

Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Ltd.

Financial Statements - FY - 2020-21

G. K. Choksi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

'Madhuban', Nr. Madalpur Underbridge, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad – 380 006
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) 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 profit, 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

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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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements- Refer Note 33 of the financial statement.
 - 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

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27/04/2021
UDIN : 21040727AAAAUP3489

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Limited** ("the Company") as on 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 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 : 27/04/2021

UDIN : 21040727AAAAUP3489

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) In respect of Fixed Assets which have been derecognized pursuant to and recognized as financial asset and intangible asset:
 - a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and its situation.
 - b) Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any immovable property and therefore this Clause is not applicable.
- (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 therefore the provision of Clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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.

(c) According to the records of the Company, the dues outstanding of income-tax, service tax and other statutory dues, on account of dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Disputed Amount (Rs in hundreds)	Amount paid under protest (Rs in hundreds)	Period of Dues	Forum at which dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax dues	14,499.90	Nil	A.Y 2018-19	Assessing Officer

(viii) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans and borrowings from financial institutions, banks, government or dues to debenture holders during the year. Therefore, this clause is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

(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

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27/04/2021
UDIN : 21040727AAAAUP3489

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

Particulars	Note No.	Amount in ₹	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Other Intangible Assets	6	10,513,211	11,000,697
Financial assets			
(i) SCA receivables	7	191,506,298	197,648,761
Income Tax Assets (net)	10	141,373	217,996
Other Non-Current Assets	11	-	16,990
		202,160,882	208,884,444
Current Assets			
Inventories	12	59,700	51,175
Financial assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	13	831,206	458,676
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	10,294	87,202
(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above	15	-	18,277,096
(iv) SCA receivables	7	24,168,842	24,662,083
(v) Other Financial Assets	8	652,443	863,039
Other Current Assets	11	643,410	759,546
		26,365,895	45,158,817
Total assets		228,526,777	254,043,261
Equity And Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	16	10,000,000	10,000,000
Other Equity	17	24,908,854	21,309,379
Total Equity		34,908,854	31,309,379
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	191,189,827	220,090,556
Provisions	20	720,337	691,014
		191,910,164	220,781,570
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	22		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,573,223	1,291,680
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	19	-	175,595
Provisions	20	84,340	60,812
Other Current Liabilities	21	50,196	424,225
		1,707,759	1,952,312
Total Liabilities		193,617,923	222,733,882
Total Equity and Liabilities		228,526,777	254,043,261

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts from note no.1 to 40 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

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

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

Amit Malik
Director
DIN : 08397245

**Puneet Kumar
Mehndiratta**
Director
DIN : 06840801
Place : Gurgaon

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 27, 2021

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 27, 2021

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Revenue from Operations	23	7,343,048	5,644,358
Other Income	24	21,469,766	22,341,164
Total Income		28,812,814	27,985,522
Expenses			
Operating Expenses	25	2,877,499	2,846,990
Employee Benefits Expense	26	2,690,553	2,412,067
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	6	487,486	474,572
Finance Costs	27	15,453,664	20,725,695
Other Expenses	28	3,422,219	2,980,161
Total Expenses		24,931,421	29,439,485
Profit/(Loss) before tax		3,881,393	(1,453,963)
Tax expense:			
Current tax	9	332,995	-
Total tax expense		332,995	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		3,548,398	(1,453,963)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Remeasurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		31,077	(57,012)
Total Other Comprehensive Profit/(Loss) for the year		31,077	(57,012)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		3,579,475	(1,510,975)
Earnings per Share (Face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic	35	3.55	(1.45)
Diluted		3.55	(1.45)

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts from note no.1 to 40 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

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

Sandip A Parikh

Partner
Membership No.40727

Amit Malik

Director
DIN : 08397245

**Puneet Kumar
Mehndiratta**

Director
DIN : 06840801
Place : Gurgaon

Place: Ahmedabad
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Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended on March 31, 2021



Amount in ₹

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other Equity		Total
		Perpetual Debt	Reserves and Surplus	
			Retained earnings	
As on April 01, 2019	10,000,000	-	(23,284,144)	(13,284,144)
Profit/(Loss) for the year			(1,453,963)	(1,453,963)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			(57,012)	(57,012)
Total comprehensive (Loss) for the year			(1,510,975)	(1,510,975)
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	46,104,498	-	46,104,498
As on March 31, 2020	10,000,000	46,104,498	(24,795,119)	31,309,379
Profit/(Loss) for the year			3,548,398	3,548,398
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			31,077	31,077
Total comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year			3,579,475	3,579,475
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	20,000	-	20,000
As on March 31, 2021	10,000,000	46,124,498	(21,215,644)	34,908,854

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts from note no.1 to 40 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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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DIN : 06840801
Place : Gurgaon

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Date: April 27, 2021

Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended on March 31, 2021



Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	3,881,393	(1,453,963)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortisation	487,486	474,572
Interest expense	15,453,664	20,725,695
Interest income	(21,196,744)	(22,319,727)
Realised Foreign exchange loss	-	-
Unrealised Foreign exchange loss	8,414	-
Unrealised Foreign exchange gain	-	(21,437)
Operating (Loss) before working capital changes	(1,365,788)	(2,594,860)
Movements in working capital :		
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(8,525)	(12,258)
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(372,530)	(99,572)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	116,135	(151,321)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	-	(525,938)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	83,928	8,407
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(374,029)	348,510
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	273,129	(641,683)
Cash flow (used in) operating activities	(1,647,679)	(3,668,715)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(256,372)	(108,228)
Net cash flow (used in) operating activities (A)	(1,904,051)	(3,776,943)
Cash flows from investing activities		
(Increase)/decrease in financial and intangible asset under SCA	26,847,287	27,721,149
(Increase)/decrease in bank balance other than cash & cash equivalents	18,277,096	(17,900,000)
Interest received	1,040,001	705,184
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	46,164,384	10,526,333
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	8,675,000	(3,887,143)
Repayment of long term borrowings	(52,977,793)	-
Proceeds/(repayment) from Perpetual debt	20,000	-
Realised Foreign exchange loss	-	-
Interest paid(net)	(54,448)	(15,694,067)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities (C)	(44,337,241)	(19,581,210)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(76,908)	(12,831,820)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	87,202	12,919,022
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10,294	87,202
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
With banks-in current account	10,294	87,202
Total cash and cash equivalents	10,294	87,202

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts from note no.1 to 40 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

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

Sandip A Parikh
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Membership No.40727

Amit Malik
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Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 27, 2021

1 Corporate information

Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) 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 Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar Ahmedabad, Gujarat - 382421. The company is engaged in the business of storage of food grains at Kotkapura in the state of Punjab.

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 ("SCA") with Food Corporation of India (FCI), a public sector undertaking to construct and operate an integrated storage facility on Design, Built, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis for storage of food grains comprising 2 silos with a designed storage capacity of 25,000 MT for a period of 30 (thirty) years.

Scope of service:

Under the service concession agreement, the company is required to (a) construct storage facility (b) operate and maintain 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 2% 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 digit, except otherwise indicated.

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, Ind AS 116 - Leases

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

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 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- Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

Amortization of intangible asset under SCAs

The intangible rights relating to infrastructure assets, are amortized equally during the period of service concession arrangement (30 Years).

(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 measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market 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-months 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) Government grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) Segment reporting

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

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

(k) 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.

(l) 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.

(m) 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.

(n) 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.

(o) 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.

(p) Foreign currency transactions

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

i) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the company at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

ii) Conversion

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Non monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in foreign currency are reported using exchange rate at the date of transaction. Non monetary items which are measured at fair value denominated in foreign currency are translated using exchange rate at the date when fair value is determined.

iii) Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit and loss. The gain or loss arising on translation of non monetary items is recognised in line with the gain or loss of the items that gave rise to the translation difference (i.e. translation differences on items whose gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income for the statement of profit and loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income for the statement of profit and loss respectively.)

(q) 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.

i) Right-of-use assets

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

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

ii) Lease liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. Lease liabilities has been presented under the head "Other Financial Liabilities".

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

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (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 that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

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

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.

16 Share capital	Particulars	Amount in ₹	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Authorised share capital			
1,000,000 (As at March 31,2021 - 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 31,2021 - 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	Particulars	Amount in ₹			
		As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
		Nos	Rupees	Nos	Rupees
	At the beginning of the period	1,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000
	Add : Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
	Outstanding at the end of the period	1,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000

(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 23rd March, 2016, During the last five years, 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

Particulars	Amount in ₹			
	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Nos	Rupees	Nos	Rupees
<u>The holding Company</u>				
Adani Agri Logistics Limited (Along with its nominees)	1,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000
	1,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000

(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%

6 Intangible asset		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Gross intangible assets			
Gross intangible assets under SCA at the beginning of the year	12,747,503	12,747,503	
Add: capitalised during the year	-		
Gross intangible assets under SCA at the end of the year (A)	12,747,503	12,747,503	
Accumulated amortisation			
Accumulated amortisation at the beginning of the year	1,746,806	1,272,234	
Add: amortisation for the year	487,486	474,572	
Accumulated amortisation at the end of the year (B)	2,234,292	1,746,806	
Net intangible assets under SCA at the end of the year (A-B)	10,513,211	11,000,697	

7 SCA receivables		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Non current			
SCA receivables	191,506,298	197,648,761	
	191,506,298	197,648,761	
Current			
SCA receivables	24,168,842	24,662,083	
	24,168,842	24,662,083	

8 Other financial assets		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Current			
Security and other deposits	652,443	652,443	
Interest accrued and due	-	210,596	
	652,443	863,039	

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

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended on March 31, 2021	For the year ended on March 31, 2020
Statement of profit and loss / other comprehensive income		
Current income tax		
Current tax	332,995	-
Deferred tax	-	-
	332,995	-

Reconciliation	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended on March 31, 2021	For the year ended on March 31, 2020
Particulars		
Profit/(loss) before tax	3,881,393	(1,453,963)
Applicable tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Tax on book profit as per applicable tax rate	1,009,162	(378,030)
Tax adjustment due to		
Add:		
Provision for gratuity, leave encashment and bonus not allowable under section 43B	14,057	10,174
Amortisation of intangible assets	126,746	123,389
Fixed storage charges (reduced from revenue and debtors)	7,007,415	7,150,424
Expenditure dis-allowed		-
Deferred tax		-
Loss of current year carried forward		-
Tax Expense as per MAT Provisions	332,995	
Less:		
Interest income on financial assets	5,294,050	5,466,981
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset)	(8,080)	14,823
Brought forward business loss set off	2,871,412	1,424,152
Total tax expense (current+deferred tax)	332,995	-

Deferred tax expense is recognised as follows:

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax liabilities		
SCA receivables	56,075,536	57,800,820
Intangible asset under SCA	2,733,435	2,860,181
Gross deferred tax liabilities	58,808,971	60,661,001
Deferred tax asset		
Effect of expenditure debited to statement of profit and loss in the current period, but allowable for tax purposes in the following years:		
a. Provision for gratuity, leave encashment and bonus not allowable u/s. 43B	231,886	217,829
b. Unabsorbed depreciation/ business loss (refer note)	62,665,484	65,521,905
Gross deferred tax asset	62,897,370	65,739,734
Limited to the value of Gross Deferred Tax Liability	58,808,971	60,661,001
Net Deferred Tax Liability / Asset (Refer Note)	-	-

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

10 Income Tax Assets (net)

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Tax deducted at source (net of provision)	141,373	217,996
	141,373	217,996

11 Other assets		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Non current			
Capital advances	-	16,990	
	-	16,990	
Current			
Other recoverables	242,781	401,826	
Advance to employees	-	21,154	
Prepaid expenses	400,629	336,566	
	643,410	759,546	
12 Inventories		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Stores & spares	59,700	51,175	
	59,700	51,175	
13 Trade receivables		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Unsecured, considered good	831,206	458,676	
	831,206	458,676	
14 Cash and cash equivalents		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Balance in current account	10,294	87,202	
	10,294	87,202	
15 Other balances with bank		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Margin Money deposits	-	-	
Deposits with original maturity of less than twelve months	-	18,277,096	
	-	18,277,096	

17 Other equity Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(24,795,119)	(23,284,144)
Add : Profit(Loss) for the year	3,579,475	(1,510,975)
Closing Balance	(21,215,644)	(24,795,119)
(b) Perpetual debt		
Shareholder loan in the nature of perpetual debt		
At the beginning of the year	46,104,498	-
Add: raised during the year	20,000	46,104,498
At the end of the year	46,124,498	46,104,498
Total other equity [(a) + (b)]	24,908,854	21,309,379

Note :

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

18 Borrowings Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non current		
Unsecured Loan from Holding company (Refer note 32)	191,189,827	220,090,556
	191,189,827	220,090,556

Note 18.1:

The inter corporate deposits taken from Adani Agri Logistics Limited, the holding company carries interest rate of 7.70% p.a. and repayable on September 30, 2024.

19 Other financial liabilities Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (Refer note 1)	-	2,848
Retention Money	-	172,747
	-	175,595

Note 1 - 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.

20 Provisions	Amount in ₹	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Long Term Provisions:		
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 31)	506,886	473,404
Provision for Compensated absences	213,451	217,610
	720,337	691,014
Short Term Provision		
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 31)	49,990	32,069
Provision for Compensated absences	34,350	28,743
	84,340	60,812

21 Other liabilities	Amount in ₹	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Statutory liability	50,196	424,225
	50,196	424,225

22 Trade payables	Amount in ₹	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade Payables		
- Dues of micro enterprises & small enterprises (Refer note - 34)	-	-
- Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small enterprises	1,573,223	1,291,680
	1,573,223	1,291,680

23 Revenue from operations	Amount in ₹	
Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2021	For the year ended on March 31, 2020
Storage cum handling charges	7,343,048	5,644,358
	7,343,048	5,644,358

24 Other income	Amount in ₹	
Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2021	For the year ended on March 31, 2020
Interest income on bank deposits	829,405	1,292,876
Interest income on financial asset under SCA	20,367,339	21,026,851
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	-	21,437
Unclaimed liabilities / excess provision written back	273,022	
	21,469,766	22,341,164

25 Operating expenses	Amount in ₹	
Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2021	For the year ended on March 31, 2020
Material handling cost	2,216,482	2,197,786
Power and fuel	661,017	631,280
Consumption of stores, spares & chemical	-	17,925
	2,877,499	2,846,990

26 Employee benefits expenses		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2021	For the year ended on March 31, 2020	
Salary, wages & bonus	2,503,619	2,197,368	
Staff welfare expenses	104,454	137,494	
Gratuity expense	82,480	77,205	
	2,690,553	2,412,067	

27 Finance costs		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2021	For the year ended on March 31, 2020	
Interest on term loan	-	13,286,999	
Interest on inter corporate deposit	15,417,477	7,274,650	
Other bank charges	36,187	164,046	
	15,453,664	20,725,695	

28 Administrative and other expenses		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2021	For the year ended on March 31, 2020	
Legal & professional fee	593,317	361,019	
Travelling & conveyance expenses	33,274	25,292	
Security Expense	1,443,314	1,482,602	
Insurance	511,785	443,513	
Printing & stationery	15,572	13,768	
Rates & taxes	-	6,470	
Foreign exchange loss	8,414	-	
Repairs & maintenance	416,900	259,987	
Communication expenses	153,708	177,599	
Business development expense	-	22,113	
Miscellaneous expenses	80,735	22,598	
Payment to auditors (refer note 1 below)	165,200	165,200	
	3,422,219	2,980,161	

Note : 1		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2021	For the year ended on March 31, 2020	
Payment to auditor			
As auditor:			
Statutory Audit fee	129,800	129,800	
Tax Audit fee	35,400	35,400	
	165,200	165,200	

29 The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2021: Amount in ₹

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	10,294	10,294
SCA receivable	-	-	215,675,140	215,675,140
Trade receivables	-	-	831,206	831,206
Other financial assets	-	-	652,443	652,443
Total	-	-	217,169,083	217,169,083
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	191,189,827	191,189,827
Trade payables	-	-	1,573,223	1,573,223
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	192,763,050	192,763,050

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

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	87,202	87,202
Other balances with bank	-	-	18,277,096	18,277,096
SCA receivable	-	-	222,310,844	222,310,844
Trade receivables	-	-	458,676	458,676
Other financial assets	-	-	863,039	863,039
Total	-	-	241,996,858	241,996,858
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	220,090,556	220,090,556
Trade payables	-	-	1,291,680	1,291,680
Other financial liabilities	-	-	175,595	175,595
Total	-	-	221,557,831	221,557,831

30 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.

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. FCI, a public sector undertaking under the control of Government of India. 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:

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31,2021	As at March 31,2020
Trade receivables	831,206	458,676
Cash and cash equivalents	10,294	87,202
Other balances with bank	-	18,277,096
SCA receivables - non-current	191,506,298	197,648,761
SCA receivables - current	24,168,842	24,662,083
Other non-current financial assets	-	-
Other current financial assets	652,443	863,039
	217,169,083	241,996,858

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

As at March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd and 3rd year	Due in 4th and 5th year	Due after 5th year
Long term borrowings	-	-	191,189,827	-
Interest on inter corporate deposit	13,249,455	26,535,210	6,606,578	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	1,573,223	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2020

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd and 3rd year	Due in 4th and 5th year	Due after 5th year
Long term borrowings	-	-	220,090,556	-
Interest on inter corporate deposit	15,252,276	30,504,551	22,899,307	-
Other current financial liabilities	175,595	-	-	-
Trade payables	1,291,680	-	-	-

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, ignoring the refinancing options available with the Company.

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 ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents)	191,179,533	220,003,354
Total capital	34,908,854	31,309,379
Total capital and net debt	226,088,387	251,312,733
Gearing ratio	84.56%	87.54%

31 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)

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended on March 31, 2021	For the year ended on March 31, 2020
Current service cost	48,638	42,641
Add: Interest cost on benefit obligation	33,842	34,564
Less: Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Add: Net actuarial loss recognized in the period	-	-
Add: Past service cost	-	-
Less: Capitalized	-	-
Net benefit expense	82,480	77,205

Other comprehensive income

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended on March 31, 2021	For the year ended on March 31, 2020
Actuarial (gains) / losses		
change in demographic assumptions	(11,359)	4,633
change in financial assumptions		37,092
experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(19,718)	15,287
others	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Re-measurement (or actuarial) (gain)/loss arising because of change in effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in OCI	(31,077)	57,012

Balance Sheet

Details of Provision for gratuity

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Defined benefit obligation	556,876	505,473
Fair value of assets at the end of the year	-	-
Net obligation/(assets)	556,876	505,473

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

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	505,473	453,825
Add: Current service cost	48,638	42,641
Add: Interest cost	33,842	34,564
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
change in demographic assumptions	(11,359)	4,633
change in financial assumptions	-	37,092
experience variance	(19,718)	15,287
others	-	-
Add: Past service cost	-	-
Less: Benefits paid	-	(82,569)
Less: Liability Transfer In & Out	-	-
Add: Acquisition adjustment	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	556,876	505,473

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

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	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

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate	6.70%	6.70%
Rate of increase in compensation	8.00%	8.00%

Demographic assumptions

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Mortality rate (% of IALM 2012-14)	100%	100%
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:

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Defined benefit obligation (base)	556,876	505,473

Particulars	Amount in ₹			
	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount rate (- / + 1%)	45,072	(39,920)	50,867	(44,208)
Salary growth rate (- / + 1%)	(39,815)	44,062	(44,092)	49,717
Attrition rate (- / + 50%)	21,476	(13,849)	18,527	(13,120)
Mortality rate (- / + 10%)	99	(99)	125	(124)

Maturity profile of defined benefit

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)

8 years

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	Amount in ₹
1 year	49,990
2 to 5 years	202,790
6 to 10 years	440,884
More than 10 years	320,481

32 Related party disclosures

The Management has identified the following entities as related parties of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2021 for the purposes of reporting as per IND AS 24 – Related Party Transactions, which are as under:

Ultimate Holding Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Intermediate Holding Company	Adani Logistics Limited
Holding Company	Adani Agri Logistics Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Limited Adani Agri Logistics (Kannauj) 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.

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	2020-21	2019-20
Interest paid		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	15,417,477	7,271,485
Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Limited		3,165
Conversion of ICD to perpetual security loan		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	-	46,104,498
Proceeds of Perpetual Securities		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	20,000	
Proceeds of Inter corporate deposits		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	8,675,000	223,560,013
Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Limited		5,000,000
Payment made by fellow subsidiary on behalf of company		
Adani Agri Logistics (Kannauj) Limited	148,793	
Payment made by holding company on behalf of subsidiary		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	937,341	107,024
Repayment of Inter corporate deposits		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	52,977,793	10,342,143
Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Limited	-	5,000,000
Balance (payable) / receivable perpetual security loan as at year end		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	(46,124,498)	(46,104,498)
Balance (payable) / receivable outstanding (loan) as at year end		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited (net of TDS) (Including interest accrued thereon)	(191,189,827)	(220,090,556)

33 Contingent liabilities and commitments on capital account

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Contingent liabilities		
Estimated amount of income tax liability	1,449,990	1,449,990

34 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 accounts.

35 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Basic & Diluted		
Net Profit as per statement of profit and loss (A)	3,548,398	(1,453,963)
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)	3.55	(1.45)

36 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 both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses). The Company has provided the information for current period.

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

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Short-term borrowings :		
Opening Balance		46,104,498
Net Cash flows	-	-
Non-cash changes		
(A) Effects due to changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-
(B) Others		
Interest expense (Net of TDS on Interest)		
Conversion into Perpetual Debt	-	(46,104,498)
Closing Balance	-	-

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Long-term borrowings :		
Opening Balance	220,090,556	217,105,013
Net Cash flows	-44,302,793	-3,887,143
Non-cash changes		
(A) Effects due to changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-
(B) Others		
Interest expense (Net of TDS on Interest)	15,402,064	6,872,686
Conversion into Perpetual Debt	-	-
Closing Balance	191,189,827	220,090,556

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Perpetual Debt :		
Opening Balance	46,104,498	-
Net Cash flows	20,000	
Non-cash changes		
Conversion of Borrowing into Perpetual Debt	-	46,104,498
Closing Balance	46,124,498	46,104,498

37 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.

38 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.

39 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.

40 Previous year figures are regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary.

The explanatory notes form an integral part of financials statements.

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 (Kotkapura) Limited**

Amit Malik

Director
DIN : 08397245

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: April 27, 2021

**Puneet Kumar
Mehndiratta**

Director
DIN : 06840801
Place : Gurgaon