Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited

Financial Statements - FY - 2020-21

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited ("the Company")** which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and the loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the* -

Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant for audit of financial statement under the provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder, we have fulfilled our ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the

Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021
UDIN: 21040727AAAAUI2335

Annexure -A to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2021, 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 G. K. CHOKSI & CO.
[Firm Registration No.101895W]
Chartered Accountants

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021
UDIN: 21040727AAAAUI2335

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

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

(ii) As explained to us, the Management of the Company has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification during the year.

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

(iv) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any loan, investment, guarantees or security and therefore the provision of Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company..

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

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

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

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

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(viii) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not defaulted in the repayment of any loan or borrowings to banks. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions and the government and has not issued any debentures during the year.

(ix) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, money raised by way of term loan has been applied by the company during the year for the purpose for which they were raised, other than temporary deployment, if any, pending allocation of proceeds. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021
UDIN: 21040727AAAAUI2335

ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (KATIHAR) LIMITED
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2021

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Loans	6	94,854,995	-
(ii) SCA receivables	7	499,774,107	324,309,563
(iii) Other financial assets	8	633,719	295,404
Income tax assets (net)	10	240,813	112,044
Other non-current assets	11	-	2,974,680
Total non-current assets		**595,503,634**	**327,691,691**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	28,730	28,730
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	13	15,977	8,830,862
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	14	-	23,085,598
(iii) Other financial assets	8	1,658,648	680,898
Other current assets	11	4,849,557	19,225,326
Total current assets		**6,552,912**	**51,851,414**
Total assets		**602,056,546**	**379,543,106**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	10,000,000	10,000,000
Other equity	16	(47,286,406)	127,585,192
Total Equity		**(37,286,406)**	**137,585,192**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	584,680,237	223,425,340
(ii) Other financial liabilities	18	11,811,435	5,009,035
Provisions	19	760,953	523,119
Total non-current liabilities		**597,252,625**	**228,957,494**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small		-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro	21	14,861,102	904,517
(ii) Other financial liabilities	18	26,610,768	11,020,374
Provisions	19	125,862	58,776
Other Current Liabilities	20	492,595	1,016,753
Total current liabilities		**42,090,326**	**13,000,419**
Total liabilities		**639,342,951**	**241,957,914**
Total equity and liabilities		**602,056,546**	**379,543,106**

Significant accounting policies & notes on accounts from note no. 1 to 38 form an integral part of financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For G.K.Choksi & Co.
(Firm Registration No : 101895W)
Chartered Accountants

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (KATIHAR) LIMITED

Amit Malik
Director
DIN : 08397245

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

Puneet Kumar Mehndiratta
Director
DIN : 06840801

Place : Gurgaon

ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (KATIHAR) LIMITED
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended on March 31, 2021

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
INCOME			
Construction contract revenue under SCA	22	175,464,551	136,112,933
Other income	23	2,921,139	1,802,373
Total Income		**178,385,690**	**137,915,306**
EXPENSES			
Construction contract costs under SCA	26	175,464,550	136,112,933
Finance costs	24	24,833,399	14,660,423
Other expenses	25	7,718,582	170,135
Total Expenses		**208,016,531**	**150,943,491**
(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(29,630,841)**	**(13,028,185)**
Exceptional items		-	-
(Loss) before tax		**(29,630,841)**	**(13,028,185)**
Tax expense:			
Current tax	9	465,188	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		4,787	-
Deferred tax	9	-	-
Total tax expense	**A**	**469,975**	-
(Loss) for the year		**(30,100,816)**	**(13,028,185)**
Other comprehensive income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset)		-	-
-Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Other comprehensive income	**B**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(A+B)**	**(30,100,816)**	**(13,028,185)**
Earning per share			
Basic	33	**(30.10)**	**(13.03)**
Diluted	33	**(30.10)**	**(13.03)**

Significant accounting policies & notes on accounts from note no. 1 to 38 form an integral part of financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For G.K.Choksi & Co.
(Firm Registration No : 101895W)
Chartered Accountants

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (KATIHAR) LIMITED

Amit Malik
Director
DIN : 08397245

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

Puneet Kumar Mehndiratta
Director
DIN : 06840801

Place : Gurgaon

ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (KATIHAR) LIMITED
Cash flow statement for the year ended on March 31, 2021

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2021	For the period ended March 31, 2020
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	(29,630,841)	(13,028,185)
Adjustments:		
Interest income	(2,883,574)	(1,783,963)
Interest expense	24,833,398	13,666,357
Unclaimed liabilities / excess provision written back	(37,565)	
Unrealised Foreign exchange gain/(Loss)	-	568,255
Realised Foreign exchange (gain)/Loss	-	(526,205)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**(7,718,583)**	**(1,103,741)**
Movements in working capital :		
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	-	(17,600)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(1,995,815)	-
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	14,375,769	(17,086,403)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	-	(3,196,089)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	13,994,150	(4,602,116)
Increase/(decrease) in provision	304,920	186,009
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(524,158)	816,229
Cash flow from operating activities	**18,436,284**	**(25,003,711)**
Direct taxes (paid) net of refunds	(598,743)	232,579
Net cash flow (used in)/from operating activities (A)	**17,837,540**	**(24,771,132)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
(Increase)/decrease in financial asset under SCA	(150,138,147)	(120,415,805)
(Increase)/decrease in bank balance other than cash & cash equivalents	23,085,598	-
Investment in fixed deposit	(3,000,000)	-
Redemption of fixed deposit	3,000,000	-
Interest received	3,563,324	1,783,840
Loan given to related party	(94,854,995)	-
Net cash flow (used in)/from investing activities (B)	**(218,344,220)**	**(118,631,965)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds/(repayment) from long term borrowings	284,500,000	(126,070,061)
Proceeds/(repayment) from long term borrowings	-	10,069,525
Proceeds from ICD	148,333,100	220,899,315
Repayment of ICD	(89,762,580)	(2,990,000)
Proceeds of Short term borrowings	-	20,000,000
Proceeds/(repayment) from Short term borrowings	-	(10,595,730)
Proceeds/(repayment) of perpetual debt	(147,615,781)	45,000,000
Realised Foreign exchange gain/loss	-	526,205
Interest paid(net)	(3,762,944)	(7,264,826)
Net cash flow (used in)/from financing activities (C)	**191,691,795**	**149,574,428**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(8,814,885)**	**6,171,331**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**8,830,862**	**2,659,531**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**15,977**	**8,830,862**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Deposit with bank of original maturity of less than 3 months	-	-
With banks-in current account	15,977	8,830,862
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12)	**15,977**	**8,830,862**

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts from 1 - 38 form an integral part of financial statements.

(1) Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(2) The Company considers deposits of original maturity of less than 3 months as a part of cash and cash equivalents.

As per our report of even date

For G.K.Choksi & Co.
(Firm Registration No : 101895W)
Chartered Accountants

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited

Amit Malik
Director
DIN : 08397245

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

Puneet Kumar Mehndiratta
Director
DIN : 06840801

Place : Gurgaon

ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (KATIHAR) LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity			Total
		Perpetual debt	Deemed equity contribution	Reserves and surplus	
				Retained earnings	
As on April 01, 2019	**10,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**(7,002,405)**	**2,997,595**
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(13,028,185)	**(13,028,185)**
Other comprehensive income					**-**
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(13,028,185)**	**(13,028,185)**
Increase / (decrease) during the year		147,615,781	-		**147,615,781**
As on March 31, 2020	**10,000,000**	**147,615,781**	**-**	**(20,030,589)**	**137,585,192**
As on April 01, 2020	**10,000,000**	**147,615,781**	**-**	**(20,030,589)**	**137,585,192**
(Loss) for the year	-	-	**-**	(30,100,816)	**(30,100,816)**
Other comprehensive income					
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-		-	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**		**(30,100,816)**	**(30,100,816)**
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	(147,615,781)	2,845,000	-	**(144,770,781)**
					-
As on March 31, 2021	**10,000,000**	**-**	**2,845,000**	**(50,131,406)**	**(37,286,406)**

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

For G.K.Choksi & Co.
(Firm Registration No : 101895W)
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (KATIHAR) LIMITED

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

Amit Malik
Director
DIN : 08397245

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

Puneet Kumar Mehndiratta
Director
DIN : 06840801

Place : Gurgaon

1 Corporate information

Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited ('the Company') is a wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Agri Logistics Limited and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on 23rd March, 2016. The registered office of the company is situated at "Adani Corporate House", Shantigram, Near Vaishnodevi Circle, S.G.Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad-382421. The Company has entered into a service concession agreement with Food Corporation Of India (FCI), a public sector undertaking under the control of Government of India on 8th June, 2016 to design & build for warehousing of the food grains on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis for a period of thirty years.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 27, 2021.

2 Features of service concession agreement entered into with FCI

The company has entered into Service Concession Agreement with Food Corporation of India (FCI), a public Sector Undertaking under the control of Government of India to construct & operate an integrated storage facility on Design , Built, Finance, Operate & Transfer (DBFOT) basis for storage of food grains comprising 4 silos with a designed storage capacity of 50,000 MT for a period of 30 (thirty) years.

Scope of service:

Under the Service concession agreement company is required to (a)construct storage facility (b) operate and maintain of storage facility (c) storage and preservation of food grains and fulfilment of all other obligations in accordance with terms of SCA.

The company is required to maintain the availability of at least 98% of storage capacity during any accounting year of concession period. ("Normative Availability").

Storage and other charges income

As per the terms of SCA,the company is entitled to base fixed charges as per the rates mentioned in SCA of normative availability. The company is also entitled to variable charges such as loading and unloading charges, bagging charges, stacking charges etc. as per the rates mentioned in SCA. The base fixed charges are reduced by 1% every year after year of commercial operation. Further the base fixed charges and variable charges are revised to reflect 75% of variation in wholesale price Index (WPI) occurring in between Reference Index Date for march of the year (31/03/2013) and reference index date for the month of March preceding the accounting year for which such revision is undertaken.

The company is required to maintain the availability of at least 98% of storage capacity during any accounting year of concession period. In case the availability is less than 98% of storage capacity, the fixed charges payable for the relevant period shall be proportionally reduced and in addition damages equal to 0.5 times of proportionate reduction of fixed charges during non-harvest season and 2 times of proportionate reduction during harvest season shall be payable.

3 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules,2016.

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

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest digits.

New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for annual reporting period commencing from April 01, 2020 which do not have material impact on the financial statement:-

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements
Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
Ind AS 10 - Events after the Reporting Period
Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures
Ind AS 109 - Financial Instrument
Ind AS 116 - Leases

4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 4.1. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

4.1 The significant estimates and judgements are listed below:

(i) 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.

(ii) The impairment provision for financial assets are based on the assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgements in making the assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculations, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(iii) Judgements by actuaries in respect of discount rates, future salary increments, mortality rates and inflation rate used for computation of defined benefit liability.

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

(v) Significant judgement is required to classify the balance with government authorities including tax assets into current and non-current assets.

(vi) Significant judgement is required in assessing at each reporting date whether there is indication that an asset may be impaired.

5 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current and non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(b) Service concession agreement

Recognition and measurement:

The company has entered into service concession agreement with Food Corporation Of India (FCI) which is an arrangement between the "grantor" (a public sector entity/authority) and the "operator" (a private sector entity) to provide services that give the public access to major economic and social facilities utilizing private-sector funds and expertise.

With respect to SCA, revenue and costs are allocated between those relating to construction services and those relating to operation and maintenance services, and are accounted for separately. Consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair value of services delivered when the amounts are separately identifiable. The infrastructure used in a concession are classified as an intangible asset or a financial asset, depending on the nature of the payment entitlements established in the SCA.

When the amount of consideration under the arrangement for the provision of public services is substantially fixed by a contract, the company recognizes the consideration for construction services at its fair value as a financial asset and is classified as "financial asset under service concession arrangements"

When the amount of consideration under the arrangement comprises -
- fixed charges based on Annual Guaranteed Tonnage and
- variable charges based on Actual Utilization Tonnage

then, the company recognizes the consideration for construction services at its fair value, as the "financial asset under service concession arrangement" to the extent present value of fixed payment to be received discounted at incremental borrowing rate and the residual portion is recognized as an intangible asset.

Revenue recognition

Once the infrastructure is in operation, the treatment of income is as follows:
Finance income over financial asset after consideration of fixed storage charges is recognized using effective interest rate method. Variable storage charges revenue is recognized in the period of storage of food grains. Revenues from other variable charges such as loading and unloading charges, bagging charges, stacking charges, etc. as per the rates mentioned in SCA are recognized in each period as and when services are rendered in accordance with "Ind AS 115".

(c) **Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives and certain 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 measurment 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 participants that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

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

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

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

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

(d) **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. It is broadly classified in financial assets, financial liabilities, derivatives & equity.

Financial asset:
Trade receivable, loans & advances given , security deposits given, investment in debt securities & other contractual receivables are covered under Financial assets.

Initial recognition :
Above financial assets are initially recognised at 'Fair Value' (i.e. Fair Value of consideration to be received).

Subsequent measurement :
Above financial assets are subsequently measured at 'amortised cost' using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method because these assets are held with a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and 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.

Derecognition:
A financial asset is derecognized only when
- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- The company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the company has transferred substantially all risks and reward of ownership the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

Where the company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of financial asset:
The company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses(ECL) model to the following:
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or

- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-moths ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enabled significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liability
Trade payable, long term & short term borrowings, loans / advances taken, security deposits taken & any other contractual liability are covered under financial liability.

Initial recognition:
Above financial liabilities are initially recognised at 'fair value' (i.e. fair value of consideration to be paid).

Subsequent measurement:
Above financial liabilities are subsequently measured at 'amortised cost' using effective interest rate (EIR) method at each reporting date. 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 of debt instrument and fees or incidental charges that are an integral part of borrowing transaction. The EIR amortisation is included as 'finance costs' in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition:
A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(e) Inventories

Inventories of stores and spares, chemicals, packing materials and fuels are valued at cost. Cost is determined based on moving weighted average method.

(f) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

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 capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

In case of concession arrangement, out of total borrowing cost attributable to construction of the infrastructure, borrowing cost attributable to financial asset (i.e. proportion of total value of financial asset to total fair value of construction services) are charged to statement of profit and loss in the period in which such costs are incurred and borrowing cost attributable to intangible asset (i.e. proportion of total value of intangible asset to total fair value of construction services) are capitalized in intangible asset in the period in which such costs are incurred.

(g) Revenue recognition

IND AS 115 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaced IND AS 18 Revenue, IND AS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. Under IND AS 115, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it is entitled. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time – requires judgement.

The Company has adopted IND AS 115 using the cumulative effect method (without practical expedients), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. April 01, 2018). Accordingly, the information presented for March 31, 2018 has not been restated. The Company's current practices for recognising revenue have shown to comply in all material aspects with the concepts and principles encompassed by the new standard including its Appendix. Therefore, IND AS 115 did not have a significant impact on the Company's accounting for revenue recognition.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and additional criteria are met as follows:

Revenue from rendering of service : Revenue from rendering of service is recognised as per the terms of contract with customers based on the stage of completion when the outcome of the transactions involving rendering of service can be estimated reliably. Percentage completion method requires the company to estimate the service performed to date as a proportion of the total services to be performed.

Service concession arrangements revenues relating to construction contracts which are entered into with government authorities for the construction of the infrastructure necessary for the provision of services are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue from service concession arrangements is recognised based on the fair value of construction work performed at the reporting date

Revenue from construction contracts is recognized on a percentage completion method, in proportion that the contract costs incurred for work performed up to the reporting date stand to the estimated total contract costs indicating the stage of completion of the project.

In accordance with Appendix C of Ind AS 115, The construction revenue and construction cost needs to be recognised in statement of profit and loss during the period of construction of storage facility. The construction cost represents actual expenditure incurred on construction and no margin is to be recognised to derive the construction revenue as in the management opinion fair value of construction revenue approximates the construction cost.

Interest : For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate(EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where applicable, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

Interest on delayed payment charges have been accounted as revenue when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

(h) Employee benefits

All employee benefits payable within 12 months of rendering services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, performance incentives, etc. and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognised during the period in which the employee renders related service.

Provident fund

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.

Gratuity fund

The company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

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 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 cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period of plan amendment.

Interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefit 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

Provision for compensated absence is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encased beyond 12 months from the end of the year are treated as long term employee benefit.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encased within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefit. Short term compensated absences are recognized on an undiscounted basis for services rendered by the employees during an accounting period. Accumulated sick leaves are treated as short-term employee benefit, as the company does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date, and the company presents short-term leaves as a current liability in the balance sheet.

Termination benefits, if any, are recognised as an expense as and when incurred.

(i) Segment reporting

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

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

(j) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the tax are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(k) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

(l) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, demand deposit and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(m) Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the company expects some or all of the provisions to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities is disclosed in the case of :

> A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

> A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate can be made.

> A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments includes the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.
Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets

As at each balance sheet date, the company assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired and also whether there is an indication of reversal of impairment loss recognised in the previous periods. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, if any, the company determines the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is determined :

> In the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in use; and

> In the case of cash generating unit(a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating units' fair value less cost to sell and the value in use.

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.

(o) Lease

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.

1. Right-of-use assets

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

2. Lease liabilities

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

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

3. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

4. Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options
The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods coveredby an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

5. 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.

6 Loans (Unsecured & considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non current		
Loans (Unsecured & considered good)		
Loans to related parties (Refer note no. 30)	94,854,995	-
	94,854,995	**-**

Note : During the year company has given loan to Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited being fellow subsidiary of company carries the Interest @ 7.7%.

7 SCA receivables

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non current		
SCA receivables	499,774,107	324,309,563
	499,774,107	**324,309,563**

8 Other financial assets

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured considered good unless stated otherwise		
Non current		
Security and other deposits	-	295,404
Margin Money	633,719	-
	633,719	**295,404**
Current		
Security and other deposits	1,657,500	-
Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	1,148	680,898
	1,658,648	**680,898**

9 Taxation

Income tax related items charged or credited directly to profit and loss and other comprehensive income during the year is as follows:

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Statement of profit and loss / other comprehensive income		
Current income tax		
Current tax	465,188	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	4,787	-
	469,975	**-**

Reconciliation

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Total comprehensive income (before income tax)	(29,630,841)	(13,028,185)
Applicable tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Tax on book profit as per applicable tax rate	(7,704,019)	(3,387,328)
Tax adjustment due to		
Add:		
Expenditure dis allowed	8,463,515	3,855,945
Less:		
Income to be considered separately	294,308	468,617
Total tax expense (current + deferred tax)	**465,188**	**-**

10 Income Tax Assets (net)

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Tax deducted at source (net of provision)	240,813	112,044
	240,813	**112,044**

11 Other assets

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured considered good unless stated otherwise		
Non current		
Capital advances	-	2,974,680
	-	**2,974,680**
Current		
Other recoverables	4,839,557	18,841,738
Advance to employees	10,000	383,588
	4,849,557	**19,225,326**

12 Inventories

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Stores & spares and consumables	28,730	28,730
	28,730	**28,730**

13 Cash and cash equivalents

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance in current account	15,977	8,830,862
	15,977	**8,830,862**

14 Other balance with bank

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Margin money deposits	-	23,085,598
	-	**23,085,598**

15 Share capital

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Authorised share capital 1,000,000 (As at March 31, 2020 - 1,000,000 shares) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	10,000,000	10,000,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital 1,000,000 (As at March 31, 2020 - 1,000,000 Shares) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	10,000,000	10,000,000
	10,000,000	10,000,000

(i) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Nos	Rupees	Nos	Rupees
At the beginning of the year	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000

(ii) Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

The authorised share capital of the company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. The rights and privileges to equity shareholders are general in nature and defined under the articles of association of the company as allowed under the companies act, 2013 to the extent applicable.

The equity shareholders have :

(i). Right to vote in shareholder's meeting. Where voting is to be made on a show of hands, every member present in person and holder of equity share, shall have one vote and in case of poll, the voting rights shall be in proportion to the shares in the paid up capital of the company.

(ii). Right to receive dividend in proportion to the amount of capital paid up on the shares held ;

The shareholders are not entitled to exercise any voting right either personally or proxy at any meeting of the company in cases calls or other sums payable have not been paid.

(iii). 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.

The company is incorporated on March 23, 2016 five years is completed as on 31st March, 2021. The company has not :

(i) Allotted any fully paidup equity shares by way of bonus shares;

(ii) Allotted any equity shares pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash.

(iii) Brought back any equity shares.

(iii) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding Company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Nos	Rupees	Nos	Rupees
The holding Company Adani Agri Logistics Limited (Along with its nominees)	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000
	1,000,000	100,000.00	1,000,000	100,000.00

(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Nos	% holding	Nos	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up Adani Agri Logistics Limited (Along with its nominees)	1,000,000	100%	1,000,000	100%
	1,000,000	**100%**	**1,000,000**	**100%**

16 **Other equity** *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(20,030,589)	(7,002,405)
Add : Profit /(loss) for the year	(30,100,816)	(13,028,185)
Balance available for appropriation	(50,131,406)	(20,030,589)
Less : Appropriations	-	-
Total retained earnings	**(50,131,406)**	**(20,030,589)**
Other comprehensive income		
Balance as per previous financial statements	-	-
Add/(Less):- Actuarial valuation of gratuity	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**
Deemed equity contribution	**2,845,000**	**-**
Perpetual debt		
Opening balance	147,615,781	-
Add : (decrease)/Increase during the year	(147,615,781)	147,615,781
Closing balance	**-**	**147,615,781**
Total other equity	**(47,286,406)**	**127,585,192**

Note:
1. 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.

17 **Borrowings** *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non current		
Long term loan from bank (secured)	281,891,650	-
Unsecured inter corporate deposit from holding company (Refer note no. 30)	302,788,587	223,425,340
	584,680,237	**223,425,340**

Note :
Note 17.1: The Loan from CITI bank is secured by first exclusive charge on mortgage of immovable properties both present & future pertaining to the project, first exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets and corporate guarantee(s) of APSEZ. Repayment of the loan by a single repayment in full on December 29, 2023 with interest debited on monthly basis. The rate of interest is 3 Month T-bill +2.20% (5.27% for current year) ,with benchmark 3 month T bill rate being reset on quarterly basis.

Note 17.2: Loans availed from Adani Agri Logistics Limited being holding company carries Interest @ 7.70% p.a (Previous year @7.7%). repayable in September 30, 2024.

18 **Other financial liabilities** *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non current		
Retention money	11,811,435	5,009,035
	11,811,435	**5,009,035**
Current		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings from bank	41,077	-
Capital creditors, retention money and other payable	26,569,691	11,020,374
	26,610,768	**11,020,374**

Note: The interest accrued but not due includes the interest component that has accrued as on the last day of the reporting period but the same is not due for payment.

19 Provisions

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Long Term Provisions:		
Provision for gratuity	426,161	317,683
Provision for leave benefits	334,792	205,436
	760,953	**523,119**
Short Term Provision		
Provision for gratuity	36,696	17,905
Provision for leave benefits	89,166	40,871
	125,862	**58,776**

20 Other liabilities

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Statutory liability	492,595	1,016,753
	492,595	**1,016,753**

21 Trade payables

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade Payables		
- Dues of micro enterprises & small enterprises (Refer note no. 32)	-	-
- Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small enterprises	14,861,102	904,517
	14,861,102	**904,517**

22 Construction contract revenue under SCA *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Construction contract revenue under SCA	175,464,550	136,112,933
	175,464,550	**136,112,933**

23 Other income *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Interest income on bank deposits	2,883,574	1,783,963
Income tax refund	-	18,410
Liabilities no longer required w/back	37,565	-
	2,921,139	**1,802,373**

24 Finance costs *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Interest on term loan	3,738,018	6,244,851
Interest on inter corporate deposit	20,813,543	7,421,506
Other Interest	236,650	
Bank and other finance charges	45,187	994,066
	24,833,398	**14,660,423**

25 Administrative and other expenses *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Legal & professional fee	15,430	21,970
Loss on Foreign Exchange Variation (net)	-	42,050
Fines & Penalties	7,526,000	-
Miscellaneous expenses	152	(85.36)
Payment to auditors		
For statutory audit	70,800	70,800
For tax audit	106,200	35,400
	7,718,582	**170,135**

26 Construction contract cost under SCA *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Construction contract cost under SCA	175,464,550	136,112,933
	175,464,550	**136,112,933**

27 The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2021 *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	15,977	15,977
SCA receivable	-	-	499,774,107	499,774,107
Other financial assets	-	-	2,292,367	2,292,367
Total	**-**	**-**	**502,082,451**	**502,082,451**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	584,680,237	584,680,237
Trade payables	-	-	14,861,102	14,861,102
Other financial liabilities	-	-	38,422,203	38,422,203
Total	**-**	**-**	**637,963,542**	**637,963,542**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2020 *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	8,830,862	8,830,862
Other balance with bank	-	-	23,085,598	23,085,598
SCA receivable	-	-	324,309,563	324,309,563
Other financial assets	-	-	976,302	976,302
Total	**-**	**-**	**357,202,326**	**357,202,326**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	223,425,340	223,425,340
Trade payables	-	-	904,517	904,517
Other financial liabilities	-	-	16,029,409	16,029,409
Total	**-**	**-**	**240,359,266**	**240,359,266**

28 Financial risk objective and policies

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

In the ordinary course of business, the company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from interest rate movements (interest rate risk) and other price risks such as business risk.

a Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing, investing and cash management activities. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The company manages its interest rate risk by regularly reviewing the debt market.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended March 31, 2021 would decrease / increase by Rs. 14,22,500/- (previous year Rs. NIL). This is mainly attributable to interest rates on variable rate of long term borrowings.

b Credit risk

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

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

The company is dealing with only one customer i.e. MPWLC, a public sector undertaking under the control of Government of Madhya Pradesh. Since, the creditworthiness of Government backed organization is good, the management of the company believes that the credit risk is negligible.

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

Based on internal evaluation, the credit risk of all financial assets has not increased significantly after initial recognition. Therefore, allowance is measured using 12 months expected credit loss (ECL) and full life time expected credit loss model is not used to measure the allowance for any financial asset.

Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months expected credit loss (ECL) is as follows:

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	15,977	8,830,862
Other balance with bank	-	23,085,598
SCA receivables - non-current	499,774,107	324,309,563
Other non-current financial assets	633,719	295,404
Other current financial assets	1,658,648	680,898
	502,082,451	**357,202,326**

The company has not recognised any loss allowance under 12 months expected credit loss (ECL) model.

c Liquidity risk

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities:

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments. The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for non derivative liabilities is subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

As at March 31, 2021 *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd and 3rd year	Due in 4th and 5th year	Due after 5th year
Long term borrowings	-	284,500,000	302,788,587	-
Interest on inter corporate deposit	21,700,402	43,552,064	10,843,331	-
Interest on citi bank loan	15,690,372	27,308,106	-	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	11,811,435	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	26,610,768	11,811,435	-	-
Trade payables	14,861,102	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2020 *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd and 3rd year	Due in 4th and 5th year	Due after 5th year
Long term borrowings	-	-	223,425,340	-
Interest on inter corporate deposit	6,679,355	43,446,645	32,649,152	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	5,009,035	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	11,020,374	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	904,517	-	-	-

d Capital management

For the purposes of the company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the company's capital Management is to maximize shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.
The company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents) divided by total capital plus net debt.

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents)	584,664,260	191,508,880
Total capital	(37,286,406)	137,585,192
Total capital and net debt	547,377,855	329,094,071
Gearing ratio	106.81%	58.19%

29 Gratuity

The company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is unfunded.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

Statement of profit and loss

Net employee benefit expense (recognised) *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current service cost	92,567	45,116
Add: Interest cost on benefit obligation	27,238	17,364
Less: Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Add: Net actuarial loss recognized in the period	-	-
Add: Past service cost	-	-
Less: Capitalized	-	-
Net benefit expense (Note 1)	**119,805**	**62,480**

Note 1: The amount has been considered in SCA cost.

Other comprehensive income *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Actuarial (gains) / losses		
Change in demographic assumptions	(18,922)	4,308
Change in financial assumptions	-	29,325
Experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(44,865)	11,478
Others	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Less Capitalized	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive	**(63,787)**	**45,111**

Note 1 : The amount has been considered in SCA cost.

Balance Sheet

Details of Provision for gratuity *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Defined benefit obligation	462,857	335,588
Fair value of assets at the end of the year	-	-
Net obligation/(assets)	**462,857**	**335,588**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows: *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	335,588	227,997
Add: Current service cost	92,567	45,116
Add: Interest cost	27,238	17,364
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		-
change in demographic assumptions	(18,922)	4,308
change in financial assumptions	-	29,325
experience variance	(44,865)	11,478
others	-	-
Add: Past service cost	-	-
Less: Benefits paid	-	-
Add: Liability Transfer In	71,251	-
Less: Liability Transfer Out	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	**462,857**	**335,588**

Changes in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows: *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Fair value of assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Acquisition adjustment	-	-
Add: Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Add: Contribution	-	-
Less: Benefits paid	-	-
Add: Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets	-	-
Fair value of assets at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations are shown below:

Financial assumptions *Amount in Rupees*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate	6.70%	6.70%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	8.00%	8.00%

Demographic assumptions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Mortality rate (% of IALM 06-08)	100%	100%
Attrition / Withdrawal rate (per annum)	9.50%	6.71%

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.

Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate , expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Defined benefit obligation (base)	462,857	335,588

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount rate (- / + 1%)	47,270	(40,663)	41,932	(35,375)
Salary growth rate (- / + 1%)	(40,557)	46,195	(35,284)	40,970
Attrition rate (- / + 50% of attrition rates)	35,536	(23,627)	17,524	(12,206)
Mortality rate (- / + 10% of mortality rates)	79	(79)	83	(82)

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows) 10 years

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	Amount in Rupees
1 year	36,696
2 to 5 years	153,861
6 to 10 years	191,466
More than 10 years	615,958

30 Related party disclosures

Ultimate Holding Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Intermediate Holding Company	Adani Logistics Limited
Holding Company	Adani Agri Logistics Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited
Directors	Mr. Puneet Mehndiratta Mr. Amit Malik Mr. Pawan Mittal

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances of related parties at the year-end are unsecured. Transactions entered into with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	April 01, 2020 to March 31, 2021	April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Payment made by holding company on behalf of subsidiary		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	1,349,088	1,465,583
Employee liability transfer		
Adani Logistics Limited	172,007	-
Interest Received		
Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited	1,789,184	
Interest paid		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	20,813,543	7,421,506
Funds received		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	148,333,100	240,899,315
(Repayment of loan)		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	(89,762,582)	(2,990,000)
Funds Given		
Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited	93,200,000	
Conversion of ICD into perpetual debt		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	-	102,615,781
Perpetual debt loan taken		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	-	45,000,000
Perpetual security loan paid back		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	(147,615,781)	
Balance (payable) / receivable as at year end		
Adani Logistics Limited	172,007	-
Adani Township And Real Estate	88,080	88,080
Balance (payable) / receivable perpetual debt loan as at year end		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	-	(147,615,781)
Balance (payable) / receivable outstanding (loan) as at year end		
Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited (net of TDS) (Including interest accrued	94,854,995	
Adani Agri Logistics Limited (net of TDS) (Including interest accrued thereon)	(302,788,587)	(223,425,340)

31 Contingent liabilities and commitments on capital account

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts (Net of capital advances)	32,969,465	1,924,812

Note

Based on the information available with the company, there is no contingent liability at year ended March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020 Nil).

32 Management represents that, based on the information available, the company has not been informed by any supplier of being covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. As a result, no interest provision or payments have been made by the company to such suppliers, if any and no related disclosures are made in these

33 Earnings per share (EPS)

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Basic & Diluted		
Net Profit as per statement of profit and loss (A)	**(30,100,816)**	**(13,028,185)**
Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares :		
- Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year (B)	1,000,000	1,000,000
- Number of equity shares issued during the year (C)	-	-
- Number of equity shares at the end of the year (B+C)	1,000,000	1,000,000
- Weighted average number of equity shares (D)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Earning per share (basic and diluted) (A/D)	**(30.10)**	**(13.03)**

34 Ind AS 7 statement of cash flows : disclosure initiative

Ind AS 7 require entities to provide disclosure of changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including

Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (indian accounting standards) rules, 2018 (as amended).

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Short-term borrowings (includes intercorporate deposits):		
Opening Balance	-	90,773,476
Net Cash flows		9,971,589
Non-cash changes		
(A) Effects due to changes in foreign exchange rates	-	
(B) Others		
Interest expense (Net of TDS on Interest) capitalised to ICD	-	1,870,716
Conversion into Perpetual Debt	-	(102,615,781)
Closing Balance	**-**	**-**

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Long-term borrowings(includes current maturities and intercorporate deposits):		
Opening Balance	223,425,340	116,000,536
Net Cash flows	58,570,520	101,908,779
Proceeds from citi bank	284,500,000	
Non-cash changes		-
(A) Effects due to changes in foreign exchange rates		-
(B) Others		-
Deemed equity contribution	(2,608,350)	
Interest expense (Net of TDS on Interest) capitalised to ICD	20,792,727	5,516,025
Closing Balance	**584,680,237**	**223,425,340**

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Interest Accrued:		
Opening Balance	-	985,210
Net Cash flows	(3,762,944)	(7,264,826)
Non-cash changes		-
(A) Effects due to changes in foreign exchange rates		-
(B) Others		-
Interest expense debited to P&L	24,596,748	13,666,357
Interest expense (Net of TDS on Interest) capitalised to ICD	(20,792,729)	(7,386,741)
Closing Balance	**41,075**	**-**

35 Standards issued but not effective

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

36 Covid-19

The Group's management has made assessment of likely impact from the COVID-19 pandemic on business and financial risks based on internal and external sources. The Group has also considered the possible effects of COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of its financial and non financial assets and debt covenants using reasonably available information, estimates and judgments and has determined that none of these balances require a material adjustment to their carrying values. Further, The management does not see any medium to long term risks in the ability of the group to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

37 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to 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 board meeting date, there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

38 Previous year figures are regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary.

For G.K.Choksi & Co. **(Firm Registration No : 101895W)** **Chartered Accountants**	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of** **ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (KATIHAR) LIMITED**	
Sandip A Parikh Partner Membership No.40727	**Amit Malik** Director DIN : 08397245	**Puneet Kumar Mehndiratta** Director DIN : 06840801
Place : Ahmedabad Date : April 27, 2021	Place : Ahmedabad Date : April 27, 2021	Place : Gurgaon