Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Limited

Financial Statements - FY - 2020-21

Independent Auditor's Report

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

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company

has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls..

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27/04/2021
UDIN : 21040727AAAAUS8803

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

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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27/04/2021
UDIN : 21040727AAAAUS8803

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 Company's fixed asset:

a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and its situation.

b) The company does not have any fixed asset except land and hence no physical verification has been carried out which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to nature of its assets.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the examination of the conveyance deeds/ registered sale deed provided to us, we report that the title deeds of the immovable property are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(iv) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any 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) The Company has no disputed outstanding statutory dues as at 31st March, 2021.

(viii) The company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Therefore, reporting under Clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company 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 is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.Therefore, the reporting under clause (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

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

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date :27/04/2021
UDIN : 21040727AAAAUS8803

ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (NAKODAR) LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	6,23,25,895	-
Capital work-in-progress	6	-	6,23,25,895
Income tax assets (net)	7	14,266	1,31,219
Other non-current assets	8	-	90,000
		6,23,40,161	**6,25,47,114**
Current Assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	9(a)	11,980	4,25,070
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	9(b)	-	2,83,91,656
(iii) Other financial assets	10	-	9,04,138
Other current assets	8	-	16,203
		11,980	**2,97,37,067**
Total assets		**6,23,52,141**	**9,22,84,181**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	11	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Other equity	12	5,22,67,418	8,21,98,981
Total equity		**6,22,67,418**	**9,21,98,981**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	14		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		80,223	79,200
Other current liabilities	15	4,500	6,000
Total liabilities		**84,723**	**85,200**
Total equity and liabilities		**6,23,52,141**	**9,22,84,181**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

Rohit Vyas
Director
DIN : 08783244

Siddhartha dey
Director
DIN : 08433275

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (NAKODAR) LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
INCOME			
Other income	16	9,68,568	17,93,614
Total Income		**9,68,568**	**17,93,614**
EXPENSES			
Finance costs	17	7,54,534	18,60,870
Other expenses	18	2,59,271	4,82,685
Total Expenses		**10,13,805**	**23,43,555**
Loss before tax		**(45,237)**	**(5,49,941)**
Tax expense:			
Current tax	22	56,015	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		3,38,311	-
Total tax expense		**3,94,326**	**-**
Loss for the Year	**(A)**	**(4,39,563)**	**(5,49,941)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year	**(B)**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	**(A)+(B)**	**(4,39,563)**	**(5,49,941)**
Earnings per Share - (Face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic & Diluted	19	(0.05)	(0.55)

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

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

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rohit Vyas
Director
DIN : 08783244

Siddhartha dey
Director
DIN : 08433275

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (NAKODAR) LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity		Total
		Perpetual debt	Reserves and surplus	
			Retained earnings	
As on April 01, 2019	**1,00,00,000**	**-**	**(1,06,77,465)**	**(6,77,465)**
Loss for the year	-	-	(5,49,941)	(5,49,941)
Other comprehensive income				
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(5,49,941)**	**(5,49,941)**
Increase during the year		9,34,26,387		9,34,26,387
As on March 31, 2020	**1,00,00,000**	**9,34,26,387**	**(1,12,27,406)**	**9,21,98,981**
As on April 01, 2020	**1,00,00,000**	**9,34,26,387**	**(1,12,27,406)**	**9,21,98,981**
Profit for the year	-	-	(4,39,563)	(4,39,563)
Other comprehensive income				
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(4,39,563)**	**(4,39,563)**
Decrease during the year	-	(2,94,92,000)	-	(2,94,92,000)
				-
As on March 31, 2021	**1,00,00,000**	**6,39,34,387**	**(1,16,66,969)**	**6,22,67,418**

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

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

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No.40727

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rohit Vyas
Director
DIN : 08783244

Siddhartha dey
Director
DIN : 08433275

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (NAKODAR) LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before Tax	(45,237)	(5,49,941)
Adjustments:		
Interest expense	7,53,124	18,60,870
Interest income	(9,68,568)	(17,93,614)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**(2,60,681)**	**(4,82,685)**
Movements in working capital :		
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	1,06,203	(8,400)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(1,500)	(2,18,610)
Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	1,023	8,400
Net Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (A)	**(1,54,955)**	**(7,01,295)**
Cash generated from investment activities		
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(2,77,373)	(1,33,020)
Withdrawl of margin money deposit	2,83,91,656	-
Interest received	18,72,706	1,33,020
Net cash flow (used in) from investing activities (B)	**2,99,86,989**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from perpetual debt	9,76,000	5,00,000
Repayment of perpetual debt	(4,68,000)	-
Repayment of short term borrowings	(3,00,00,000)	-
Interest paid(net)	(7,53,124)	(852)
Net cash flow (used in) from financing activities (C)	**(3,02,45,124)**	**4,99,148**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(4,13,090)	(2,02,147)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,25,070	6,27,217
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**11,980**	**4,25,070**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
With banks-on current account	11,980	4,25,070
Total cash and cash equivalents (Note 9(a))	**11,980**	**4,25,070**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date

Notes:

(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.

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

Rohit Vyas
Director
DIN : 08783244

Siddhartha dey
Director
DIN : 08433275

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021

1 Corporate information

Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Limited ('the Company') is a wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Agri Logistics Limited, incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on 19th January, 2017. The registered office of the company is situated at Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad - 382 421. The company is incorporated with the object of engaging in the business of storage of food grains at Nakodar in the state of Punjab.

During the year there has been termination of concession agreement by mutual consent with the authorities and the management is exploring various opportunities for developing business

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

2 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.

3 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.

3.1 The significant estimates and judgements are listed below:

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

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

(iii) Significant judgements and assumptions have been exercised by the management in classification of shareholders loan as equity or debt. (Refer note no 12 for more details)

(iv) Persuant to the outbreak of COVID-19 and subsequent measures taken by the Central and State government to mitigate the impact, including nationwide lockdown, the management has made initial assessment of likely adverse impact on business and financial and operational risks.Significant judgements and assumptions have been exercised by the management in assessing the impact of COVID-19 and subsequent measures of the Central and State government,on various aspects of the financial statements including recognition of revenue and expense,impairement of assets, provision for additional liability and estimating the continuity of the business. (refer note no 29 for more details.)

4 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) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, 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.

(c) 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:

Loans & advances given, investment in fixed deposits & 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 of financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

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

Impairment of Financial Asset:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Liability

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.

(d) 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.

(e) Property, plant and equipment
Recognition and measurement
Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and where applicable accumulated impairment losses. Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress cost include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Spare parts or stores meeting the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment, either procured along with equipment or subsequently, are capitalized in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as separate asset, if appropriate.

Depreciation and amortisation
Depreciation is recognised based on the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The useful life of property, plant and equipment is considered based on life prescribed in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on assets acquired/ disposed off during the year is provided on pro rata considering the date of addition / date of disposal.

Derecognition of assets
An item of property plant & equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

(f) 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:

Interest : Interest income is recorded using the effective rate (EIR) which is the rate at 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.

(g) 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.

(h) 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 on 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.

Direct tax contingencies

The company do not have any direct tax contingencies.

(i) 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. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the years presented.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

(l) Impairment of non-financial Assets

As at each balance sheet date, the company assess 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.

(m) Cash flow statement

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.

(n) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for annual reporting period commencing from April 01, 2020 which do not have material impact on the financial statement:-
Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements
Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
Ind AS 10 - Events after the Reporting Period
Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures
Ind AS 109 - Financial Instrument
Ind AS 116 - Leases

adani Ports and Logistics

5 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Property,plant and equipment	
	Land	Total
Cost		
As at April 01, 2019	**-**	**-**
Additions	-	-
As at April 01, 2020	**-**	**-**
Additions	6,23,25,895	6,23,25,895
As at March 31, 2021	**6,23,25,895**	**6,23,25,895**
Depreciation/amortisation		
As at April 01, 2019	**-**	**-**
Depreciation for the year	-	-
As at April 01, 2020	**-**	**-**
Depreciation for the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**-**	**-**
Net Block		
As at March 31, 2021	6,23,25,895	6,23,25,895
As at March 31, 2020	-	-

6 Capital working in progress

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening balance	6,23,25,895	6,23,25,895
Add: additions during the year	-	-
Less: capitalised during the year	6,23,25,895	-
Closing balance	**-**	**6,23,25,895**

7 Income tax assets (net) *(Amount in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Tax deducted at source (net of provision)	14,266	1,31,219
	14,266	**1,31,219**

8 Other assets *(Amount in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non current		
Capital advances (Considered good)	-	90,000
	-	**90,000**
Current		
Advance to vendors	-	16,203
	-	**16,203**

9(a) Cash and cash equivalents *(Amount in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance in current account	11,980	4,25,070
	11,980	**4,25,070**

9(b) Bank balances (other than cash and cash equivalents) *(Amount in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Margin money deposit (Secured against bank guarantee)	-	2,83,91,656
	-	**2,83,91,656**

10 Other financial assets *(Amount in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Interest accrued but not due on deposits	-	9,04,138
	-	**9,04,138**

11 Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 Rupees	As at March 31, 2020 Rupees
Authorised share capital		
1,000,000 (Previous year 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
1,000,000 (Previous year 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000

Note :

The company is incorporated on 19th January, 2017 hence five years is not completed as on 31st March, 2021. The company has not :
(i) Allotted any fully paidup equity shares by way of bonus shares;
(ii) Allotted any equity shares pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash;
(iii) Brought back any equity shares.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Nos	Rupees	Nos	Rupees
At the beginning of the year	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000

(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.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Nos	Rupees	Nos	Rupees
The holding company				
Adani Agri Logistics Limited, the holding company and its nominees	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000

(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, the holding company and its nominees	10,00,000	100%	10,00,000	100%
	10,00,000	**100%**	**10,00,000**	**100%**

12 Other equity *(Amount in Rupees)*

(a) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening balance	(1,12,27,406)	(1,06,77,465)
Add : Loss for the year	(4,39,563)	(5,49,941)
Closing balance	**(1,16,66,969)**	**(1,12,27,406)**

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.

(b) Perpetual debt

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening balance	9,34,26,387	-
Add : Addition during the year	9,76,000	9,34,26,387
Less : Reduction during the year	(3,04,68,000)	
Closing balance	**6,39,34,387**	**9,34,26,387**

During the year, the Company has entered into shareholder loan agreement dated 11th June,2019 with Adani Agri Logistics Limited (the parent company). As per the agreement, the company does not have any repayment obligations and therefore the loan is considered as perpetual in nature and classified as Equity in accordance with Ind AS-109."

Total other equity [(a)+(b)]	**5,22,67,418**	**8,21,98,981**

13 Borrowings *(Amount in Rupees)*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Unsecured loan from holding company		
Balance as per beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Addition during the year	3,00,00,000	-
Less : Reduction during the year	(3,00,00,000)	-
	-	**-**

Note :
During the year, the company has entered into loan agreement dated July 1st, 2020 under which interest is payble at 7.70% p.a. However, entire loan alongwith interest is paid by company on October 28, 2020.

14 Trade payables

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Payables to micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-
Payables to other than micro, small and medium enterprises	80,223	79,200
	80,223	**79,200**

15 Other liabilities

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Statutory liability	4,500	6,000
	4,500	**6,000**

16 Other income

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income - Bank Deposits	9,68,348	17,93,614
Interest income - Others	220	-
	9,68,568	**17,93,614**

17 Finance cost

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest expense - Group Companies	7,53,124	18,60,018
Bank and other finance charges	1,410	852
	7,54,534	**18,60,870**

18 Other expenses

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Legal & professional fees	1,88,466	4,11,885
Miscellaneous expenses	5	-
Payment to auditors		
For statutory audit **(Note : A)**	70,800	70,800
	2,59,271	**4,82,685**

Note A: Payment to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
As auditor:		
(i) Audit fee	70,800	70,800
	70,800	**70,800**

19 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

Particulars	UOM	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Basic & Diluted			
Net Loss as per statement of profit and loss (A)	₹	(45,237)	(5,49,941)
Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares :			
- Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year (B)	Nos.	10,00,000	10,00,000
- Number of equity shares issued during the year (C)	Nos.	-	-
- Number of equity shares at the end of the year (B+C)	Nos.	10,00,000	10,00,000
- Weighted average number of equity shares (D)	Nos.	10,00,000	10,00,000
Earning per share (basic and diluted) (A/D)	₹	**(0.05)**	**(0.55)**

20 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
Directors	Rohit Vyas (w.e.f. 6th July 2020) Shyam Bodhankar (w.e.f. 6th May 2019 til 7th July 2020) Pawan Mittal (w.e.f. 6th May 2019) Siddhartha Dey (w.e.f. 6th May 2019)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest expense		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	7,53,124	18,60,018
Payment made on behalf of subsidiary		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	2,32,802	3,12,051
Conversion of ICD into perpetual debt		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	-	9,29,26,387
Conversion of perpetual debt into ICD		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	3,00,00,000	-
Repayment of perpetual debt		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	4,68,000	-
Proceeds from perpetual debt		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	9,76,000	5,00,000
Repayment of ICD		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	3,00,00,000	-

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance (payable) / receivable perpetual security loan as at period end		
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	(6,39,34,387)	(9,34,26,387)

21 Financial Instruments, Financial Risk and Capital Management :

21.1 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2021 is as follows: *(Amount in Rupees)*

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	11,980	11,980
Total	**-**	**-**	**11,980**	**11,980**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	80,223	80,223
Total	**-**	**-**	**80,223**	**80,223**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2020 is as follows: ***0-Jan-00***

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,25,070	4,25,070
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,83,91,656	2,83,91,656
Other financial assets	-	-	9,04,138	9,04,138
Total	**-**	**-**	**2,97,20,864**	**2,97,20,864**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	79,200	79,200
Total	**-**	**-**	**79,200**	**79,200**

21.2 Financial risk objective and policies

The company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings 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 cash and cash equivalents, bank deposit over period of 12 months. In ordinary course of business,company is mainly exposed to risk resulting from credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate movements.

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations.Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks.The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial assets represents company's maximum exposure to credit risk. Cash and Fixed deposits are placed with credit worthy financial institutions.

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The company do not have any major external financial liabilities.

c. Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing, investing and cash management activities. The company's risk management activities are subject to management,direction and control of Central Treasury Team of Adani Group under the framework of Risk Management Policy for interest rate risk.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities:

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31st March, 2021

As on 31st March 2021 *(Amount in Rupees)*

Particulars	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd and 3rd year	Due in 4th and 5th year	Due after 5th year
Trade payables	80,223	-	-	-

As on 31st March 2020 *(Amount in Rupees)*

Particulars	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd and 3rd year	Due in 4th and 5th year	Due after 5th year
Trade payables	79,200	-	-	-

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.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents)	(11,980)	(4,25,070)
Total capital	6,22,67,418	9,21,98,981
Total capital and net debt	6,22,55,438	9,17,73,911
Gearing ratio	-0.02%	-0.46%

22 **Taxes on income**

(a) **Income tax related items charged or credited directly to profit and loss :**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Current income tax		
Current Tax	56,015	-
Deferred Tax	-	-
	56,015	**-**

Reconciliation :

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Total comprehensive income (before income tax)	(45,237)	(5,49,941)
Applicable tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Tax on book profit as per applicable Tax Rate	(11,762)	(1,42,985)
Tax Adjustment due to		
Add :		
Disallowance of interest expense	367	222
Disallowance of preliminary expenses & statutory audit fees	67,410	1,42,763
Total tax expense (Current tax)	56,015	-

(b) **Balance Sheet Section**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current tax liabilities (Net)	-	-
Taxes recoverable (Net) (Refer Note : 7)	14,266	1,31,219

23 **Contingent liabilities and commitments on capital account**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Contingent Liabilities		
Estimated amount of income tax liability	-	80,800

24 During the previous year, the company has received termination order from Punjab State Grains Procurement Corporation Ltd. (Authority) under clause 36.1.1 of the Concession Agreement whereby the Authority has terminated the Concession Agreement with the company. The Authority terminated the Concession Agreement on alleged violation of the company to achieve appointed date within 150 days from the date of the Concession Agreement. The company submitted its reply with facts and documents and requested the Authority to review its decision. Subsequently, the company also filed a writ petition before the Punjab & Haryana High Court. The High Court, vide order dated 09.04.2019, has ordered both the parties to invoke clause 42.2 of the Concession Agreement and resolve the matter amicably through conciliation process. The Authority has agreed to conciliation process before the High Court.

Pursuant to direction of Punjab & Haryana High Court to invoke clause 42.2 of the Concession Agreement and resolve the matter amicably through conciliation process various meetings between the company and PUNGRAIN authorities have taken place during the year. The Company has send the revised proposal to PUNGRAIN authorities for construction of the project which could not materialize and accordingly the concession agreement was terminated by mutual consent. However, the management of the Company is exploring various business opportunities and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on going concern assumptions.

25 **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	As at March 31, 2021 (in Rupees)	As at March 31, 2020 (in Rupees)
Short-term borrowings :		
Opening Balance	-	9,10,67,299
Net Cash flows	(3,00,00,000)	18,59,088
Non-cash changes		
(A) Effects due to changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-
(B) Others		
Conversion of Perpetual Debt into ICD	3,00,00,000	-
Conversion into Perpetual Debt	-	(9,29,26,387)
Closing Balance	-	-

26 Standard Issued but not effective

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

27 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.

28 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.

29 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.

30 Previous year figures are regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary.

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

Rohit Vyas
Director
DIN : 08783244

Siddhartha dey
Director
DIN : 08433275

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2021