. 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 paragraph 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:
If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended and equity for the year ended March 31, 2020 would decrease / increase by ₹ 1.50 Crs (Previous year ₹ 2.80 Crs). This is mainly attributable to interest rates on variable rate long term borrowings and short term borrowings.

ii) Foreign currency risk

Exchange rate movements, particularly the United States Dollar (USD) and EURO (EUR) against Indian Rupee (INR), have an impact on the Company's operating results and 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 with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity analysis is prepared on the net unhedged exposure of the Company as at the reporting date.

a) Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss due to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from non-derivative foreign currency denominated financial instruments (mainly financial instruments denominated in USD and EURO). The same is summarized as below:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Impact on profit before tax and Pre-tax equity	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
1	**USD Sensitivity**		
	INR / USD – Appreciation by 1%	0.70	2.10
	INR / USD – Depreciation by 1%	(0.70)	(2.10)
2	**EURO Sensitivity**		
	INR / EURO – Appreciation by 1%	0.01	0.01
	INR / EURO – Depreciation by 1%	(0.01)	(0.01)

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

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

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

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the APSEZ's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's 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. Credit Risk from refundable deposit against projects is mitigated through support letter from the holding company.

Concentrations of Credit Risk form part of Credit Risk
Considering that the Company operates the port services at Dhamra, the Company is significantly dependent on cargo from or to such large port user customer located at Eastern Region of India. Out of total revenue, the Company earns ₹ 895.75 Crs of revenue during the year ended March 31, 2020 (previous year ₹ 569.82 Crs) from such large port users which constitute 66.36% (previous year 62.19%). Accounts receivable from such customer approximated ₹ 218.66 Crs as at March 31, 2020 and ₹ 139.01 Crs as at March 31, 2019. A loss of these customer could adversely affect the operating result or cash flow of the Company.

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

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

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

₹ in Crs

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2020	Total Carrying Value	On demand or within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 5 years	Over 5 year
Borrowings (including bills discounting) (Refer note - 16)	1,640.53	149.63	1,490.90	-
Convertible Debentures (Refer note - 16)	2,457.00	-	2,457.00	-
Trade Payables (Refer note - 20)	143.34	143.34	-	-
Lease Liabilities (Refer Note - 17)	112.23	16.19	8.67	87.37
Other Financial Liabilities (Refer note - 18)	585.65	545.47	40.18	-
Total	**4,938.75**	**854.63**	**3,996.75**	**87.37**

₹ in Crs

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2019	Total Carrying Value	On demand or within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 5 years	Over 5 year
Borrowings (Refer note - 16)	2,068.95	368.22	1,700.73	-
Convertible Debentures (Refer note - 16)	2,457.00	-	2,457.00	-
Trade Payables (Refer note - 20)	40.28	40.28	-	-
Lease Liabilities (Refer Note - 17)	48.44	3.18	11.03	34.23
Other Financial Liabilities (Refer note - 18)	453.47	453.47	-	-
Derivative Instruments not designated as hedges (Refer Note - 18)	0.41	0.41	-	-
Total	**5,068.55**	**865.56**	**4,168.76**	**34.23**

34 Earnings per share

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the company	273.67	113.74
Weighted average number of equity shares	114.80	114.80
Face Value of Share	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	2.38	0.99

Note:- The earning per share after considering potential equity share to be issued on conversion of compulsory convertible debentures as per requirement of Ind AS 33, is anti-dilutive. Hence, the same has not been considered for diluted earning per share.

35 Capital commitments & other commitment

1. The Company has entered into EPC Contracts and other contracts aggregating to ₹ 4,419.90 crores (previous year - ₹ 4,440.67 crores) (Net of Deposits and advances) for the purpose of construction and development of infrastructure facilities as per the expansion plan of Dhamra Port.

2. As at March 31, 2020, the Company has spent ₹ 422.33 crores (previous year ₹ 259.15 crores) towards development of LNG Terminal Marine Infrastructure (Project) which is proposed to be transferred to Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited (DLNG) on Right of Use basis on completion of the Project. DLNG is developing LNG Terminal Facilities at Dhamra Port for which during the previous year, the Company also leased land measuring 277,600 Sq. Meter to DLNG and on Terminal becoming operational, the Company has also agreed to receive revenue share from DLNG. Cost incurred on the project till March 31, 2020 and Milestone payment of ₹ 343.59 crores (previous year - ₹ 68.72 crores) received from the DLNG is classified as 'Project Work in Progress' and 'Non-Current Contract Liability' respectively.

3. The Company had imported certain plant and machinery for its Multipurpose Port Terminal Project under the EPCG Scheme at concessional rate of custom duty by undertaking obligation to export. Future outstanding export obligation under the scheme is ₹ 140.91 crores (previous year ₹ 473.70 crores) which is equivalent to 6-8 times of duty saved ₹ 23.48 crores (previous year ₹ 78.95 crore). The export obligation has to be completed by 2022-23.

36 Contingent liabilities not provided for

Sr.No	Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(a)	Show cause notices received from Commissioner of Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax, Bhubaneshwar for non-payment of Service Tax under reverse charge mechanism on import of Dredging Services and Other Consultancy Services received in FY 2010-11 to 2012-13. The Company had filed reply against the SCNs which are not yet adjudicated. However, management is of the view that no liability shall arise on the Company.	3.83	3.83
(b)	Various show cause notices received from Commissioner/ Additional Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise and Commissioner of Service Tax, Bhubaneshwar and appeals thereof, for wrongly availing of CENVAT credit/ Service tax credit and Education Cess credit on input services and steel, cement and other misc. inputs/ services during financial year 2005-06 to 2015-16. The matter is currently pending with Commissionerate of Central Excise, Customs & Service Tax, Bhubaneswar ₹ 0.42 crores (Previous year ₹ 0.42 crores), Commissioner of Central Excise and Service Tax (Appeals) ₹ 2.01 crores (Previous year ₹ 2.01 crores) and Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata - ₹ 6.07 (Previous year ₹ 6.07 crores). The Company has taken a view from legal counsel in the matter based on which the management is of the view that no liability shall arise on the Company.	8.50	8.50

Note:-

1) Future cash flows in respect of the above matters are determinable only on receipt of decisions pending at various forums/ authorities.

37 Detail of Capital Work in Progress including certain expenses of revenue nature allocable to Property, Plant and Equipment under construction and Capital Inventory, consequently expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of such amount.

Particulars		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
A.	**Project Costs**		
	Opening Balance	1,044.40	1,354.82
	Cost incurred during the year - on development of port terminal infrastructure	636.28	947.28
	Less: Project Inventory disclosed under Non Current Assets (refer note - 6)	(163.18)	(259.15)
	Less: Capitalized during the year	(1,361.15)	(998.55)
	Balance as at year end	**156.35**	**1,044.40**
B.	**Capital Inventory (including Goods in transit ₹ 0.53 Crs (Previous year ₹ Nil))**	**30.39**	**28.11**
C.	**Costs attributable to Construction Period :**		
(i)	**Personnel Expenses**	**0.01**	**0.03**
(ii)	**Administrative and Other Expenses**		
	Legal and Professional Expenses	1.74	1.53
	Electricity Expenses	0.30	0.67
	Travelling and Conveyance	0.01	-
	Horticulture Expenses	2.65	1.98
	Security Charges	0.50	0.94
	Other Expenses	0.48	0.54
	Sub Total	**5.68**	**5.66**
(iii)	**Finance Cost**	**10.40**	**22.41**
(iv)	**Depreciation**	**0.25**	**0.25**
	Total Expenditure	**16.34**	**28.35**
	Brought Forward from Previous Year	-	-
	Total	**16.34**	**28.35**
	Capitalized / Allocated during the year	**(16.34)**	**(28.35)**
	Balance Carried Forward Pending Allocation/Capitalization	**-**	**-**
D.	**Total Capital Work in Progress (Refer note - 4) (A + B + C)**	**186.74**	**1,072.51**

Note :
(i) The above expenditure excludes operational expenditure related to project assets, such as fuel and stores & spares consumption, which have been directly allocated as project expenditure.
(ii) Project costs mainly includes costs incurred on development of Cargo Handling System and Transmission Line Work.

38 Segment information

The Company is primarily engaged in one business segment, namely developing, operating and maintaining the Ports services, Ports related Infrastructure development activities at Dhamra, as determined by chief operational decision maker, in accordance with Ind-AS 108 "Operating Segment".
Considering the inter relationship of various activities of the business, the chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its business segment on overall basis. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.
There are two customers (previous year - three) mainly port users located in Eastern Region of India which amounts to 10% or more of the Company's revenue from operations. Further, all the revenue from the operations and assets of the company, derived from port operation services rendered in India and situated in India respectively.

39 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits

A) Defined Benefit plan

The company has a defined gratuity plan (funded) and is governed by Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act every employee who has completed at least five years of service is entitled to gratuity benefits on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary), for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with Life Insurance Company of India (LIC) in form of a qualifying Insurance policy with effect from September 1, 2010 for future payment of gratuity to the employees.

Each year, the management reviews the level of funding in the gratuity fund. Such review includes the assets-liability marching strategy. The management decides its contribution based on the results of this review. The management aims to keep annual contributions relatively stable at the level such that no plan deficits (based on valuations performed) will arise.

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

The status of Gratuity plans as required under Ind AS 19 :

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	2.02	1.58
Current service cost	0.33	0.29
Interest cost	0.13	0.12
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	0.02	(0.04)
- change in financial assumptions	0.14	0.26
- experience variance	(0.02)	0.10
Benefits paid	(0.07)	(0.24)
Liability Transfer In	0.05	0.01
Liability Transfer (Out)	(0.40)	(0.06)
Present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	**2.20**	**2.02**

b) Changes in fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	2.12	1.53
Investment income	0.16	0.12
Contributions by employer	0.02	0.58
Benefits paid	(0.04)	(0.11)
Return on plan assets , excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(0.09)	0.00
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**2.17**	**2.12**

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	2.20	2.02
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	2.17	2.12
Net (liability)/asset recognised on balance sheet date (Refer note - 5 & 21)	(0.03)	0.10

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Current service cost	0.33	0.29
Interest cost on benefit obligation	(0.03)	0.00
Total Expense included in employee benefits expense (Refer note - 25)	**0.30**	**0.29**

e) Recognised in the other comprehensive income for the year

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	0.02	(0.04)
- change in financial assumptions	0.14	0.26
- experience variance	(0.02)	0.10
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	0.09	(0.00)
Recognised in comprehensive income	**0.23**	**0.32**

f) 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 Rate	Indian assured mortality table 2012-14	Indian assured mortality table 2006-08
Attrition rate	6.71% for 5 years & below and 6.71% thereafter	7.75% for 5 years & below and 7.75% thereafter

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

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

g) Sensitivity analysis
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.

h) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below
Increase/(Decrease) on present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Discount rate		Discount rate	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs	₹ in Crs
Discount rate (- / + 1%)	-7.50%	8.60%	-6.70%	7.60%
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(0.17)	0.19	(0.14)	0.15
Salary Growth rate (- / + 1%)	8.50%	-6.70%	7.50%	-6.70%
Impact on defined benefit obligations	0.19	(0.17)	0.15	(0.14)
Attrition rate (- / + 50%)	-2.50%	3.40%	-1.30%	1.60%
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(0.05)	0.07	(0.03)	0.03
Mortality rate (- / + 10%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.00

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Investments with insurer - (Refer note below)	100%	100%

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

j) Asset Liability Matching Strategies

The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity payable to the employees left during the year other than the payments made by the company directly (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset).

k) Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows

(i) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Company. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the Company.

(ii) Expected Contribution during the next annual reporting period

The Company's best estimate of Contribution during the next year is ₹ 0.40 Crs

(iii) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows)	8 years	7 years

₹ in Crs

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
1 year	0.14	0.28
2 to 5 year	0.98	0.93
6 to 10 year	0.98	0.96
More than 10 years	2.16	1.80

B) Defined Contribution Plan

Employee 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. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Details of Defined Contribution Plan	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Provident Fund	1.01	0.92
	1.01	**0.92**

40 Information required to be furnished as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and Schedule III 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 and relied upon by auditors.

₹ in Crs

Sr No	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(a)	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.		
	Principal	1.33	Nil
	Interest	Nil	Nil
(b)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 a long with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil
(c)	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
(d)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	Nil
(e)	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

41 Derivative instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposure

Nature	Particulars of derivatives		Purpose
	March 31, 2020 ₹ in Crs	March 31, 2019 ₹ in Crs	
Forward Contract (Sell)	-	297.37 (equivalent to USD 43 million)	Hedging of expected future billing based on foreign currency denominated tariff of Nil (March 31, 2019 - USD - 43 Million equivalent to ₹ 297.37 Crs)
Principal only swap (INR-Foreign currency)	-	145.23 (equivalent to USD 21 million)	Mitigate higher interest rate of INR loan of ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 145.23 Crs) against INR currency loan with possible forex risk of principle currency losses.
TOM Contract (Buy)	-	161.24 (equivalent to USD 23.32 million)	Hedging of foreign currency Buyer's Credit of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2019 - USD - 23.32 Million equivalent to ₹ 161.24 Crs). Contract is settled against underlying subsequent to year end.

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

Nature	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Amount ₹ in Crs	Foreign Currency (in millions)	Amount ₹ in Crs	Foreign Currency (in millions)
Capital/Other Liabilities (USD)	69.57	9.20	63.72	9.21
Capital/Other Liabilities (EUR)	0.61	0.07	0.57	0.07
Interest accrued but not due (USD)	-	-	1.34	0.19
Trade payables (GBP) *	-	-	0.00	0.00
Trade payables (USD) *	-	-	0.00	-

* - Figures got zero due to conversion in Crores/Million.

Closing rates as at March 31, 2020:
INR / USD = ₹ 75.6650
INR / EURO = ₹ 82.7700
INR / GBP = ₹ 93.5025

Closing rates as at March 31, 2019:
INR / USD = ₹ 69.1550
INR / EURO = ₹ 77.6725
INR / GBP = ₹ 90.5250

42 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year is ₹ 3.57 Crs (Previous year ₹ 3.10 crores)
b) Amount spent during the year on :-

Sl. No.	Particulars	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
(a)	Contribution made to Adani Foundation	3.57	-	3.57

b) Amount paid during the year ended ₹ in Crs

Particulars	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
March 31, 2020			
i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On Purpose other than (i) above	3.57	-	3.57
Total	3.57	-	3.57
March 31, 2019			
i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On Purpose other than (i) above	3.10	-	3.10
Total	3.10	-	3.10

43 Related Party Transactions

Sl. No.	Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
1	Adani Port and SEZ Limited	Holding Company
2	Adani Logistics Limited	Fellow subsidiary
3	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
4	Adani Hazira Port Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
5	Adani Total Private Limited (formerly known as Adani Petroleum Terminal	Fellow Subsidiary (upto December 31, 2019) Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary (w.e.f. December 31, 2019)
6	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
7	Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary (upto December 31, 2019) Subsidiary of Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary (w.e.f. December 31, 2019)
8	The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
9	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary (w.e.f. June 28, 2018)
10	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
11	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
12	Mundra Solar PV Limited	Fellow subsidiary
13	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence
14	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence
15	Adani Enterprises Limited	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence
16	Adani Green Energy Limited	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence
17	Adani Wilmar Limited	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence
18	Adani Foundation	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence
19	**Key Managerial Persons : -**	
	Mr. Subrat Tripathy	Director and Chief Executive Officer
	Mr. Karan Adani	Director
	Mr. Unmesh M. Abhyankar	Director
	Dr. Chitra J. Bhatnagar	Director
	Mr. Subash Sahoo	Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. February 01, 2020)
	Mr. Rakesh Shah	Chief Financial Officer (till January 23, 2020)
	Mr. Anant Shukla	Company Secretary (w.e.f. August 02, 2018) (till May 31, 2019)
	Mr. Minesh Patel	Company Secretary (w.e.f. December 06, 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.

Note :

(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) * - Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited ("APTPL") was incorporated as wholly owned subsidiary of APSEZL on April 26, 2016. On December 29, 2018, control over APTPL has been transferred to another group company falling under ultimate controlling entity where Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence. With effect from March 16, 2019, the control has been re-acquired as wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Logistics Limited (Subsidiary of APSEZL).

Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited ("DLTPL"), a 100% subsidiary of Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited, whose control has been transferred to another group company falling under ultimate controlling entity where Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence on December 29, 2018. With effect from March 16, 2019, the control has been re-acquired as step down subsidiary of Adani Logistics Limited because APTPL has become subsidiary of ALL.

During the year ALL has entered in to Onshore Joint Venture Agreement with Total Holdings SAS ("TOTAL") and consequently shares of APTPL were transferred to TOTAL APTPL has, thereafter, been renamed as Adani Total Private Limited ("ATPL").

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

₹ in Crs

Sl. No.	Name of the Related Party	Nature of transaction	Transaction for Year Ended March 31, 2020	Transaction for Year Ended March 31, 2019
1	Adani Port and SEZ Limited	Loan Taken	722.02	1,932.01
		Loan Repaid	782.22	2,014.27
		Issue of Perpetual Security	-	1,200.00
		Availing of Services (Including reimbursement of Expenses)	3.67	6.14
		Interest expense	311.70	255.39
		Purchase of material and Assets	65.01	8.65
2	Adani Logistics Limited	Rendering of services	6.32	4.76
3	Adani Enterprise Limited	Rendering of services	65.10	33.98
		Corporate Support Service Fees	2.30	1.36
		Purchase of material and Assets	-	0.14
4	Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	Receipt of Advance against project work in progress (refer note - 19 - iii)	274.87	68.72
		Upfront Premium on Land Lease	-	69.40
		Land Lease Charges (refer note - (d) below)	4.22	8.91
		Infrastructure Access Income	2.27	5.02

Sl. No.	Name of the Related Party	Nature of transaction	Transaction for Year Ended March 31, 2020	Transaction for Year Ended March 31, 2019
5	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited	Availing of Services (Including reimbursement of Expenses)	92.44	81.30
6	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	Interest Income	-	0.73
		Advance Received Back	-	25.00
7	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	Purchase of material	-	0.02
8	Mundra Solar PV Limited	Purchase of Project Stock	-	2.99
		Availing of Services	1.18	-
9	The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited	Other Income	0.22	0.21
		Revenue Share	24.03	15.23
10	Adani Power Mundra Limited	Purchase of Material	0.01	0.03
		Availing of Services (Including reimbursement of Expenses)	0.00	-
11	Adani Wilmar Limited	Sale of SEIS Duty Scripts	55.30	37.22
12	Adani Foundation	Donation	3.57	3.10
13	Adani Hazira Port Private Limited	Availing of Service (Including reimbursement of Expenses)	0.02	0.09
14	Mr. Subrat Tripathy	Remuneration	2.23	2.23
16	Dr. Chitra J. Bhatnagar	Sitting Fees	0.01	0.01
17	Mr. Subash Sahoo	Remuneration	0.07	-
18	Mr. Rakesh Shah	Remuneration	0.47	0.60

₹ in Crs

Sl. No.	Name of the Related Party	Nature of outstanding balance	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
1	Adani Port and SEZ Limited	Inter corporate deposits	1,341.27	1,401.47
		Compulsory Convertible Debenture	2,457.00	2,457.00
		Perpetual Security	1,200.00	1,200.00
		Accounts payables	1.51	0.59
		Other current financial liability	223.18	171.96
2	Adani Logistics Limited	Accounts receivables	5.11	2.25
		Accounts payables	-	0.03
		Other Current Liability	1.74	0.34
3	Adani Enterprise Limited	Accounts payables	0.71	0.72
		Other Current Liability	0.90	-
		Accounts receivables	40.09	14.48
4	Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	Accounts receivables	1.39	1.39
		Other Current Assets	5.26	3.63
		Other Non Current Assets	8.57	-
		Other Non Current Financial Asset	96.63	89.47
		Other Non Current Liabilities	343.59	68.72
5	Adani Hazira Port Private Limited	Accounts payables	0.06	0.01
6	The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited	Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	0.30
		*Other receivables Closing Balance	8.94	2.97
8	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	Accounts payables	-	0.03
9	Adani Green Energy Limited	Accounts payables	0.00	0.00
10	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	Accounts payables	0.01	0.01
11	Mundra Solar PV Limited	Other Current Financial Liabilities	1.37	-
11	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	Accounts payables	-	0.02
		Other Current Assets	-	-
12	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	Other Current Assets	0.11	-
13	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	Accounts payables	0.07	
14	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited	Accounts payables	15.21	-

Note - :

(a) The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognised as bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

(b) The company has availed non fund based buyers credit/letter of credit facilities sanctioned to the holding company. The aggregate of such transaction amount ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 161.24 crores).

(c) The company has utilised non fund based bank guarantee facilities sanctioned to the holding company. The aggregate of such transaction amount ₹ 132.17 crores (previous year ₹ 128.27 crores).

(d) Land Lease charges excluding Income recognised during the year on Finance lease basis amounting to ₹ Nil (Previous Year - ₹ 80.56 crores).

(e) The holding Company has also given Sponsorship undertaking and pledged 30% equity shares of the company held by APSEZ.

44 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.

45 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 any 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 that are not already disclosed.

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

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

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

47 Approval of financial statements

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

As per our report of even date

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

per Santosh Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.93669

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 23, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
The Dhamra Port Company Limited

Subrat Tripathy
Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 06890393
Place: Dhamra

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812
Place: Ahmedabad

Subash Sahoo
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Dhamra

Minesh Patel
Company Secretary
Place: Ahmedabad

Date: April 23, 2020