

**Adani Krishnapatnam Container  
Terminal Private Limited**

**Financial Statements for the  
FY 2021-22**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

### **To The Members of Adani Krishnapatnam Container Terminal Private Limited (formerly known as Navayuga Container Terminal Private Limited) Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Adani Krishnapatnam Container Terminal Private Limited (formerly known as Navayuga Container Terminal Private Limited) (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 March 31, 2022, and its loss, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

#### **Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon**

- The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director’s report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

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

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the 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.

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.

### **Other Matters**

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021 prepared in accordance with Ind AS included in the Financial Statements has been audited by the predecessor auditor. The report of the predecessor auditor on this comparative financial information dated April 27, 2021, expressed an unmodified opinion.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company 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;
  - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
    - (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
    - (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

**Kartikeya Raval**  
(Partner)  
(Membership No. 106189)  
(UDIN: 22106189AIYGQA6690)

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 05, 2022

**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

**Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Adani Krishnapatnam Container Terminal Private Limited (formerly known as Navayuga Container Terminal Private Limited) ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

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

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

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

## **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

## **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

**Kartikeya Raval**  
(Partner)  
(Membership No. 106189)  
(UDIN: 22106189AIYGQA6690)

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 05, 2022



## **ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

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

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:-

- (i)
  - (a)
    - A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
    - B. As the Company does not hold any intangible assets, reporting under clause (i)(a)(B) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
  - (b) Some of the Property, Plant and Equipment 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 Property, Plant and Equipment at reasonable intervals having regard to size of the Company and the nature of its activities. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
  - (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties and hence reporting under clause (i)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
  - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year.
  - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 2988 (As amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii)
  - (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
  - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time during the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014, as amended, would apply. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and informed to us, the maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of services rendered by the company.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:
  - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
  - (b) There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2022.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix)
  - (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause (ix)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
  - (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
  - (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilized term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (viii)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
  - (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the company.
  - (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) and (ix)(f) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

- (x)
  - (a) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
  - (b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)
  - (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
  - (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
  - (c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of Section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly, reporting under clause (xiii) of paragraph 3 of the Order in so far as it relates to Section 177 of the Act is not applicable.
- (xiv)
  - (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
  - (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

- (xvi)
- (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year, hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 0.48 Crore during the financial year covered by our audit but had not incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. No issues, objections or concerns were raised by the outgoing auditors in their 'No Objection Letter'.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

**Kartikeya Raval**  
(Partner)  
(Membership No. 106189)  
(UDIN: 22106189AIYGQA6690)

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 05, 2022

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	0.56	0.70
Other Non Current Assets	5	2.41	1.92
		<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.62</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
(i) Trade Receivables	6	2.76	18.77
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	3.13	0.67
(iii) Other Financial Assets	4	6.77	0.04
Other Current Assets	5	11.71	12.52
		<b>24.37</b>	<b>32.00</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>27.34</b>	<b>34.62</b>
<b>Equity And Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity Share Capital	8	0.01	0.01
Other Equity	9	14.03	13.72
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>14.04</b>	<b>13.73</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions	12	0.55	1.72
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	13	-	0.19
		<b>0.55</b>	<b>1.91</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
(i) Trade Payables	11		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.06	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3.69	7.76
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	10	2.56	2.50
Provisions	12	0.10	0.02
Other Current Liabilities	14	6.34	8.70
		<b>12.75</b>	<b>18.98</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>13.30</b>	<b>20.89</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>27.34</b>	<b>34.62</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants

**Kartikeya Raval**  
Partner

**Avinash Chand Rai**  
Director  
DIN: 08406981

**Srikanth Gudivada**  
Director  
DIN: 09404960

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 05, 2022

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 05, 2022

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from Operations	15	44.07	96.31
Other Income	16	0.17	0.10
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>44.24</b>	<b>96.42</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Operating expenses	17	38.82	76.24
Employee benefits expense	18	4.38	7.02
Finance Costs	19	-	0.03
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	3	0.14	0.24
Other Expenses	20	1.52	2.83
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>44.86</b>	<b>86.35</b>
<b>(Loss) / Profit Before Tax</b>		<b>(0.62)</b>	<b>10.07</b>
<b>Tax Expense:</b>	21		
Current Tax		-	2.23
Deferred Tax		(0.19)	0.10
<b>Total Tax Expense</b>		<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>2.33</b>
<b>(Loss)/Profit for the Year</b>		<b>(0.43)</b>	<b>7.74</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax)		0.74	1.15
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)</b>		<b>0.74</b>	<b>1.15</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<b>0.31</b>	<b>8.89</b>
Basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per equity share (in ₹) (face value of ₹ 10 each)	24	<b>(434.35)</b>	<b>7,742.10</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date

**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

**Kartikeya Raval**  
Partner

**Avinash Chand Rai**  
Director  
DIN: 08406981

**Srikanth Gudivada**  
Director  
DIN: 09404960

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 05, 2022

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 05, 2022

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Profit before tax	(0.62)	10.07
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	0.14	0.24
Interest income	(0.16)	(0.02)
Finance Costs	-	0.03
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>(0.64)</b>	<b>10.32</b>
Movements in working capital :		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	16.01	(18.10)
(Increase)/Decrease in financial assets	(6.73)	0.81
Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	0.32	(2.81)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(4.01)	3.98
(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities	(1.62)	4.49
Increase in financial liabilities	0.06	1.56
(Decrease) in provisions	(1.09)	(0.96)
Cash generated from operations	<b>2.30</b>	<b>(0.72)</b>
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
<b>Net cash generated from Operating Activities (A)</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>(0.72)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Interest received	0.16	0.02
<b>Net cash (used in) Investing Activities (B)</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Interest & Finance Charges paid	-	(0.03)
<b>Net cash (used in)/generated from Financing Activities (C)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0.03)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>(0.73)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.67	1.40
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note - 7)</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>0.67</b>
<b>Component of Cash and Cash equivalents</b>		
Balances with scheduled bank		
On current accounts	3.13	0.67
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>0.67</b>

The accompanying note are an integral part of the financial statements

The Statement of Cash flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 – Statement of 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).

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP  
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Kartikeya Raval  
Partner

Avinash Chand Rai  
Director  
DIN: 08406981

Srikanth Gudivada  
Director  
DIN: 09404960

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 05, 2022

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 05, 2022

Adani Krishnapatnam Container Terminal Private Limited  
(Formerly Navayuga Container Terminal Pvt Ltd)  
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022



(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity	Total
		Retained Earning	
<b>Balance as at April 01, 2020</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>4.84</b>
Profit for the year	-	7.74	7.74
Other Comprehensive Income - Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (Net of Tax)	-	1.15	1.15
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.89</b>	<b>8.89</b>
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>13.72</b>	<b>13.73</b>
(Loss) for the year	-	(0.43)	(0.43)
Other Comprehensive Income - Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (Net of Tax)	-	0.74	0.74
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.31</b>
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>14.03</b>	<b>14.04</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date  
**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
**Chartered Accountants**

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

**Kartikeya Raval**  
Partner

**Avinash Chand Rai**  
Director  
DIN: 08406981

**Srikanth Gudivada**  
Director  
DIN: 09404960

**Place: Ahmedabad**  
**Date: May 05, 2022**

**Place: Ahmedabad**  
**Date: May 05, 2022**



## 1 Corporate information

Adani Krishnapatnam Container Terminal Private Limited (formerly know as Navayuga Container Terminal Private Limited) was incorporated on September 17, 2012 with the object of carrying on the business by operating as a Multimodal Transport Operators (MTOs), general carriers of international and domestic cargo within India and abroad, by all modes of transport such as road, rail, sea, air, inland water transport and ropeways including combination of two or more modes of transport. The Company also carrying on the business of developing, operating, controlling, running and managing Inland Container Depots (ICDs) etc. The Company became a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited w.e.f October 1, 2012.

## 2 Basis of Preparation

**2.1** The financial statements of the Company has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Derivative financial instruments,
- Defined Benefit Plans – Plan Assets measured at fair value; and
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

In addition, the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) in Crore and all values are rounded off to two decimal (₹00,00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

## 2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

### a) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

### b) Foreign currency transactions :

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is functional currency of the Company. The Company determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements are measured using that functional currency. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of transaction.

#### Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss with the exceptions for which below treatment is given as per the option availed under Ind AS 101:

- i. Exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items related to acquisition of a property, plant and equipment (including funds used for projects work-in-progress) recognised in the Indian GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period i.e. March 31, 2016 are capitalised / decapitalised to cost of Property, Plant and Equipment and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.
- ii. Exchange differences arising on other outstanding long term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the Indian GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period i.e. March 31, 2016 were accumulated in the "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" (FCMITDA) and were amortized over the remaining life of the concerned monetary item or financial year 2019-20, whichever is earlier.

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

### c) 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.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is 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 financial 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 Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Management, 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.

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (refer note 22 and 2.3)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (refer note 22)

Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

#### **d) Revenue recognition**

##### **(i) Revenue from contract with customer**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

##### **(ii) Transport Operation Services**

Revenue from port operation services including cargo handling, storage, rail infrastructure and other ancillary port services are recognized in the accounting period in which the services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

In cases, where the contracts include multiple contract obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the standalone selling prices. Where these prices are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected selling price.

Revenue on take-or-pay charges are recognized for the quantity that is the difference between annual agreed tonnage and actual quantity of cargo handled. The amount recognized as revenue is exclusive of goods & service tax where applicable.

Income in the nature of license fees / waterfront royalty and revenue share is recognized in accordance with terms and conditions of relevant service agreement with customers/ sub concessionaire.

##### **(iii) Interest income**

For all financial assets measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

#### **e) Taxes**

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

##### **(i) Current income tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current income tax (including Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)) is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date.

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

**(ii) Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the 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 goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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 is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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 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). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

**f) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs (if capitalisation criteria are met) and other cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. The Group has elected to regard previous GAAP carrying values of property, plant and equipment as deemed cost at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e April 01, 2015.

Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital work in progress are stated at cost. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts 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.

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The Identified component of Property, Plant and Equipment are depreciated over their useful lives and the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal assets. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively.

#### Depreciation / amortisation and useful lives of property plant and equipment / intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

#### g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

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 and 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
Software applications	on straight line basis	5 Years based on management estimate
Non Compete Agreement	on straight line basis	5 Years based on period of agreement

#### h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

#### i) 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 including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

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.

## j) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

### General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but disclosed unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed where inflow of economic benefits is probable.

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

## k) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid.

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

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

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

- Net interest expense or income

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next twelve months, is treated as short term employee benefits. The Company measures the expected cost of such absence as the additional amount that is expected to pay as a result of the unused estimate that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months as long term compensated absences which are provided for based on actuarial valuation as at the end of the period. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

## l) 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.

### (i) Financial assets

#### Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus in case of financial asset not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction cost that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

#### Subsequent measurement

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

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

### (ii) 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.

**(iii) 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 relevant Indian accounting standard
- 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 relevant Indian accounting standard

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 since 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).

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

**Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables:**

ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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

**(iv) 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.

**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 and loss.

**(v) Reclassification of financial assets**

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

**(vi) Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

**m) 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.

**n) Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

**2.3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Company's Ind AS Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, 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.

**(A) 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.

**i) Impairment of financial assets**

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

**New Standards, Interpretations and amendments adopted by the company**

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021, except for amendments to the existing Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective. The Company applies, for the accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021, that do not have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

**Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2: Amendments to Ind AS 109, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 104 and Ind AS 116**

The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR).

The amendments include the following practical expedients:

A practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest

Permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued

Provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component

The Company intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable.

**(ii) Conceptual framework for financial reporting under Ind AS issued by ICAI**

The Framework is not a Standard and it does not override any specific standard. Therefore, this does not form part of a set of standards pronounced by the standard-setters. While, the Framework is primarily meant for the standard-setter for formulating the standards, it has relevance to the preparers in certain situations such as to develop consistent accounting policies for areas those are not covered by a standard or where there is choice of accounting policy, and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the Standards.

The amendments made in following standards due to Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Ind AS .includes amendment of the footnote to the definition of an equity instrument in Ind AS 102- Share Based Payments, footnote to be added for definition of liability i.e. definition of liability is not revised on account of revision of definition in conceptual framework in case of Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets etc.

The MCA has notified the Amendments to Ind AS consequential to Conceptual Framework under Ind AS vide notification dated June 18, 2021, applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. Accordingly, the Conceptual Framework is applicable for preparers for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

**(iii) Ind AS 116: COVID-19 related rent concessions**

MCA issued an amendment to Ind AS 116 Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 to update the condition for lessees to apply the relief to a reduction in lease payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022 from 30 June 2021. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

**(iv) Ind AS 103: Business combination**

The amendment states that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. Therefore, the acquirer does not recognise those costs as part of applying the acquisition method. Instead, the acquirer recognizes those costs in its post-combination financial statements in accordance with other Ind AS.

**(v) Amendment to Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 28**

The definition of "Recoverable amount" is amended such that the words "the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use" are replaced with "higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use". The consequential amendments are made in Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 28.



**Adani Krishnapatnam Container Terminal Private Limited  
(Formerly Navayuga Container Terminal Pvt Ltd)**



**Notes to Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022**

**Note 3 Property, Plant and Equipment**

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipment						
	Communication Equipments	Computer Hardware	Office Equipments	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
<b>As at April 1, 2020</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.25</b>
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.25</b>
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.25</b>
<b><u>Depreciation/Amortisation</u></b>							
<b>As at April 1, 2020</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.32</b>
Depreciation for the year	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.24
<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.55</b>
Depreciation for the year	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.02	-	0.14
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.69</b>
<b><u>Net Block</u></b>							
<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.70</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.56</b>

4 Other Financial Assets	Current portion	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Crores	₹ In Crores
Non Trade receivable	6.76	-
Loans and advances to employees	0.01	0.04
	<b>6.77</b>	<b>0.04</b>

5 Other Assets	Non-Current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Crores	₹ In Crores	₹ In Crores	₹ In Crores
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received	-	-	6.66	6.80
Balance with Government Authorities	-	-	5.05	5.60
Export benefit and other receivables	-	-	-	0.12
Taxes Recoverable (Refer Note - 21)	2.41	1.92	-	-
	<b>2.41</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>11.71</b>	<b>12.52</b>

6 Trade Receivables	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	₹ In Crores		₹ In Crores	
	<b>Current</b>			
<b>Unsecured considered good unless stated otherwise</b>				
- Considered Good		2.76		18.77
		<b>2.76</b>		<b>18.77</b>

**Notes:**

a) Trade Receivables ageing schedule

Sr No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt						March 31, 2022
		Not due	Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
		₹ In Crores						
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	1.77	0.54	0.45	-	-	2.76
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1.77</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.45</b>	-	-	<b>2.76</b>

Sr No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt						March 31, 2021
		Not due	Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
		₹ In Crores						
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	18.77	-	-	-	-	18.77
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>18.77</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>18.77</b>

7 Cash and Cash Equivalents	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	₹ In Crores		₹ In Crores	
	<b>Balances with Banks:</b>			
Balance in Current Account		3.13		0.67
		<b>3.13</b>		<b>0.67</b>

8 Equity Share Capital	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	₹ In Crores		₹ In Crores	
	<b>Authorised shares</b>			
10,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each ( 10,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2021)		0.01		0.01
		<b>0.01</b>		<b>0.01</b>
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital</b>				
10,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each ( 10,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2021)		0.01		0.01
		<b>0.01</b>		<b>0.01</b>

**Notes:**

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

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No.	₹ In Crores	No.	₹ In Crores
	At the beginning of the year	10,000	0.01	10,000
New Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0.01</b>

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

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

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

(c) Shares held by holding company

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

	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Crores
<b>Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited (formerly known as Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited), the holding company and its nominee</b>		
10,000 equity shares (Previous year 10,000) of ₹ 10 each	0.01	0.01

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

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No.	% Holding	No.	% Holding
<b>Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid</b>				
Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited (formerly known as Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited), the holding company and its nominee	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

(e) Details of shareholding of Promoters as at March 31, 2022

Name of the Business Entity	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021		% Change during the year
	No. of Equity Shares	% of Shares	No. of Equity Shares	% of Shares	
Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

9 Other Equity

	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Crores
<b>Retained Earnings</b>		
Opening Balance	13.72	4.83
Add : (Loss)/Profit for the year	(0.43)	7.74
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	0.74	1.15
	<b>14.03</b>	<b>13.72</b>

10 Other Financial Liabilities

	Current portion	
	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Crores
Deposits from customers	1.31	0.99
Capital creditors and retention money	1.25	1.51
	<b>2.56</b>	<b>2.50</b>

11 Trade Payables

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 28)  
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Crores
	0.06	-
	3.69	7.76
	<b>3.75</b>	<b>7.76</b>

Payables to related parties

	0.82	-
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Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2022

₹ In Crores

Sr No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment					March 31, 2022
		Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06
2	Others	1.98	1.60	0.11	-	-	3.69
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.75</b>

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2021

₹ In Crores

Sr No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment					March 31, 2021
		Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Others	7.71	-	0.05	-	-	7.76
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.76</b>

12 Provisions

**Non-current**

Provision for gratuity (refer note - 27)  
Provision for leave encashment

	Non-Current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Crores	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Crores
	0.30	1.06	0.05	0.01
	0.25	0.66	0.05	0.01
	<b>0.55</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.02</b>

13 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Deferred tax liability (refer note - 21)

	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Crores
	-	0.19
	<b>-</b>	<b>0.19</b>

14 Other Liabilities

Unearned Revenue  
Statutory liabilities  
Contract Liabilities (refer note below)

	Current portion	
	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Crores
	-	0.43
	0.03	1.64
	6.31	6.63
	<b>6.34</b>	<b>8.70</b>

**Note:-** Contract liabilities include advances received to deliver Port Operation Services and as well as transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligation in respect of Cargo Handling services

15 Revenue from Operations

Revenue from Contract with Customers  
Income from Transport Operations  
Land Lease, Upfront Premium and Deferred Infrastructure Income

a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:

Particulars

Contract Price  
Adjustment for:  
Change in Consideration  
Revenue from Contract with Customers

March 31, 2022 ₹ in Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ in Crores
44.07	96.30
-	0.02
<b>44.07</b>	<b>96.31</b>

March 31, 2022 in Crores	March 31, 2021 in Crores
44.07	96.31
-	-
<b>44.07</b>	<b>96.31</b>

16 Other Income

Interest Income  
Miscellaneous Income

March 31, 2022 ₹ in Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ in Crores
0.16	0.02
0.01	0.09
<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.10</b>

17 Operating Expenses

Cargo handling /Other charges to sub-contractors  
Terminal Royalty Expenses  
Railway Operating Expenses  
Repairs to Plant & Machinery  
Store & Spares consumed  
Repairs to Buildings  
Power & Fuel

March 31, 2022 ₹ in Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ in Crores
29.10	59.02
1.17	2.51
-	3.24
-	0.02
2.67	2.98
0.03	-
5.85	8.47
<b>38.82</b>	<b>76.24</b>

18 Employee benefit expense

Salaries and Wages  
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds  
Gratuity (refer note - 27)  
Staff Welfare Expenses

March 31, 2022 ₹ in Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ in Crores
3.26	5.63
0.21	0.16
0.25	0.49
0.66	0.74
<b>4.38</b>	<b>7.02</b>

19 Finance Costs

Interest on late payment of Taxes

March 31, 2022 ₹ in Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ in Crores
-	0.03
-	<b>0.03</b>

20 Other Expenses

Rent Expense  
Rates and Taxes  
Insurance  
Advertisement and Publicity  
Other Repairs and Maintenance  
Legal and Professional Expenses  
Payment to Auditors (refer note (a) below)  
Communication Expenses  
Office Expenses  
Travelling and Conveyance  
Charity & Donations (refer note - 30)  
Miscellaneous Expenses

March 31, 2022 ₹ in Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ in Crores
-	0.39
0.01	0.05
-	-
0.05	0.09
0.05	0.18
0.08	0.73
0.07	0.07
0.77	0.08
-	0.10
0.25	0.06
0.09	-
0.15	1.07
<b>1.52</b>	<b>2.83</b>

Note:

a) Payment to Auditor

As Auditor:

Audit fee  
Limited review

In other Capacity

Certification Fees  
Other Services

March 31, 2022 ₹ in Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ in Crores
0.04	0.04
0.03	0.01
-	0.01
-	0.01
<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.07</b>

21 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expenses for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

a) Statement of profit and loss

Current income tax:

Current income tax charge  
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years

Deferred Tax:

Deferred Tax Charge

Income tax expenses reported in statement of profit and loss

For the year ended March 31, 2022 ₹ In Crores	For the year ended March 31, 2021 ₹ In Crores
-	2.23
-	-
(0.19)	0.10
<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>2.33</b>

b) Balance Sheet section

Advance Income Tax (net) (refer note - 5)  
Deferred tax liabilities (net)

March 31, 2022 ₹ In Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Crores
2.41	1.92
-	0.19
<b>2.41</b>	<b>2.10</b>

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rate for March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	%	₹ In Crores	%	₹ In Crores
<b>Profit/(Loss) Before tax</b>		(0.62)		10.07
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17% (2020-21: 27.82%)(refere note below)	25.17%	(0.16)	27.82%	2.80
<b>Tax Effect of:</b>				
Expenditure not allowed for Tax Purpose	-5.08%	0.03	-	-
Unabsorbed losses and depreciation on which Deferred Tax Asset is not recognised	-13.74%	0.09	-5.66%	(0.57)
Other timing differences	24.70%	(0.15)	0.98%	0.10
<b>Effective tax rate</b>	<b>30.65%</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>23.13%</b>	<b>2.33</b>

**Note :**

Pursuant to the Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ("Ordinance") issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) on September 20, 2019 effective from April 01, 2019, domestic companies have the option to pay Corporate income tax rate at 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess ("New tax rate") subject to certain conditions. Based on the assessment, the Company has chosen to exercise the option of new tax rate and accordingly Company has:

- a) made the provision for current tax and deferred tax at the rate of 25.17%

(d) Deferred tax relates to following

Particulars	Balance Sheet as at		Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ in Crores	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ in Crores
Asset on accelerated depreciation for tax purpose	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01
Asset/(liability) on Expenditure allowed on payment basis	0.22	0.12	0.10	(0.11)
Other temporary differences	(0.26)	(0.34)	0.08	-
<b>Deferred tax Asset/(liabilities)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>(0.10)</b>

22 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management

22.1 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

Particulars	Refer Note	March 31, 2022			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
<b>Financial Asset</b>					
Trade receivables	6	-	-	2.76	2.76
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	-	-	3.13	3.13
Other Financial Assets	4	-	-	6.77	6.77
		-	-	<b>12.66</b>	<b>12.66</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Trade payables	11	-	-	3.75	3.75
Other Financial Liabilities	10	-	-	2.56	2.56
		-	-	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.31</b>

Particulars	Refer Note	March 31, 2021			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
<b>Financial Asset</b>					
Trade receivables	6	-	-	18.77	18.77
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	-	-	0.67	0.67
Others financial assets	4	-	-	0.04	0.04
		-	-	<b>19.48</b>	<b>19.48</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Trade payables	11	-	-	7.76	7.76
Other financial liabilities	10	-	-	2.50	2.50
		-	-	<b>10.26</b>	<b>10.26</b>

22.2 Fair Value Measurements:

a) Financial Instrument measured at Amortised Cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

22.3 Financial Risk objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise 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 trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents which is derived from its operations.

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

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control of Central Treasury Team of the Company under the framework of Risk Management Policy for Currency and Interest rate risk as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's central treasury team ensures appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies & procedures and financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

The decision of whether and when to execute derivative financial instruments along with its tenure can vary from period to period depending on market conditions and the relative costs of the instruments. The tenure is linked to the timing of the underlying exposure, with the connection between the two being regularly monitored. The Company is exposed to losses in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to the derivative contracts. All derivative contracts are executed with counterparties that, in our judgment, are creditworthy. The outstanding derivatives are reviewed periodically to ensure that there is no inappropriate concentration of outstanding to any particular counterparty.

Further, all currency and interest risk as identified above is measured on a daily basis by monitoring the mark to market (MTM) of open and hedged position. The MTM is derived based on underlying market curves on closing basis of relevant instrument quoted on Bloomberg/Reuters. For period end, the MTM for each derivative instrument outstanding is obtained from respective banks. All gain / loss arising from MTM for open derivative contracts and gain / loss on settlement / cancellation / roll over of derivative contracts is recorded in statement of profit and loss.

**Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realizable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company actively manages its currency and interest rate exposures through its finance division and uses derivative instruments such as forward contracts and currency swaps to mitigate the risks from such exposures. The use of derivative instruments is subject to limits and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management.

**Interest rate risk**

The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the long-term and short-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit before tax for the year ended 31st March, 2022 would decrease / increase by ₹ Nil Lacs (for the year ended 31st March, 2021: decrease / increase by ₹ Nil Lacs).

#### Foreign currency risk

The Company has no foreign currency exposure

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary items, being unhedged, are given as a part of note - 29.

The details of unhedged exposures are given as part of Note 29.

The Company is mainly exposed to changes in USD and EURO The below table demonstrates the sensitivity to a 1% increase or decrease in the respective foreign currency rates against INR, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity analysis is prepared on the net unhedged exposure of the Company as at the reporting date. 1% represents management's assessment of reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rate.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Impact on profit before tax	
		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
1	<b>USD Sensitivity</b>		
	RUPEES / USD – Increase by 1%	*-	-
	RUPEES / USD – Decrease by 1%	*-	-

\* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.

#### 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.

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

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

Credit risk from balances with banks 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 Board of Directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

#### Concentrations of Credit Risk form part of Credit Risk

Considering that the Company carrying on the business by operating as a Multimodal Transport Operators (MTOs), general carriers of international and domestic cargo within India and abroad, by all modes of transport such as road, rail, sea, air, inland water transport and ropeways including combination of two or more modes of transport. Out of total revenue, the Company earns ₹ 31.40 Crs of revenue during the year ended March 31, 2022 (previous year ₹ 57.53 Crs) from such port users which constitute 71.51% (previous year 59.72%). Accounts receivable from such customer approximated ₹ 0.26 Crores as at March 31, 2022, and ₹ 0.15 as at March 31, 2021. A loss of these customer could adversely affect the operating result or cash flow of the Company.

#### Liquidity risk

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

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

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

Particulars	Note	Total	Within 1 year	Over 1 year	
				Within 5 years	Over 5 year
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>					
Trade Payables	11	3.69	3.69	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	10	2.56	2.56	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.25</b>	-	-

Particulars	Note	Total	Within 1 year	Over 1 year	
				Within 5 years	Over 5 year
<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>					
Trade Payables	11	7.76	7.76	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	10	2.50	2.50	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>10.26</b>	<b>10.26</b>	-	-

#### 22.4 Capital management

For the purposes of the company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity. 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 bank balances) divided by total capital plus net debt.

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Total Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and Bank balances (refer note 7)	(3.13)	(0.67)
Net Debt (A)	<b>(3.13)</b>	<b>(0.67)</b>
Total Equity (B)	14.04	13.73
Total Equity and Net Debt (C = A + B)	<b>10.91</b>	<b>13.06</b>
Gearing ratio	-28.66%	-5.16%

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

23 Ratio Analysis

Sr No	Ratio Name	Formula	March 22	March 21	% Variance	Reason for variance
1	Current	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	1.91	1.69	-12%	-
2	Debt-Equity	Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA	NA	-
3	Debt Service Coverage	Earnings available for debt service (PAT + Interest cost + Foreign Exchange Loss or (Gain) (net) + Depreciation) / Debt Service (Interest cost & lease payments + repayment of non current debt made during the period excluding refinanced loans)	NA	NA	NA	-
4	Return on Equity	Net Profit after Taxes / Avg Equity Shareholder's Fund	-3.13%	83.39%	-2765%	Income from port operations reduced resulting to loss before tax and no return on Equity.
5	Inventory Turnover	Cost of goods sold / Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	-
6	Trade Receivables Turnover	Revenue from operations / Average Accounts Receivable	4.09	9.91	142%	On account of lower Revenue due to decrease in cargo volume.
7	Trade Payable Turnover	Operating exp & Other expense/ Average Trade Payable	1.03	1.71	66%	On account of lower operating expenses due to lower cargo volume.
8	Net Capital Turnover	Revenue from Operation / Working Capital	3.79	7.40	95%	Revenue is lower due to decrease in volume.
9	Net Profit	Profit After Tax / Revenue from Operations	-0.99%	8.04%	-916%	Revenue is lower due to decrease in volume. Resulting to loss for the year
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before Interest and Taxes / Capital Employed (Tangible Networth+Total Debt)	-4.42%	72.58%	-1743%	Due to loss in the current year no return on capital employed
11	Return on Investment	Not Applicable	NA	NA	NA	-

24 Earnings per share

	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Crores	March 31, 2021 ₹ in Crores
(Loss) / Profit for the year	(0.43)	7.74
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,000	10,000
Face Value per Share (in ₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted earnings / (loss) per share (in ₹)	(434.35)	7,742.10

25 Capital Commitments & Other Commitment

As per the information available with company, there is no capital or other commitment as on March 31, 2022.

26 Related Party Transactions

Sl. No.	Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
1	Adani Ports and SEZ Limited	Ultimate Holding / Parent Company
2	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited (formerly known as Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited)	Holding Company
3	Adani Hazira Port Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
4	Ocean to Door India Pvt Ltd	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence (Till 08.06.2021)
5	Vishwa Samudra Shipment Services Pvt Ltd	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence (Till 08.06.2021)
6	Vishvesh Warehousing & Container Handling Services Pvt Ltd	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence (Till 08.06.2021)
7	Seaport Cargo Logistics Private Limited	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence (Till 08.06.2021)
8	Navyuga Infotech Private Limited	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence (Till 08.06.2021)
9	Navyuga Engineering Company Limited	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence (Till 08.06.2021)
10	Krishnapatnam Horticulture	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence (Till 08.06.2021)
11	Krishnapatnam Security Services Pvt Ltd	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence (Till 08.06.2021)
12	Navyuga Aviation	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence (Till 08.06.2021)
13	East Coast Logistics Private Limited	Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence (Till 08.06.2021)

Key Managerial Persons :-

SI No	Name	Designation
1	Shri Avinash Chand Rai	Director
2	Capt Badrinath Gandhi (till 19.11.2021)	Director
3	Dinesh Birla (till 19.11.2021)	Director
4	Shri Anubhav Jain (w.e.f. 10.11.2021)	Director
5	Shri Srikanth Gudivada (w.e.f. 18.11.2021)	Director

**(A) Transactions with Related Party**

				₹ In Crores	
No	Head	Relationship	Name of Related Party	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1	Rendering of Services (Incl reimb of Expenses)	Other Company*	Ocean to Door India Pvt Ltd	-	1.36
		Other Company*	Vishwa Samudra Shipment Services Pvt Ltd	-	0.44
		Other Company*	Vishwesh Warehousing & Container Handling Services Pvt Ltd	-	0.11
2	Services Availed (including Reimbursement of Expenses)	Holding Company	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	17.27	51.34
		Other Company*	Seaport Cargo Logistics Private Limited	-	1.16
		Other Company*	Navyuga Infotech Private Limited	-	0.30

**(B) Balances with Related Party**

				₹ In Crores	
No	Head	Relationship	Name of Related Party	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1	Advances Given	Holding Company	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	5.70	3.63
2	Trade Receivable	Other Company*	Navyuga Engineering Company Limited	-	0.08
		Other Company*	Ocean to Door India Pvt Ltd	-	0.17
		Other Company*	Vishwa Samudra Shipment Services Pvt Ltd	-	0.04
3	Trade Payable	Holding Company	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	0.77	-
		Parent Company	Adani Ports and SEZ Limited	0.01	-
		Fellow Subsidiary Company	Adani Hazira Port Limited	0.04	-
		Other Company*	Krishnapatnam Horticulture	-	0.01
		Other Company*	Krishnapatnam Security Services Pvt Ltd	-	0.08
		Other Company*	Navyuga Infotech Private Limited	-	0.23
		Other Company*	Navyuga Aviation	-	0.03
		Other Company*	East Coast Logistics Private Limited	-	0.21
4	Other Current Financial Assets	Holding Company	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	6.76	-

\* Entities over which (i) Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives & (ii) entities having significant influence over the company have control or are under significant influence through voting powers.

**27 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits**

a) The Company has recognised, in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the current year, an amount of ₹ 0.18 crore (previous year ₹0.14 crore) as expenses under the following defined contribution plan.

		₹ In Crores	
Contribution to		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Provident Fund		0.18	0.14

b) The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan (funded) and is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, every employee who has completed at least five year of service is entitled to gratuity benefits on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. Each year, the management reviews the level of funding in the gratuity fund. Such review includes the asset - liability matching strategy. The management decides its contribution based on the results of this review. The management aims to keep annual contributions relatively stable at a level such that no plan deficits (based on valuation performed) will arise.

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

**c) Gratuity**

**(i) Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:**

		₹ In Crores	
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	1.38	1.68	
Current service cost	0.17	0.42	
Interest cost	0.09	0.11	
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from and including in OCI:			
- change in demographic assumptions	-0.19	-0.00	
- change in financial assumptions	-0.57	-0.01	
- experience variance	0.02	-0.55	
Benefits paid	-0.06	-0.27	
Liability Transfer In			
Liability Transfer Out	-0.16		
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	<b>0.68</b>	1.38	

**(ii) Changes in fair value of plan assets are as follows:**

		₹ In Crores	
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	0.31	0.32	
Investment income	0.02	0.04	
Contributions by employer			
Benefits paid		-0.04	
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense		-0.02	
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	<b>0.33</b>	0.31	

**(iii) Net asset/(liability) recognised in the balance sheet**

		₹ In Crores	
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	0.68	1.38	
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	0.33	0.31	
Amount recognised assets / (liability) (refer note 12)	-0.35	-1.07	
Net asset / (liability) - Current	-0.35	-1.07	
Net (liability) / asset - Non Current	-	-	

**(iv) Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year**

		₹ In Crores	
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	
Current service cost	0.17	0.42	
Net Interest on benefit obligation	0.07	0.08	
Total Expense included in Employee Benefits Expense (refer note 18)	0.25	0.49	



(v) Recognised in the other comprehensive income for the year

Particulars	₹ In Crores	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from	-0.74	-0.56
- change in demographic assumptions	-0.19	-0.00
- change in financial assumptions	-0.57	-0.01
- experience variance	0.02	-0.55
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	0.02
Recognised in the other comprehensive income	-0.74	-0.55

(vi) The principle assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations are as follows:

Particulars	₹ In Crores	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate	6.90%	6.80%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	10.00%	13.00%
Mortality	India Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	India Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)
Attrition rate	9.11%	3.51%

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

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled. There has been significant change in expected rate of return on assets due to change in the market scenario.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Investments with insurer *	100%	100%

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

(viii) Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below

Increase/(decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Discount rate		Discount rate	
Sensitivity level	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)
Impact on defined benefit obligations	-0.06	0.06	-0.21	0.26

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Salary Growth rate		Salary Growth rate	
Sensitivity level	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)
Impact on defined benefit obligations	0.06	-0.05	0.21	-0.19

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Attrition rate		Attrition rate	
Sensitivity level	50% Increase	50% Decrease	50% Increase	50% Decrease
	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)
Impact on defined benefit obligations	-0.04	0.07	-	-

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Mortality rate		Mortality rate	
Sensitivity level	10% Increase	10% Decrease	10% Increase	10% Decrease
	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)
Impact on defined benefit obligations	*	*	-	-

\* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.

(ix) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows)	9 years	17.91 years

(x) The expected cash flows of defined benefit obligation over the future periods (valued on undiscounted bases)

Particulars	₹ In Crores	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.05	0.01
Between 2 and 5 years	0.22	0.01
Between 5 and 10 years	0.35	0.22
Beyond 10 years	0.79	-
<b>Total Expected Payments</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.24</b>

The Company expect to contribute ₹ 0.43 crore to the gratuity fund in the financial year 2022-23.

(xi) Asset - Liability Matching Strategies

The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk.

However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset).

28 Details as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act). This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company

Sr No	Particulars	₹ In Crores	
		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting	0.06	-
	Principal Interest	Nil	Nil
2	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
3	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
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	Nil	Nil
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	Nil	Nil

29 Derivative instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposure

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

Nature	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Amount in Millions (Currency)	Amount in Rs crore	Amount in Millions (Currency)	Amount in Rs crore
Trade Payables & Other Current Liabilities	USD 0.02	0.12	-	-
	USD 0.02	0.12	-	-

Closing rates as at March 31, 2021:  
USD / INR = ₹ 75.7925

Closing rates as at March 31, 2020:  
USD / INR = ₹ 75.6650

30 Corporate Social Responsibility

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

- a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year is ₹ 0.05 Crs (Previous year ₹ NIL)  
b) Excess amount to be set off against succeeding three financial years ₹ Nil ( Previous year ₹ Nil)  
b) Amount spent during the year on :-

Particulars	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
<b>Year ended 31.03.2022</b>			
i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On Purpose other than (i) above	0.05	-	0.05
Total	0.05	-	0.05
<b>Year ended 31.03.2021</b>			
i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On Purpose other than (i) above	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

31 Segment information

The Company is operating in only one segment i.e. "Container Terminal" and hence there are no operating segments to be reported under Ind AS 108, 'Operating Segments'.

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 performances is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

32 Contingent Liabilities not provided for

Based on the information available with the Company, there is no contingent liability as at March 31, 2022 (Nil as at March 31, 2021).

33 Standards issued but not effective note

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, as and when they become effective. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified certain amendments to Ind AS, through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 on 23rd March, 2022. These amendments maintain convergence with IFRS by incorporating amendments issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) into Ind AS and has amended the following standards:

1. Ind AS 101 - First-time adoption of Ind AS
2. Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations
3. Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments
4. Ind AS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment
5. Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
6. Ind AS 41 - Agriculture

These amendments shall come into force with effect from April 01, 2022.

The Company is assessing the potential effect of the amendments on its financial statements. The Company will adopt these amendments, if applicable, from applicability date.

34 Statutory information

(i) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.

(ii) Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts

(iii) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or  
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(iv) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or  
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

35 The Financial statements of the company for the year ended Mar 31, 2021, were audited by the C. Venkat Krishna & Company Chartered Accountants, the predecessor auditor.

**36 Event occurred 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 the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of May 05, 2022, there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

**Avinash Chand Rai**  
Director  
DIN: 08406981

**Srikanth Gudivada**  
Director  
DIN: 09404960

**Place: Ahmedabad**  
**Date: May 05, 2022**