

**Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions
Private Limited**

Financial Statements - FY - 2020-21



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Nyk Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of Adani Nyk Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31st march, 2021, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of cash flows and the standalone statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to standalone financial statement including summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2021, the loss and total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Management and 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 and presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Nyk Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited

Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Nyk Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss, the standalone statement cash flows and the standalone statement of changes in equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - 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 B';
 - g) 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 which would impact its financial position;
 - 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.



DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
[LLPIN: AAW-6517]

303/304, "Milestone"

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3. With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid /provided. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 29th April, 2021

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W/W100725

Harsh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 194284
UDIN : 21194284AAAABQ5154



Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Nyk Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021, we report that:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the examination of the records of the company, The Company does not have any immovable property. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (i) (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, 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. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us and representations made by the Management, the company has not done any transactions covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees & security. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act as prescribed by the Central Government is currently not applicable to the company..
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including income tax, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues have generally been deposited regularly during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Goods & Service tax and any other material dues



Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Nyk Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues as referred above were in arrears as at 31st March, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the records of the Company and representations made by the Management, there are no statutory dues as mentioned in paragraph 3(vii)(a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) Based upon the audit procedures performed & according to the information and explanation given by the management, the Company had not taken loan from banks or financial institutions during the year. The company had not borrowed any funds from Debenture holders or Government during the year.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans taken by the Company have been applied for the purpose for which they are raised.
- (x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid/ provided. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) As per information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transaction with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act 2013 and all the details have been disclosed in Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement or not issued any debenture during the year under review. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any director or any person connected with him. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Nyk Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

(xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 29th April, 2021

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W/W100725

Harsh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 194284
UDIN: 21194284AAAABQ5154



Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor’s Report
RE: Adani Nyk Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) of our Report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013 (the act).

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company as of 31st March, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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



Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor’s Report
RE: Adani Nyk Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) of our Report of even date)

- (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 unauthorized 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, 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.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 29th April, 2021

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W/W100725

Harsh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 194284
UDIN: 21194284AAAABQ5154

ADANI NYK AUTO LOGISTICS SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2021



Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	8,833,255	4,577,908
Right-of-use assets	3	241,492,917	122,031,225
Other intangible assets	3	27,561,342	29,061,475
Financial assets			
Income tax assets (net)	4	1,663,705	121,677
Other non-current assets	5	-	512,814
Total non-current asset		279,551,219	156,305,099
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	17,351,218	1,004,210
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	12,677,853	15,820,683
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	8	-	1,561,648
(iv) Other financial assets	9	7,721,502	26,929,701
Other current assets	5	3,501,307	6,921,475
Total current asset		41,251,880	52,237,717
Total assets		320,803,099	208,542,816
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	10	60,000,000	60,000,000
Other Equity	11	(19,252,269)	(8,340,038)
Total Equity		40,747,731	51,659,962
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	12	227,371,895	114,073,797
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	13	-	1,471,681
Total non-current liabilities		227,371,895	115,545,478
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade and other payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	350,636	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises	14	15,536,852	6,134,948
(ii) Other financial liabilities	12	19,048,447	9,014,085
Other current liabilities	15	17,747,538	26,188,343
Total current liabilities		52,683,473	41,337,377
Total liabilities		280,055,369	156,882,854
Total equity and liabilities		320,803,099	208,542,816

Significant accounting policies & notes on accounts from note no. 1 to 33 form an integral part of financial statements.

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 112054W/W100725

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ADANI NYK AUTO LOGISTICS SOLUTIONS PRIVATE
LIMITED

Harsh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 194284

Capt. Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN : 00897409

Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN : 06367909

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 29, 2021

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 29, 2021

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 29, 2021

ADANI NYK AUTO LOGISTICS SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended on March 31, 2021



Particulars	Note No.	Amount in Rupees	
		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Revenue from operation	16	158,707,485	26,819,804
Other Income	17	401,581	1,322,185
Total Income		159,109,067	28,141,989
EXPENSES			
Operating expenses	18	143,441,791	25,078,484
Finance costs	19	10,633,093	253,398
Depreciation and amortization expense	3	17,257,384	5,147,290
Other expenses	20	160,710	165,866
Total Expenses		171,492,978	33,768,863
(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(12,383,912)	(5,626,874)
Exceptional items		-	-
(Loss) before tax		(12,383,912)	(5,626,874)
Tax expense:			
Deferred tax	13	(1,471,681)	1,471,681
Total tax expense	A	(1,471,681)	1,471,681
(Loss) for the year		(10,912,231)	(7,098,555)
Other comprehensive income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset)		-	-
-Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Other comprehensive income	B	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(A+B)	(10,912,231)	(7,098,555)
Earnings per share			
Basic	25	(1.82)	(1.18)
Diluted	25	(1.82)	(1.18)

Significant accounting policies & notes on accounts from note no. 1 to 33 form an integral part of financial statements.

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 112054W/W100725

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ADANI NYK AUTO LOGISTICS SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

Harsh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 194284

Capt. Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN : 00897409

Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN : 06367909

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 29, 2021

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 29, 2021

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 29, 2021

Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the period march 31, 2021



Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net (loss) before Tax	(12,383,912)	(5,626,874)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortization expense	17,257,384	5,147,290
Finance costs	10,633,093	3,377,223
Interest income	(401,581)	(1,322,185)
Payment of Lease Charges	(22,185,283)	(6,275,142)
Operating Profit/(Loss) before Working Capital Changes	(7,080,299)	(4,699,688)
Adjustments for :		
decrease/(Increase) in other current assets	3,420,168	(6,910,073)
decrease/(Increase) in other current financial assets	19,098,302	(26,819,804)
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(16,347,008)	(1,004,210)
(Increase)/decrease in other current financial assets	15,280	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	9,752,540	6,036,453
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(8,440,805)	26,177,760
Cash Generated from Operations	418,178	(7,219,562)
Direct Taxes (paid)/Net of Refunds	1,542,028	194,359
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(1,123,851)	(7,413,921)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease/ (increase) in property, plant and equipment	(4,065,886)	24,908,486
Decrease/ (increase) in intangible assets	-	(30,000,000)
Interest Received	511,478	1,495,011
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(3,554,407)	(3,596,503)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Finance costs paid	(26,220)	(253,398)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(26,220)	(253,398)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(4,704,478)	(11,263,822)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17,382,331	28,646,153
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 6)	12,677,853	17,382,331
Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents (Refer note 6)		
Balances with Scheduled Banks		
- In Current Accounts	12,677,853	15,820,683
- Bank Balances other than above	-	1,561,648
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	12,677,853	17,382,331

Significant accounting policies & notes on accounts from note no. 1 to 33 form an integral part of financial statements.

Notes :

- The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Cash Flows notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 (as amended).
- Disclosure under para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2017 (as amended) 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). Since there are no such transactions during the period, disclosure is not applicable.

As per our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 112054W/W100725

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited

Harsh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 194284

Capt. Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN : 00897409

Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN : 06367909

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 29, 2021

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 29, 2021

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 29, 2021

ADANI NYK AUTO LOGISTICS SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021



(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity	Total
		Reserves and surplus Retained earnings	
As on April 01, 2019	60,000,000	(1,241,483)	58,758,517
(Loss) for the year	-	(7,098,555)	(7,098,555)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(7,098,555)	(7,098,555)
As on March 31, 2020	60,000,000	(8,340,038)	51,659,962
As on April 01, 2020	60,000,000	(8,340,038)	51,659,962
(Loss) for the year	-	(10,912,231)	(10,912,231)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(10,912,231)	(10,912,231)
			-
As on March 31, 2021	60,000,000	(19,252,269)	40,747,731

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

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 112054W/W100725

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ADANI NYK AUTO LOGISTICS SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

Harsh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 194284

Capt. Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN : 00897409

Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN : 06367909

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 29, 2021

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 29, 2021

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 29, 2021

1 Corporate information

Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited ("the Company"), a Joint Venture of Adani Logistics Limited ("ALL") and NYK Auto Logistics (India) Private Limited has been incorporated on September 17, 2018, operates and runs auto rakes for transportation of cars, two wheelers, automotive parts, goods and articles including finished vehicles. The registered office of the company is located at Adani House, Nr. Mithakhali Six Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 29, 2021

2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued there after.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

In addition, the financial statements are presented in INR except when otherwise indicated.

New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Company applies, for the first time, following new standards, interpretations and amendments w.e.f., April 01, 2020 and do not have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- a. Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements
- b. Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- c. Ind AS 10 - Events after the Reporting Period
- d. Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- e. Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations
- f. Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- g. Ind AS 109 - Financial Instrument
- h. Ind AS 116 - Leases

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current

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

b) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

As per Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cashflow", cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

c) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), Fixed assets (including Capital work in progress) are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. The company has elected to regard previous GAAP carrying values of property as deemed cost at the date of transition to Ind AS.

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

The Company adjusts exchange differences arising on translation difference/settlement of long term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as at March 31, 2016 and pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset to the cost of asset and depreciates the same over the remaining life of the asset. The depreciation on such foreign exchange difference is recognised from first day of the financial year.

Borrowing cost relating to acquisition / construction of fixed assets which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on Straight Line Method (SLM) using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Further, pursuant to the notification of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs effective 01st April, 2014, the management has internally reassessed and changed, wherever necessary the useful lives to compute depreciation, to conform to the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the company and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

Intangible assets	Method of amortisation	Estimated Useful Life
Automobile Freight Train Operator (AFTO) license fees	on straight line basis	20 Years

e) Revenue Recognition

Effective 1st April, 2018, the Company has adopted Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Ind AS 115, the standard), using the cumulative effect method for transition. Accordingly, the Company applied Ind AS 115 to contracts that were not completed as of 1 April, 2018 but the comparative periods have not been adjusted. The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact to the financial statements.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers in its capacity as an agent. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

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 services Of handling Charges is recognised in terms of Automobile Freight Train Operator Scheme entered with customer and is measured at value of the consideration received or receivable, net off discount if any.

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.

Contract Balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of consideration is due.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract."

f) Functional currency, foreign currency transactions and balances

The functional currency of the Company (i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates) is Indian Rupee. All financial information is presented in Indian Rupee and is rounded off to the nearest rupee.

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. As at the reporting date, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are carried at historical cost in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of initial transaction. Forward exchange contracts to manage exchange currency exposures are marked to market and resulting gain or loss is recorded in the Statement of Profit and loss. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation or renewal of such forward exchange contract is recognised as income or expense in the period in which such cancellation or renewal is made.

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 logistics services. Since there are no other business segments in which the company operates, there are no other 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) Related party transactions

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

i) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference share dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

j) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax.

a) Current income tax

In the absence of any taxable income, provision for taxation has not been made in accordance with the income tax laws prevailing for the relevant assessment year.

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

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

b) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

k) Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, The Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of The company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at year end at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

l) Provisions (other than employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of the money is material). The increase in the provisions due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are reviewed as at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

m) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives 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.

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.

n) 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. The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are recognised initially at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- > Debt instruments at amortised cost
- > Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- > Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- > Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

- (a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A debt instrument is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments at FVTOCI

All equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognised in statement of profit and loss, except for those equity instruments for which the company has elected to present value changes in " other comprehensive income". If an equity instrument is not held for trading, the company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure ;

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- > Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- > All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

Under the simplified approach the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

ECL is the difference between all contracted cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / (expense) in the statement of profit and loss (P&L).

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

o) Loans and borrowings

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

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

Derecognition

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

(p) 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.

• 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, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

• Lease liabilities

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

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

• 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 recognition exemption to leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Amount in Rupees		
	Right of use assets	Total	Lease liabilities
As on April 1, 2019	-	-	-
Additions on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	126,239,198	126,239,198	126,239,198
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	4,207,973	4,207,973	-
Interest Expenses	-	-	3,123,826
Payments	-	-	6,275,142
As at March 31, 2020	122,031,225	122,031,225	123,087,882
As on April 1, 2020	122,031,225	122,031,225	123,087,882
Additions on account of Ind AS 116	134,895,590	134,895,590	134,895,590
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	15,433,898	15,433,898	-
Interest Expenses	-	-	10,606,873
Payments	-	-	22,185,283
As at March 31, 2021	241,492,917	241,492,917	246,405,062

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

Particulars	Amount in Rupees
	For the year March 31, 2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	15,433,898
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10,606,873
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	26,040,771

2.3 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 recognized during the period in which the employee renders related service. However as of now there is no employees in company.

2.4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the credits can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

3 Property, plant and equipment, right of use asset and Intangible assets

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Plant and machinery	Intangible Assets	Right of use asset
As at April 1, 2019			
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2019	-	-	-
Additions during the year	4,578,700	30,000,000	-
Recognition on initial application of Ind AS 116	-	-	126,239,198
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2020	4,578,700	30,000,000	126,239,198
Accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment as at April 1, 2019	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	792	938,525	4,207,973
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment as at March 31, 2020	792	938,525	4,207,973
Net Carrying amount as at March 31, 2020	4,577,908	29,061,475	122,031,225
As at April 1, 2020			
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2020	4,578,700	30,000,000	126,239,198
Additions during the year	4,578,700	-	134,895,590
Recognition on application of Ind AS 116	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2021	9,157,400	30,000,000	261,134,788
Accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment as at April 1, 2020	792	938,525	4,207,973
Depreciation and amortization expense	323,353	1,500,133	15,433,898
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment as at March 31, 2021	324,145	2,438,658	19,641,871
Net Carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	8,833,255	27,561,342	241,492,917

4 Income Tax Assets (net)		<i>Amount in Rupees</i>	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Tax deducted at source (net of provision)	1,663,705	121,677	
	1,663,705	121,677	

5 Other assets		<i>Amount in Rupees</i>	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Unsecured or secured considered good			
Non current			
Capital advances	-	512,814	
	-	512,814	
Current			
Other recoverables	43,412	3,601,037	
Balances with government authorities	3,457,896	3,320,438	
	3,501,307	6,921,475	

6 Trade receivables		<i>Amount in Rupees</i>	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Unsecured considered good unless stated otherwise			
Trade Receivables			
- Considered Good	17,351,218	1,004,210	
	17,351,218	1,004,210	
Less : Allowances for Doubtful debts	-	-	
	17,351,218	1,004,210	

7 Cash and cash equivalents		<i>Amount in Rupees</i>	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Balance in current account	12,677,853	6,320,683	
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	9,500,000	
	12,677,853	15,820,683	

8 Other balance with bank		<i>Amount in Rupees</i>	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Current			
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	-	1,561,648	
	-	1,561,648	

9 Other financial assets		<i>Amount in Rupees</i>	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Unsecured considered good unless stated otherwise			
Current			
Accrued Revenue	7,721,502	26,819,804	
Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	-	109,897	
	7,721,502	26,929,701	

10 Share capital

Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Authorised share capital 10,000,000 (As at March 31, 2020 - 10,000,000 shares) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	100,000,000	100,000,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital 60,00,000 (As at March 31, 2020 - 60,00,000 shares) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	60,000,000	60,000,000
	60,000,000	60,000,000

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

Particulars	Amount in Rupees			
	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Nos	Rupees	Nos	Rupees
At the beginning of the year	6,000,000	60,000,000	-	-
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	6,000,000	60,000,000
Outstanding at the end of the year	6,000,000	60,000,000	6,000,000	60,000,000

(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.

(iii) 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 Logistics Limited	3,060,000	51%	3,060,000	51%
NYK Auto Logistics (India) Private Limited	2,940,000	49%	2,940,000	49%
	6,000,000	100%	6,000,000	100%

As per records of the Company, including it's register of shareholders/members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

11 Other equity		<i>Amount in Rupees</i>	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Retained earnings			
Opening balance	(8,340,038)	(1,241,483)	
Add : (Loss) for the year	(10,912,231)	(7,098,555)	
Balance available for appropriation	(19,252,269)	(8,340,038)	
Less : Appropriations	-	-	
Total retained earnings	(19,252,269)	(8,340,038)	
Other comprehensive income			
Balance as per previous financial statements	-	-	
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	
Total other equity	(19,252,269)	(8,340,038)	

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.

12 Other financial liabilities		<i>Amount in Rupees</i>	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Non current			
Finance Lease	227,371,895	114,073,797	
	227,371,895	114,073,797	
Current			
Finance Lease	19,033,167	9,014,085	
Capital creditors, retention money and other payable	15,280	-	
	19,048,447	9,014,085	

13 Taxation

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

Particulars		<i>Amount in Rupees</i>	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Statement of profit and loss / other comprehensive income			
Current income tax	-	-	
Current tax	-	1,471,681	
Deferred tax	-	1,471,681	

Reconciliation		<i>Amount in Rupees</i>	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
Total comprehensive income (before income tax)	(12,383,912)	(5,626,874)	
Applicable tax rate	25.168%	25.168%	
Tax on book profit as per applicable tax rate	(3,116,783)	(1,416,172)	
Tax adjustment due to			
Add:			
Notional expense under Ind AS	6,553,941	1,845,267	
Depreciation as per Companies Act	458,935	236,407	
Business loss in current year as per income tax act	3,263,726	2,887,853	
Less:			
Depreciation as per Income Tax	1,666,335	1,974,028	
Actual Lease charges paid	5,493,484	1,579,328	
Total tax expense (current + deferred tax)	-	-	

Deferred tax expense is recognised as follows:

Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax liabilities		
Difference in Property, Plant & Equipments	1,792,653	1,737,620
ROU - Operating Lease	60,778,937	30,712,819
Gross deferred tax liabilities	62,571,591	32,450,439
Deferred tax asset		
Lease Liability	62,015,226	30,978,758
Unabsorbed Depreciation/Carry Forward	5,334,062	-
Gross deferred tax asset	67,349,288	30,978,758
Net deferred tax liabilities / (asset) (refer note)	(4,777,697)	1,471,681

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.

14 Trade payables

Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade Payables		
- Dues of micro enterprises & small enterprises	-	-
- Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small enterprises (Refer note No. 27 for msme)	15,887,488	6,134,948
	15,887,488	6,134,948

Note: The Disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to Micro and Small Enterprises have been made in the standalone Financial Statements based on the information received and available with the company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance sheet date. These facts has been relied upon by the auditors.

15 Other liabilities

Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Statutory liability	3,323,987	1,168,999
Advances from Customers	14,423,552	25,019,344
	17,747,538	26,188,343

16 Revenue from operations	Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Revenue from operation			
Income from logistics services		158,707,485	26,819,804
		158,707,485	26,819,804

Details of Revenue from Contract with Customer

Contract balances:

(a) The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from the contracts with customers.

Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade receivables (refer note - 6)	17,351,218	1,004,210
Contract assets (refer note - 9)	7,721,502	26,819,804
Contract liabilities (refer note - 15)	14,423,552	25,019,344

The contract assets primarily relate to the Company's right to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. This usually occurs when the Company issues an invoice to the Customer. The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from the customers.

(b) Reconciliation the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Revenue as per contracted price	158,707,485	-
Adjustments		
Discounts	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	158,707,485	-

17 Other income	Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Interest income on bank deposits		357,274	1,322,185
Miscellaneous Income		44,307	-
		401,581	1,322,185

18 Operating expenses	Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Handling and Storage Expenses		4,382,686	579,213
Railway Operating Expenses		91,687,486	18,608,131
Cargo Freight and Transportation Expenses		47,371,619	5,891,140
		143,441,791	25,078,484

19 Finance costs	Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other Interest		-	3,816
Bank and other finance charges		26,220	249,582
Interest on Finance lease		10,606,873	3,123,826
		10,633,093	3,377,223

20 Administrative and other expenses	Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Legal & professional fee		55,400	55,825
Office expenses		-	28,960
Printing & stationery		4,800	6,078
Miscellaneous expenses		10,510.35	2.56
Payment to auditors			
For statutory audit		50,000	50,000
For tax audit		40,000	25,000
		160,710	165,866

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

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	12,677,853	12,677,853
Trade receivables	-	-	17,351,218	17,351,218
Other financial assets	-	-	7,721,502	7,721,502
Total	-	-	37,750,572	37,750,572
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	15,536,852	15,536,852
Other financial liabilities	-	-	246,420,342	246,420,342
Total	-	-	261,957,194	261,957,194

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

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	15,820,683	15,820,683
Other bank balance	-	-	1,561,648	1,561,648
Trade receivables	-	-	1,004,210	1,004,210
Other financial assets	-	-	26,929,701	26,929,701
Total	-	-	45,316,241	45,316,241
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	6,134,948	6,134,948
Other financial liabilities	-	-	123,087,882	123,087,882
Total	-	-	129,222,831	129,222,831

22 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. MPWLC, a public sector undertaking under the control of Government of Madhya Pradesh. Since, the creditworthiness of Government backed organization is good, the management of the company believes that the credit risk is negligible.

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

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

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

Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade receivables	17,351,218	1,004,210
Cash and cash equivalents	12,677,853	15,820,683
Other balance with bank	-	1,561,648
Other current financial assets	7,721,502	26,929,701
	37,750,572	45,316,241

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

Particulars	Amount in Rupees			
	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd and 3rd year	Due in 4th and 5th year	Due after 5th year
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	42,613,825	49,487,095	135,270,975
Other current financial liabilities	19,048,447			
Trade payables	15,536,852	-	-	-

Particulars	Amount in Rupees			
	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd and 3rd year	Due in 4th and 5th year	Due after 5th year
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	20,181,858	23,437,030	70,454,909
Other current financial liabilities	9,014,085			
Trade payables	6,134,948	-	-	-

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.

Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents)	(12,677,853)	(17,382,331)
Total capital	40,747,731	51,659,962
Total capital and net debt	28,069,878	34,277,631
Gearing ratio	-45.17%	-50.71%

23 Related party disclosures

Joint Venture	Adani Logistics Ltd NYK Auto Logistics (India) Private Limited
Parent company of Joint Venturer- Adani Logistics Limited	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Parent company of Joint Venturer- NYK Auto Logistics (India) Private Limited	Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
Director	Capt. Sandeep Mehta Mr. Sandeep Mehta Mr. Clint Shane Carmichael Mr. Jeetendra Bhat

Notes:

(i) The names of the related parties and nature of the relationships where control exists are disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been transactions between the related parties. For others, the names and the nature of relationships is disclosed only when the transactions are entered into by the Company with the related parties during the existence of the related party relationship.

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

Particulars	<i>Amount in Rupees</i>	
	April 01, 2020 to March 31, 2021	April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Services received		
Adani Logistics Limited	4,161,839	780,600
Balance (payable) / receivable as at year end		
Adani Logistics Limited	(3,713,217)	(764,988)

The particulars given above have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts due from related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

- 24 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.

25 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

Particulars	<i>Amount in Rupees</i>	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Basic & Diluted		
Net Profit as per statement of profit and loss (A)	(10,912,231)	(7,098,555)
Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares :		
- Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year (B)	6,000,000	6,000,000
- Number of equity shares issued during the year (C)	-	-
- Number of equity shares at the end of the year (B+C)	6,000,000	6,000,000
- Weighted average number of equity shares (D)	6,000,000	6,000,000
Earning per share (basic and diluted) (A/D)	(1.82)	(1.18)

26 Capital commitments & Other commitments

Based on the information available with the company, there is no capital commitments and other commitment as at March 31, 2021.

27 MSME Reporting

Payable to Micro, Small and Medium enterprise as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 are as below.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.	NIL	NIL
Principal	350,636	-
Interest	NIL	NIL
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	NIL	NIL
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	NIL	NIL
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	NIL	NIL
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSME Act 2006.	NIL	NIL

28 Segment information

The Company is primarily engaged in the business segment, namely logistics services as determined by chief operational decision maker in accordance with Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment". There being no business outside India, the entire business has been considered as single geographic segment.

Considering the inter relationship of various activities of the business, the chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its business segment on overall basis. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

29 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. During the year company has not availed any loan from any outsider party hence disclosure under Pra 441 as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under companies (Indian accounting standards) rules, 2018 (as amended) is not applicable.

30 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.

31 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of April, 29, 2021, there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

32 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.

33 Other Disclosure

- 1) Company's operation fall under single segment namely "Logistic Service income" hence no separate disclosure is required to be made under IND AS 108 operating segment.
- 2) Previous year figures are regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current years classification and disclosure. Further previous year figure have been certified by previous auditor of this company.

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 112054W/W100725

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ADANI NYK AUTO LOGISTICS SOLUTIONS PRIVATE
LIMITED

Harsh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 194284

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 29, 2021

Capt. Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN : 00897409

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 29, 2021

Sandeep Mehta
Director
DIN : 06367909

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 29, 2021