

Adani Logistics Limited

Financial Statements for the
FY 2021-22

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Adani Logistics Limited Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Adani Logistics 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 standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its profit, 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 standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone 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 standalone 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 and Annexures thereof, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during 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 Standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the 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 standalone financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone 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 standalone 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.

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 standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

- e) Based on the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements;
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
 - 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, other than as disclosed in the note 43 to the standalone financial statement, 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 and Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval
(Partner)
(Membership No. 106189)
(UDIN- 22106189AIYDMQ8581)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 10, 2022

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF ADANI LOGISTICS LIMITED

(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 Logistics Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 respective 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 and Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval
(Partner)
(Membership No. 106189)
(UDIN- 22106189AIYDMQ8581)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 10, 2022

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF ADANI LOGISTICS LIMITED

(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, Capital Work in Progress and relevant details of Right of use assets.

B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) Some of the Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and Right-of-use assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and right-of-use assets 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) With respect to immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress, according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of such immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date, except for the following:

[₹ in Lacs]

Relevant line items in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross Carrying Value	Title deeds held in name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter or director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property, plant and equipment	Free hold land	28.00	Amaranatha	No	29.11.2017	1. Company has purchased land though
		35.00	Anjinappa M	No	28.08.2018	

Relevant line items in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross Carrying Value	Title deeds held in name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or or employee of promoter or director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
		6.59	Arasappa	No	13.06.2017	Agreement to Sale (ATS) and General Power of Attorney (GPA) from farmers which was allotted to farmers from government. 2. No objection certificate is Required from Local Government (Karnataka) to do the sale deed in favor of Company. Which is still in progress.
		28.13	Byanna	No	15.05.2017	
		28.13	C Narayanappa	No	15.05.2017	
		613.43	Cheemasandra Siddappa Jay	No	31.08.2018	
		5.16	Donneppa	No	13.06.2017	
		2.00	Gowramma	No	19.04.2018	
		19.50	Jayaram D	No	05.09.2017	
		0.01	Krishnamurthy	No	17.05.2017	
		3.16	Krishnamurthy	No	17.05.2017	
		4.33	Krishnappa	No	13.06.2017	
		69.50	Muniraju V	No	19.04.2018	
		2.17	Muniyappa K	No	17.05.2017	
		10.00	Murugesh	No	21.04.2018	
		6.33	Rajappa	No	13.06.2017	
		6.39	Shankarappa	No	13.06.2017	
		35.00	Sonnegowda Dm	No	30.12.2017	
		19.50	Srinivasa	No	05.09.2017	
		5.83	Suresha M	No	13.06.2017	
TOTAL		928.16				

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) 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 inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of 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 the Order is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has not provided guarantee or security or advances in nature of loans, secured or unsecured to the Companies, firms, Limited Liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has made investment and provided loans during the year, in respect of which:

(a) The Company has provided loans during the year and details of which are given below:

[₹ in Lacs]	
Particulars	Loan
A. Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year: *	
- Parent Company	30,505.20
- Subsidiaries	1,23,664.69
- Joint Ventures	264.00
- Others	5.00
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:*	
- Subsidiaries	2,42,005.18
- Joint Ventures	53.00
- Others	19.50

*Including Perpetual Debt

(b) The investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans, during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and in the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are regular as per stipulation.

(d) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

(e) None of the loans granted by the Company have fallen due during the year.

(f) During the year, the Company has granted Loans which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment details of which are given below:

[₹ in Lacs]

Particulars	All Parties	Related Parties
Aggregate of loans/advances in nature of loans		
- Repayable on demand (A)	-	-
- Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)	1,07,850.16	1,07,850.16
Total (A+B)	1,07,850.16	1,07,850.16
Percentage of loans/advances in nature of loans to the total loans	69.83%	69.83%

(iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for road related services. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues of Provident Fund, Income-tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities. We have been informed that the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are not applicable to the Company.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, 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) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2022 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the dues	Amount in Lacs	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where Dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	13.58	AY 2012-13	CIT(A), Ahmedabad
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	2,275.09	April, 2009 to September, 2013	The Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Chandigarh
		524.59	October, 2013 to March, 2014	
		1,267.21	April, 2014 to March, 2015	
		754.68	April, 2015 to March, 2016	Commissioner of Goods and Service Tax, Panchkula
		2,635.76	April, 2016 to June, 2017	Commissioner of Goods and Service Tax, Gurugram
		0.66	April, 2014 to June, 2017	Commissioner of Goods and Service Tax, Gurugram

- (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) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained, other than temporary deployment pending application.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, there are no funds raised on short-term and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures or associate companies.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) 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 the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the 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 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, 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 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 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 Group does not have any CIC as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (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 the Order is not applicable for the year.

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

Kartikeya Raval
(Partner)
(Membership No. 106189)
(UDIN- 22106189AIYDMQ8581)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 10, 2022

Adani Logistics Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022



₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	91,422.47	69,703.15
Right-of-Use assets	3(b)	55,994.45	34,508.92
Capital work-in-progress	3(c)	3,605.57	17,129.41
Intangible assets	3(a)	1,503.46	1,813.16
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4	6,62,049.92	4,08,737.48
(ii) Loans	5	6,142.37	6,097.63
(iii) Other financial assets	6	32.12	88,389.35
Other non-current assets	7	8,879.99	10,761.36
		8,29,630.35	6,37,140.46
Current assets			
Inventories	8	529.06	564.41
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	9,888.15	10,308.09
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	772.76	450.28
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	11	0.72	102.51
(iv) Loans	5	-	5,125.46
(v) Other financial assets	6	240.97	1,239.77
Other current assets	7	14,050.33	5,166.89
		25,481.99	22,957.41
Total assets		8,55,112.34	6,60,097.87
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	12	65,500.00	65,500.00
Other equity	13	7,02,775.85	5,46,806.77
Total equity		7,68,275.85	6,12,306.77
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	13,592.66	-
(ia) Lease liabilities	15	55,534.00	33,877.21
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	208.76	17.92
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	1,753.01	2,149.44
Other non-current liabilities	18	54.44	18.36
Provisions	19	327.89	256.18
		71,470.76	36,319.11
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	15	3,329.97	2,106.26
(ii) Trade payables	20		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		20.67	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4,770.67	4,546.43
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	5,004.08	3,410.72
Other current liabilities	18	1,870.02	1,176.71
Provisions	19	308.54	231.87
Current tax liabilities (net)	27	61.78	-
		15,365.73	11,471.99
Total liabilities		86,836.49	47,791.10
Total equity and liabilities		8,55,112.34	6,60,097.87

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the 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

Mr. Vikram Jaisinghani
Managing Director
DIN: 00286606

Capt. Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary

Piyush Gandhi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 10, 2022

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 10, 2022

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



Particulars	Notes	₹ in Lacs	
		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	21	83,813.91	65,548.53
Other income	22	2,291.40	15,261.48
Total income		86,105.31	80,810.01
EXPENSES			
Operating expenses	23	59,340.41	50,401.34
Employee benefits expense	24	3,650.74	3,150.27
Finance costs	25	4,820.70	3,676.89
Depreciation and amortization expense	3	8,451.87	6,899.78
Foreign Exchange Loss (net)		1.56	0.63
Other expenses	26	2,837.13	2,958.80
Total expense		79,102.41	67,087.71
Profit before exceptional items and tax		7,002.90	13,722.30
Exceptional items (refer foot note (iii) of note 7)		(763.88)	-
Profit before tax		6,239.02	13,722.30
Tax expense:	27		
Current tax		1,919.39	1,587.18
Deferred tax		(384.61)	1,068.73
Total tax expense		1,534.78	2,655.91
Profit for the year	(A)	4,704.24	11,066.39
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans		(46.99)	(62.57)
Income tax effect		11.83	15.75
		(35.16)	(46.82)
Fair value loss on FVTOCI financial assets		-	(3,577.54)
Income tax effect		-	1,579.69
		-	(1,997.85)
Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(B)	(35.16)	(2,044.67)
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(A+B)	4,669.08	9,021.72
Earning per share - (face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and diluted (in ₹)	32	0.72	1.69

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

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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Partner

Mr. Vikram Jaisinghani
Managing Director
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Company Secretary

Piyush Gandhi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 10, 2022

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 10, 2022

Adani Logistics Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022



₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity					Total
		Perpetual debt (refer note- 13(e))	Deemed equity contribution (refer note-13(b))	Reserves and surplus		Other comprehensive income	
				Retained earnings	Capital reserve (refer note-13(d))	Equity instrument through OCI	
As on April 01, 2020	65,500.00	3,32,000.00	4,018.16	21,733.50	3.88	-	4,23,255.54
Profit for the year	-	-	-	11,066.39	-	-	11,066.39
Other comprehensive income							
Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	(46.82)	-	-	(46.82)
Net loss on FVTOCI Equity Investments (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,997.84)	(1,997.84)
Other comprehensive income transfer to retained earning (refer note 4(v))	-	-	-	(1,478.84)	-	1,478.84	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	9,540.73	-	(519.00)	9,021.73
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	1,96,013.00	-	-	(15,983.50)	-	1,80,029.50
As on March 31, 2021	65,500.00	5,28,013.00	4,018.16	31,274.23	(15,979.62)	(519.00)	6,12,306.77
Profit for the year	-	-	-	4,704.24	-	-	4,704.24
Other comprehensive income							
Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	(35.16)	-	-	(35.16)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	4,669.08	-	-	4,669.08
Increase during the year	-	1,51,300.00	-	-	-	-	1,51,300.00
As on March 31, 2022	65,500.00	6,79,313.00	4,018.16	35,943.31	(15,979.62)	(519.00)	7,68,275.85

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the 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

Mr. Vikram Jaisinghani
Managing Director
DIN: 00286606

Capt. Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary

Piyush Gandhi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 10, 2022

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 10, 2022

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net Profit before tax	6,239.02	13,722.30
Adjustments for:		
(Profit) / loss on sale / discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	(386.51)	16.81
Excess provision written back	(48.69)	(39.32)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8,451.87	6,899.78
Change in fair value of financial instrument	(309.11)	(563.21)
Interest income	(997.02)	(5,391.28)
Amortisation of government grant	(35.27)	(35.27)
Gain on sale of Mutual fund	-	(0.25)
Interest expense	4,820.70	3,676.89
De-recognition of Services Exports from India Scheme receivables (refer foot note (iii) of note 7)	763.88	-
Gain on disposal of associate	-	(9,205.67)
Allowance for doubtful debts	313.40	217.86
Operating profit before working capital changes	18,812.27	9,298.64
Adjustments for:		
Decrease in trade receivables	106.55	3,109.27
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	35.35	(14.72)
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets	(75.58)	7.15
(Increase) in other assets	(2,154.74)	(1,420.63)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	244.91	(1,140.08)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	914.74	(401.40)
Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities	434.34	(461.88)
Cash generated from operations	18,317.84	8,976.35
Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	(784.86)	(2,205.12)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	17,532.98	6,771.23
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Including capital work in progress, capital advances and capital creditors)	(11,244.91)	(11,369.81)
Proceeds from sale/discard of property, plant and equipments	421.95	14,613.06
Interest received	2,056.98	9,674.08
Inter corporate deposit/loan given	(46,588.73)	(1,13,971.49)
Inter corporate deposit/loan received back	51,669.45	1,69,118.60
(Purchase)/sale of investment in mutual fund (net)	-	0.25
Deposit (given)/received back against capital contract	15,000.00	(15,000.00)
Withdrawal of margin money	100.53	11.79
Proceeds from sale of investment in subsidiary	-	7,516.50
Proceeds from sale of investment in associate	-	25,262.00
Investment in unsecured perpetual debt instruments (refer note 4(ii))	(1,07,850.16)	(30,937.13)
Proceeds from unsecured perpetual debt instruments (refer note 4(ii))	-	5,154.37
Advance paid for purchase of compulsorily convertible preference shares of subsidiary	-	(73,385.56)
Investment in compulsorily convertible preference shares of subsidiary/Joint venture entity	(71,600.92)	(1,43,918.90)
Payment made towards acquisition of equity	(238.99)	(447.91)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(1,68,274.80)	(1,57,680.15)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from inter corporate deposits	80,911.36	21,201.10
Repayment of inter corporate deposits	(67,318.70)	(57,233.46)
Proceeds from unsecured perpetual debt instruments	1,51,300.00	2,59,013.00
Repayment of perpetual debt instruments	-	(63,000.00)
Payment of lease liabilities	(2,757.63)	(1,879.13)
Advances against perpetual debt	(6,854.00)	-
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	(3,864.96)	(2,622.81)
Interest paid	(351.77)	(5,135.89)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	1,51,064.30	1,50,342.81
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents (A + B + C)	322.48	(566.11)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	450.28	1,016.39
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note-10)	772.76	450.28
Component of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with scheduled banks		
In current accounts	772.76	450.28
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	772.76	450.28

(1) 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).

(2) Disclosure with regards to changes in liabilities arising from Financing activities as set out in Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash flows is presented under note 16(ii).

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the 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

Mr. Vikram Jaisinghani
Managing Director
DIN: 00286606

Capt. Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary

Piyush Gandhi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 10, 2022

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 10, 2022

1 Corporate information

Adani Logistics Limited ("ALL", "the Company"), a 100% subsidiary of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("APSEZ"), has developed multi-modal cargo storage-cum-logistics services through development of inland container depots (ICDs) and container freight stations (CFSs) at various strategic locations and operates container trains on specific railway routes as per concession agreement entered into with Ministry of Railways, Government of India. The registered office of the company is located at Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S.G.Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad-382421.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 10, 2022.

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) and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Company.

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

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:

- 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 and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs (INR 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 realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
 - Held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current

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

b) Inventories

Stores and Spares:

- Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis. Cost of stores and spares lying in bonded warehouse includes custom duty accounted for on an accrual basis.
- Stores and Spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.
- Costs incurred that relate to future contract activities are recognised as "Project Work in Progress".
- Project work in progress comprise specific contract costs and other directly attributable overheads including borrowing costs which can be allocated on specific contract cost is, valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.
- Net Realizable Value in respect of store and spares is the estimated current procurement price in the ordinary course of the business.

c) 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.

d) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

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

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

Depreciation 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 fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives and the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal assets.

Spares / standby equipments are depreciated prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the respective mother assets.

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 income statement 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, if appropriate.

e) Intangible assets

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

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

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

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

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

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

Intangible assets	Method of amortisation	Estimated Useful Life
Software	on straight line basis	5 Years or useful life whichever is less based on management estimate
Railway license fees	on straight line basis	20 Years based on licence terms

f) Revenue Recognition

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.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

i) Logistics Operation Services

Revenue from Logistics operation services including rail transport, road transport, handling, storage and other ancillary 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 cost plus margin.

The amount recognized as revenue is exclusive of goods & service tax where applicable.

ii) Income from General Purpose GPWIS

Rebate Income arising from General Purpose Wagon Investment Scheme ("GPWIS") is accounted based on completion of performance obligation as per GPWIS Scheme of Indian Railway .

iii) Rental Income

Rental income arising from leasing of warehouses is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue from operation in the statement of profit and loss.

iv) Dividend

Revenue is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

v) 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.

vi) Income from Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)

Income from Services Exports from India Scheme ("SEIS") incentives under the Government of India's Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 on logistics related services income are classified as "Other Operating Income " and this income is recognised based on the effective incentive rate under the scheme, provided no significant uncertainty exists for the measurability, realisation and utilisation of the credit under the scheme. The receivables related to SEIS licenses are classified as "Other Non-Financial Assets". (refer note 7)

g) Functional currency, foreign currency transactions and balances

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.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at 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.

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

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

h) 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 profit or 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 month after the reporting date.

i) 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.

j) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

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

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

ii) Lease liabilities

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

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

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

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

The Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

k) Earnings per share

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

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

l) Taxes

i) Current income tax

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

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

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 an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

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

m) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

n) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

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

o) Government grants

Government grants and subsidies are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants and subsidies will be received. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the Balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related asset. Other government grants and subsidies are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs which they are intended to compensate on a systematic basis.

p) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- > In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- > In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

- > Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- > Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- > Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

q) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

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

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

Equity investments at FVTOCI

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

Perpetual debt

The Company invests in a subordinated perpetual debt, redeemable at the issuer's option, with a fixed coupon that can be deferred indefinitely if the issuer does not pay a dividend on its equity shares. The Company classifies these instruments as equity under Ind AS 32.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- c) Lease receivables under 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 said initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

Derecognition

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

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.

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.

r) Amended standards 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.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Ind AS 103: Business combination

The amendment states that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition methods, 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.

5. 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.

2.3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

(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.

(ii) Depreciation and amortisation

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. (refer note 3(a)&(b))

(iii) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the credits can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies (refer note 27).

(iv) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. (refer note 29)



Note 3 (a) - Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment										Intangible assets		
	Free hold land	Building	Plant & equipments	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipments	Computer hardware	Vehicles	Railway wagons	Railway tracks and sidings	Total	Software	Railway licence fee	Total
Cost													
As at April 01, 2020	35,275.44	17,858.57	10,760.72	552.76	325.65	773.03	54.89	13,017.43	3,591.64	82,210.13	637.28	3,124.66	3,761.94
Additions	542.96	3,211.41	1,065.34	46.33	45.57	198.65	-	-	305.11	5,415.37	11.48	-	11.48
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	(49.37)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(49.37)	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	35,818.40	21,069.98	11,776.69	599.09	371.22	971.68	54.89	13,017.43	3,896.75	87,576.13	648.76	3,124.66	3,773.42
Additions	257.47	18,348.58	4,693.79	62.61	132.50	252.16	-	-	2,146.40	25,893.51	35.56	-	35.56
Deductions/Adjustment	(141.94)	-	-	-	-	-	(11.54)	-	-	(153.48)	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	35,933.93	39,418.56	16,470.48	661.70	503.72	1,223.84	43.35	13,017.43	6,043.15	1,13,316.16	684.32	3,124.66	3,808.98
Accumulated Depreciation/amortisation													
As at April 01, 2020	-	3,035.72	3,724.60	231.83	208.69	475.13	37.26	5,109.89	1,405.15	14,228.27	366.42	1,250.00	1,616.42
Depreciation for the year	-	1,047.87	963.98	59.07	38.29	132.03	6.86	1,107.58	318.59	3,674.27	93.84	250.00	343.84
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	(29.56)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29.56)	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	-	4,083.59	4,659.02	290.90	246.98	607.16	44.12	6,217.47	1,723.74	17,872.98	460.26	1,500.00	1,960.26
Depreciation for the year	-	1,255.68	1,050.81	62.69	49.91	161.75	3.79	1,107.58	338.70	4,030.91	95.26	250.00	345.26
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10.20)	-	-	(10.20)	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	5,339.27	5,709.83	353.59	296.89	768.91	37.71	7,325.05	2,062.44	21,893.69	555.52	1,750.00	2,305.52
Net Block													
As at March 31, 2022	35,933.93	34,079.29	10,760.65	308.11	206.83	454.93	5.64	5,692.38	3,980.71	91,422.47	128.80	1,374.66	1,503.46
As at March 31, 2021	35,818.40	16,986.39	7,117.67	308.19	124.24	364.52	10.77	6,799.96	2,173.01	69,703.15	188.50	1,624.66	1,813.16

Notes:

- During the year Company has capitalised depreciation of ₹ 76.90 lacs (Previous year ₹ 10.33 lacs) as expenditure during construction.
- Building and plant & equipments includes warehouses given on Operating Lease Basis :

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Building	Plant & equipment	Building	Plant & equipment
Gross block	6,483.44	575.16	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	339.23	9.08	-	-
Net block	6,144.21	566.08	-	-



3. Details of title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company

As at March 31, 2022

₹ in lacs

Relevant line items in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross Carrying Value	Title deeds held in name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter or director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property, plant and equipment	Free hold land	28.00	AMARANATHA	No	29.11.2017	1. Company has purchased land through Agreement to Sale (ATS) and General Power of Attorney (GPA) from farmers which was allotted to farmers from government. 2. No objection certificate is Required from Local Government (Karnataka) to do the sale deed in favor of Company. Which is still in progress.
		35.00	ANJINAPPA M	No	28.08.2018	
		6.59	ARASAPPA	No	13.06.2017	
		28.13	BYANNA	No	15.05.2017	
		28.13	C NARAYANAPPA	No	15.05.2017	
		613.43	CHEEMASANDRA SIDDAPPA JAY	No	31.08.2018	
		5.16	DONNEPPA	No	13.06.2017	
		2.00	GOWRAMMA	No	19.04.2018	
		19.50	JAYARAM D	No	05.09.2017	
		0.01	KRISHNAMURTHY	No	17.05.2017	
		3.16	KRISHNAMURTHY	No	17.05.2017	
		4.33	KRISHNAPPA	No	13.06.2017	
		69.50	MUNIRAJU V	No	19.04.2018	
		2.17	MUNIYAPPA K	No	17.05.2017	
		10.00	MURUGESH	No	21.04.2018	
		6.33	RAJAPPA	No	13.06.2017	
		6.39	SHANKARAPPA	No	13.06.2017	
35.00	SONNEGOWDA DM	No	30.12.2017			
19.50	SRINIVASA	No	05.09.2017			
5.83	SURESHA M	No	13.06.2017			
TOTAL		928.16				



Note 3 (b) - Right-of-Use assets

Particulars	₹ in Lacs			
	Land	Building	Railway rakes	Total
Cost				
As at April 01, 2020	995.72	-	30,400.22	31,395.94
Addition	376.51	-	7,206.60	7,583.11
As at March 31, 2021	1,372.23	-	37,606.82	38,979.05
Addition	-	374.92	25,333.35	25,708.27
Less: Deductions/Adjustment	(70.14)	-	-	(70.14)
As at March 31, 2022	1,302.09	374.92	62,940.17	64,617.18
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at April 01, 2020	82.65	-	1,495.48	1,578.13
Depreciation for the year	99.77	-	2,792.23	2,892.00
As at March 31, 2021	182.42	-	4,287.71	4,470.13
Depreciation for the year	107.25	68.82	3,976.53	4,152.60
As at March 31, 2022	289.67	68.82	8,264.24	8,622.73
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2022	1,012.42	306.10	54,675.93	55,994.45
As at March 31, 2021	1,189.81	-	33,319.11	34,508.92

Note 3(c) :Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

Particulars	₹ in lacs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening	17,129.41	8,110.25
Additions during the year	12,258.07	14,446.01
Capitalised during the year	(25,781.91)	(5,426.85)
Closing	3,605.57	17,129.41

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	3,400.88	138.95	0.84	64.90	3,605.57

As at March 31, 2021

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	13,764.35	2,736.27	530.46	98.33	17,129.41

Note: There are no project whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

4 Investments

Non-current

Investment in equity shares of Company at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

14,001 (Previous Year - 14,001) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Ambily Technologies Private Limited (refer note (iv) below)

1.00

1.00

Investment in equity shares of fellow subsidiary (FVTOCI)

2,65,400 (Previous Year - 2,65,400) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Mundra SEZ Textile & Apparel Park Private Limited

26.54

26.54

Investment in equity shares of subsidiaries (valued at cost)

69,10,880 (Previous Year - 69,10,880) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Blue Star Realtors Limited (Formerly Known as Blue Star Realtors Private Limited)

5,507.38

5,507.38

9,98,28,000 (Previous Year - 9,98,28,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Adani Agri Logistics Limited

91,806.60

91,806.60

50,000 (Previous Year - 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited

1,124.00

1,124.00

50,000 (Previous Year - 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited

801.00

801.00

50,000 (Previous Year - 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited

838.00

838.00

10,000 (Previous Year - 10,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Dermot Infracon Private Limited

1.00

1.00

18,00,85,385 (Previous Year -17,98,85,385) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Adani Logistics Services Private Limited

3,898.10

3,848.10

10,000 (Previous Year -10,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Shankheshwar Buildwell Private Limited (refer note (i) below)

87.55

87.55

10,00,000 (Previous Year -10,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited (refer note (i) below)

360.36

360.36

10,000 (Previous Year -NIL) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited (refer note (i) below)

576.72

-

18,89,910 (Previous Year -NIL) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited (refer note (vi) below)

188.99

-

Investment in equity shares of Joint ventures (valued at cost)

30,60,000 (Previous Year - 30,60,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited

306.00

306.00

2,02,00,000 (Previous Year - 2,02,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Adani Total Private Limited (Formerly known as Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited) (refer note (iii) below)

78,348.67

27,241.48

Investment in Unsecured Perpetual debt instruments of subsidiary Companies (valued at cost) (refer note -(ii) (a) below)

2,35,915.81

1,28,070.65

Investment in Unsecured Perpetual debt instruments of fellow subsidiary Companies (valued at cost) (refer note -(ii) (b) below)

19.50

14.50

Investment in Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares (FVTPL)

3,10,03,627 (Previous Year - 1,39,16,081) fully paid Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Adani Total Private Limited

19,159.29

7,159.42

Investment in Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares (valued at cost) (refer note (i) below)

4,00,00,000 (Previous Year - 4,00,00,000) fully paid Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of ₹ 100 each of Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited

1,41,543.90

1,41,543.90

1,00,00,000 (Previous Year -0) fully paid Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of ₹ 100 each of Shankheshwar Buildwell Private Limited

81,539.51

-

6,62,049.92

4,08,737.48

Notes:

i). During the year, the Company has acquired 100% unquoted equity shares of below Companies.

Company Name	Acquisition Date	Principal place of business
AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited	May 07, 2021	Gujarat

During the previous year, the Company has acquired 100% unquoted equity shares of below Companies

Company Name	Acquisition Date	Principal place of business
Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited (refer note (a) below)	March 31, 2021	Gujarat
Shankheshwar Buildwell Private Limited	March 30, 2021	Gujarat

Note:- a) Pursuant to the acquisition of 100 % equity stake of Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited, subsidiary Company of Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited have become step down subsidiary Company of the Company.

During the year, The Company has purchased one crore compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each of Shankheshwar Buildwell Private Limited. The conversion ratio is fixed number of equity shares at the option of issuer or at time of maturity.(refer note 41).

During the previous year, The Company has purchased four crore compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each of Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited. The conversion ratio is fixed number of equity shares at the option of issuer or at time of maturity. (refer note 41).

ii). The Company has invested in unsecured perpetual debt instruments of below Companies. These securities are perpetual in nature with no maturity or redemption and are callable only at the option of investee Companies.

(a).Investment in Subsidiary Companies

(₹ in lacs)

Company Name	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	44,123.20	40,625.00
Dermot Infracon Private Limited	13,640.00	13,627.00
Blue Star Realtors Limited (Formerly known as Blue Star Realtors Private Limited)	29,040.25	20,050.25
Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	25,000.00	25,000.00
Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited	268.53	265.93
Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited	123.52	123.52
Shankheshwar Buildwell Private Limited	30,882.66	28,378.95
Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	1,573.40	-
Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	1,459.25	-
AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited	5.00	-
Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited	89,800.00	-
Total	2,35,915.81	1,28,070.65

Adani Logistics Limited

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

(b). Investment in Fellow Subsidiary Companies

Company Name	₹ In lacs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Dhamra Infrastructure Private Limited (Formerly known as Welspun Orissa Steel Private Limited)	19.50	14.50
Total	19.50	14.50

iii). Value of Deemed Investment accounted in joint venture in terms of fair valuation under Ind AS 109 of Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares.

Company Name	₹ In lacs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Adani Total Private Limited	76,328.67	25,221.48

iv). Reconciliation of Fair value measurement of the investment in unquoted equity shares

Particulars	₹ In lacs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening Balance	1.00	520.00
Fair value loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	(519.00)
Closing Balance	1.00	1.00

v). During the previous year 2020-21, Snowman Logistics Limited ceased to be an associate entity of the Company and the balance investments in Snowman Logistics Limited was accounted for at FVTOCI in accordance with the applicable Indian Accounting Standards. The Company disposed off entire shareholding in financial year 2020-21 in Snowman Logistics Limited and transferred FVTOCI balance of ₹ 1,478.84 lacs to retained earnings.

vi). During the current year, the Company took control over business including the land assets of a related party pursuant to rights of Parent Company against outstanding receivables from the said entity. The Company also exercises control over board of the said entity pursuant to a shareholder agreement consequential to which the Company has accounted it as a Subsidiary in the financial statements.

vii). The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, Parent Company which has prepared consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. Accordingly, the Company has availed an exemption as per Ind AS 110 paragraph 4(a) for not preparing the consolidated financial statements.

5 Loans (Unsecured unless otherwise stated)

 Loans to related parties (refer note 41)
 Considered good

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
	6,142.37	6,097.63	-	5,125.46
	6,142.37	6,097.63	-	5,125.46

6 Other financial assets

 Security and other deposits
 Considered good
 Margin money deposits having maturity over 12 months (refer note below)
 Interest accrued
 Advances to employees
 Advance for purchase of Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares (refer note 41)

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
	30.86	15,000.50	209.11	154.64
	1.26	-	-	-
	-	3.29	0.02	1,059.98
	-	-	31.84	25.15
	-	73,385.56	-	-
	32.12	88,389.35	240.97	1,239.77

Note : Margin money deposits are lien against bank guarantees.

7 Other Assets

 Capital advances (refer note (i) below)
Advances to suppliers
 - Related parties (refer note 41)
 - others
 Prepaid expenses
 Contract assets (refer note (ii) below)
 Balances with government authorities
 Deferred Rent
 Export benefit receivable (refer note (iii) below)
 Advances against Perpetual debt
 Taxes recoverable (Net)

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
	8,627.42	8,797.46	-	-
	-	-	31.96	16.34
	-	-	159.36	174.84
	52.44	63.41	477.90	121.27
	-	-	5,853.27	3,822.12
	4.07	4.07	673.84	1,032.32
	136.27	-	-	-
	-	763.88	-	-
	-	-	6,854.00	-
	59.79	1,132.54	-	-
	8,879.99	10,761.36	14,050.33	5,166.89

Notes:

(i). Out of the total capital advances, ₹ 8,310.63 lacs (Previous Year ₹ 8,529.20 lacs) have been given by the Company as advances against land or land advances. Out of these land advances, advances of ₹ 87.76 lacs (Previous Year ₹ 87.76 lacs) are under legal dispute where the court cases are pending for registration of the lands in the name of the Company. Pending registration of lands in the name of the Company with respect to all these land advances, the amounts paid has been classified under capital advances. As per the opinion of Company's management, these lands will get registered in the name of Company. Hence no provision has been made for such land advances.

(ii). Contract assets are the right to consideration in exchange for goods and services transferred to the customer. Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from logistics operation services as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of services. Upon completion of services and acceptance by the customer, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables.

(iii). On September 23, 2021 DGFT issued a notification, which restricts the Company's eligibility for SEIS benefits and also restricts the benefit up to ₹ 500.00 lacs per entity for FY 2019-20, pursuant to which the SEIS receivable amounting to ₹ 763.88 lacs pertaining to FY 2019-20 has been written off during the current year and is shown as exceptional item. However, the Company has contested the legality and retrospective application of the said notification.

8 Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

Stores and spares

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
529.06	564.41
529.06	564.41

Adani Logistics Limited

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

9 Trade receivables
Current
Unsecured stated otherwise

 Considered good
 Credit impaired

Less: Allowances for expected credit loss ("ECL")

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
10,788.15	11,208.09
771.77	465.17
11,559.92	11,673.26
(1,671.77)	(1,365.17)
9,888.15	10,308.09

Note:

(i) Trade receivable includes receivable of ₹ 728.12 lacs (previous year: ₹ 1,579.69 lacs) from related parties and considered good (refer note 41).

(ii) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

(iii) Trade receivables ageing

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	5,288.04	4,438.02	706.29	193.55	75.67	86.58	10,788.15
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	14.42	68.44	36.38	652.53	771.77
	5,288.04	4,438.02	720.71	261.99	112.05	739.11	11,559.92
Allowances for expected credit loss							(1,671.77)
Total							9,888.15

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	5,657.94	4,336.91	458.91	339.31	237.85	177.17	11,208.09
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	8.16	15.26	76.99	364.76	465.17
	5,657.94	4,336.91	467.07	354.57	314.84	541.93	11,673.26
Allowances for expected credit loss							(1,365.17)
Total							10,308.09

10 Cash and cash equivalents
Balances with banks:

Balance in current accounts

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
772.76	450.28
772.76	450.28

11 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Margin money deposits (maturity over 3 months but less than 12 months) (refer below note)

Note : Margin money deposits are lien against bank guarantees.

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
0.72	102.51
0.72	102.51

12 Equity share capital
Authorised

75,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (previous year 75,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
75,000.00	75,000.00
75,000.00	75,000.00

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares

65,50,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (previous year 65,50,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
65,500.00	65,500.00
65,500.00	65,500.00

Notes:
(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	No in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	6,550.00	65,500.00	6,550.00	65,500.00
New Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	6,550.00	65,500.00	6,550.00	65,500.00

(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 parent Company

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

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent Company and its nominee		
65,50,00,000 equity shares (Previous year 65,50,00,000 equity shares) of ₹ 10 each	65,500.00	65,500.00

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

Particulars		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid			
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent company and its nominee	No. in Lacs	6,550.00	6,550.00
	% holding	100.00%	100.00%

e) Details of shareholding of Promoter**As at March 31, 2022**

Promoter name	No. of Shares (No. in lacs)	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent Company and its nominee	6,550.00	100.00%	-

As at March 31, 2021

Promoter name	No. of Shares (No. in lacs)	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent Company and its nominee	6,550.00	100.00%	-

13 Other equity**(a) Retained Earnings**

Opening Balance		31,274.23	21,733.50
Add : Profit for the year		4,669.08	11,019.57
Add: transferred from other comprehensive income (refer note 4(v))		-	(1,478.84)
Closing Balance		35,943.31	31,274.23

	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Lacs	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Lacs
	31,274.23	21,733.50
	4,669.08	11,019.57
	-	(1,478.84)
	35,943.31	31,274.23

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

(b) Deemed equity contribution (refer note below)**Movement of deemed equity contribution :**

At the beginning of the year		4,018.16	4,018.16
Increase / (decrease) during the year		-	-
At the end of the year		4,018.16	4,018.16

	4,018.16	4,018.16
	4,018.16	4,018.16

Note: Deemed equity contribution represents fair valuation adjustment net of deferred tax of interest free loan from parent Company.

(c) Other Comprehensive Income

At the beginning of the year		(519.00)	-
Addition during the year		-	(1,997.84)
Less: transferred to retained earnings (refer note 4(v))		-	1,478.84
At the end of the year		(519.00)	(519.00)

	(519.00)	-
	-	(1,997.84)
	-	1,478.84
	(519.00)	(519.00)

(d) Capital reserve

At the beginning of the year		(15,979.62)	3.88
Addition during the year (refer note (ii) below)		-	(15,983.50)
At the end of the year		(15,979.62)	(15,979.62)

	(15,979.62)	3.88
	-	(15,983.50)
	(15,979.62)	(15,979.62)

Notes:

(i) Capital reserve of Rs.3.88 lacs represents excess of carrying value of assets over the consideration paid for acquisition of the assets under the scheme of arrangement. The same cannot be utilised for payment of dividend.

(ii) On March 22, 2021, the Company sold their investments in equity shares of Dhamra Infrastructure Private Ltd ("DIPL") to The Dhamra Port Company Ltd ("DPCL"), one of the fellow subsidiary entity, at a consideration of Rs. 7,516.50 lacs. This being a transaction with entities under common control, the loss on such disposal has been accounted as transactions with owners as in their capacity of owners, in the statement of changes in equity.

(e) Perpetual debt**i) Unsecured Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Debentures**

At the beginning of the year		50,000.00	50,000.00
Add: issued during the year		-	-
At the end of the year		50,000.00	50,000.00

Note:

During the FY 2018-19, the Company had issued 6.50% 50,00,00,000 Unsecured Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Debentures (Perpetual NCDs) of the face value of ₹ 10/- each amounting to ₹ 50,000.00 lacs, in aggregate on private placement basis to Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (the parent Company). These securities are perpetual in nature with no fixed maturity or redemption period and are callable only at the option of the Company. These securities are issued with coupon of 6.50% but payable at the option of the Company though in case Company decide to declare dividend, the interest will become payable. As these securities are perpetual in nature and the Company does not have any redemption obligation, these have been classified as 'Equity'.

ii) Shareholder loan in the nature of perpetual debt

At the beginning of the year		4,78,013.00	2,82,000.00
Add: raised during the year		1,51,300.00	2,59,013.00
Add: repaid during the year		-	(63,000.00)
At the end of the year		6,29,313.00	4,78,013.00

Note:

a.) The Company had taken shareholder loan from Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (the parent Company) of ₹ 1,51,300.00 lacs (Previous year ₹ 0.00 lacs) repayable at discretion of the Company. The Company had repaid ₹ 0.00 lacs (Previous year ₹ 63,000.00 lacs) during the year. Further Interest at the rate of 7.50% p.a. shall be payable and accrued at the end of each financial year at discretion of the Company. As this loan does not have any define repayment term and interest accrual also at the discretion of borrower, the same has been classified as 'Equity'.

b.) The Company had taken shareholder loan from the Adani Harbour Services Limited (the fellow subsidiary Company) of ₹ 0.00 lacs (Previous year ₹ 2,59,013.00 lacs) repayable at discretion of the Company. Further Interest at the rate of 7.50% p.a. shall be payable and accrued at the end of each financial year at discretion of the Company. As this loan does not have any define repayment term and interest accrual also at the discretion of borrower, the same has been classified as 'Equity'.

Total perpetual debt [(i)+ (ii)]

	6,79,313.00	5,28,013.00
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Total other equity [(a)+(b)+(c)+(d)+(e)]

	7,02,775.85	5,46,806.77
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Adani Logistics Limited

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

14 Borrowings

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
Non-current		
Term loans		
Inter corporate deposit (refer note (a)) (Unsecured)	13,592.66	-
Non-Current Borrowing	13,592.66	-

Notes:

(a) The inter corporate deposits taken in various installment from Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited carries interest rate of 7.50% p.a. and repayable on July 31, 2025.

15 Lease Liabilities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
Lease liabilities (refer note (i) below)	55,534.00	33,877.21	3,329.97	2,106.26
	55,534.00	33,877.21	3,329.97	2,106.26

Note:

i) a) During Financial year 2019-20, the Company has entered into long term land lease agreement for land measuring 60702.38 Square meters at multi product special economic zone at Mundra with Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited for setting up a unit for storage and warehousing services and other logistics related services. The annual lease rent is subject to revision every two years on April 01 by 3% escalation of the previous amount. The lease rent terms are for the period of 12 years. There is no contingent rent and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. The Company has paid ₹ 113.14 lacs (Previous year : ₹ 112.30 lacs) during the year towards minimum lease payment (MLP).

b) The Company has entered into long term lease agreement for 39 rakes (previous year 26 rakes) for logistics services. There is no escalation in rent during the agreement period. The period of lease is in the range of 9 years to 15 years. There is no contingent rent and no restriction imposed by the lease arrangements. The Company has paid ₹ 6,334.21 lacs (Previous year : ₹ 4,377.63 lacs) during the year towards minimum lease payment (MLP).

c) Parcel of land have been taken on lease at Ludhiana, Punjab. The lease rent terms are for the period of 20 years. The lease agreement entered is non-cancellable for the period of first 15 years of the lease agreement. There is no contingent rent, no sub-lease and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. The Company has paid ₹ 7.20 lacs (Previous year : ₹ 7.20 lacs) during the year towards minimum lease payment (MLP).

d) The Company has entered into long term land lease agreement for land measuring 13.76 acres at Dhansar in state of Maharashtra with Adani Agri Logistics Limited for setting up a unit for storage and warehousing services and other logistics related services. The lease rent terms are for the period of 4 years and 7 months. There is no contingent rent and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. The Company has paid ₹ 16.02 lacs (Previous year : ₹ 12.01 lacs) during the year towards minimum lease payment (MLP).

e) The Company has entered into long term land lease agreement for land measuring 2.45 acres at Kattupalli in the district of Trivallur with Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited for setting up a unit for storage and warehousing services and other logistics related services. The lease rent terms are for the period of 30 years. There is no contingent rent and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. The Company has paid ₹ 23.42 lacs (Previous year : ₹ 13.20 lacs) during the year towards minimum lease payment (MLP).

f) Office Building have been taken on lease by the Company at Mumbai. The terms of lease rent are for the period of 5 years as per the lease agreement with the lessor. The annual lease rent is subject to revision every three years on May 01 by 12.5% escalation of the previous amount. Such lease is renewable by mutual consent. There is no contingent rent, no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangement. The Company has paid ₹ 76.45 lacs (Previous year : ₹ NIL) during the year towards minimum lease payment (MLP).

(refer note 41 for related party transactions)

Future minimum lease payments under leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

Particulars	Within one year	After one year but not later than five years	More than five years	Total minimum lease payments	Less: Amounts representing finance charges	₹ in lacs
						Present value of minimum lease payments
March 31, 2022						
Minimum Lease Payments	7,639.15	30,165.64	53,806.48	91,611.27	(32,747.30)	58,863.97
Finance charge allocated to future periods	4,309.18	14,468.88	13,969.24	32,747.30	-	-
Present Value of MLP	3,329.97	15,696.76	39,837.24	58,863.97	-	58,863.97
March 31, 2021						
Minimum Lease Payments	4,741.04	18,783.50	32,119.80	55,644.34	(19,660.87)	35,983.47
Finance charge allocated to future periods	2,634.78	8,776.97	8,249.12	19,660.87	-	-
Present Value of MLP	2,106.26	10,006.53	23,870.68	35,983.47	-	35,983.47

16 Other financial liabilities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	19.89	-
Deposit from customers	152.11	-	494.06	156.38
Payable for acquisition of subsidiary (refer note (iii) below)	-	-	576.72	-
Capital creditors, retention money and other payable	56.65	17.92	3,629.58	2,876.33
Refund liability	-	-	283.83	378.01
	208.76	17.92	5,004.08	3,410.72

Notes:

i) For dues to/advances from related parties refer note 41

ii) Disclosure with regards to changes in liabilities arising from Financing activities as set out in Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash flows

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	Net cash flows	Other changes *	Interest on Lease liabilities	₹ In Lacs
						As at March 31, 2022
Long term borrowings	14	-	13,592.66	-	-	13,592.66
Interest accrued on borrowings	16	-	(351.77)	4,171.68	(3,800.02)	19.89
Lease liabilities	15	35,983.47	(6,622.59)	25,703.07	3,800.02	58,863.97
Total		35,983.47	6,618.30	29,874.75	-	72,476.52

* The same relates to amount charged in statement of profit and loss for interest accrued and addition in lease liabilities represented in lease payable.

Adani Logistics Limited

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

As at March 31, 2021
₹ in Lacs

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	Net cash flows	Other changes #	Interest on Lease liabilities	As at March 31, 2021
Long term borrowings	14	23,182.36	(23,182.36)	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	14	12,850.00	(12,850.00)	-	-	-
Interest accrued on borrowings	16	4,078.54	(5,135.89)	3,676.89	(2,619.54)	-
Lease liabilities	15	30,279.49	(4,501.94)	7,586.38	2,619.54	35,983.47
Total		70,390.39	(45,670.19)	11,263.27	-	35,983.47

The same relates to amount charged in statement of profit and loss for interest accrued and addition in lease liabilities represented in lease payable.

iii) During the year Company has acquired AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited at consideration of Rs. 576.72 lacs. Consideration will be paid after completion of sellers Condition Precedent.

17 Deferred tax liabilities (net) (refer note 27 (d) & (e))

	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Lacs	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Lacs
Deferred tax liability	17,189.53	11,698.17
Deferred tax assets	15,436.52	9,548.73
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	1,753.01	2,149.44

18 Other Liabilities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Lacs	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Lacs	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Lacs
Statutory liabilities	-	-	629.01	352.05
Deferred Income on fair valuation of Deposit taken	54.44	-	-	-
Contract liabilities (refer note (iii) below)	-	-	1,222.65	789.39
Deferred government grant (refer note (ii) below)	-	18.36	18.36	35.27
	54.44	18.36	1,870.02	1,176.71

Notes:

- i) For dues to/advances from related parties refer note 41
 ii) Movement in deferred government grant is as below :

Opening Balance

Amortisation during the year

Closing Balance

	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Lacs	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Lacs
Opening Balance	53.63	88.90
Amortisation during the year	(35.27)	(35.27)
Closing Balance	18.36	53.63

iii) Contract liabilities include advances received to deliver logistic services and transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligation in respect of logistic services.

19 Provisions

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Lacs	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Lacs	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Lacs
Provision for gratuity (refer note 36)	327.89	256.18	-	-
Provision for compensated absences	-	-	308.54	231.87
	327.89	256.18	308.54	231.87

20 Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 37)
 Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Lacs	March 31, 2021 ₹ In Lacs
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	20.67	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4,770.67	4,546.43
	4,791.34	4,546.43

Due to related parties included in above trade payables (refer note 41)

903.45 1,728.62

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2022
₹ in lacs

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
MSME	20.67	-	-	-	-	20.67
Others	1,985.81	2,707.69	76.89	0.11	0.17	4,770.67
Total	2,006.48	2,707.69	76.89	0.11	0.17	4,791.34

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2021
₹ in lacs

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2,098.61	2,430.10	17.56	0.16	-	4,546.43
Total	2,098.61	2,430.10	17.56	0.16	-	4,546.43

Adani Logistics Limited

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

21 Revenue from operations
Revenue from Contract with Customers (refer note (a) below)

 Income from logistics services
 Lease Income (refer note (b) below)

Other operating income

Government grant in the nature of export benefit

Notes:

a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:

Particulars
Contract Price

Adjustment for:

 Change in value of Contract assets (refer note 7)
 Change in value of Contract liabilities (refer note 18)
 Refund Liability

Revenue from Contract with Customers

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
83,114.64	65,535.87
699.27	-
-	12.66
83,813.91	65,548.53

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
81,430.35	62,475.93
2,031.15	2,513.03
(441.04)	36.33
94.18	510.58
83,114.64	65,535.87

b) Warehouses given under operating lease:

The Company has given warehouses on operating lease. These lease arrangements range for a period between 3 and 5 years. Most of the leases are renewable for further period on mutually agreeable terms.

The total future minimum lease rentals receivable at the Balance Sheet date is as under:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
i) Not later than one year	1,415.85	-
ii) Later than one year and not later than five years	6,014.34	-
iii) Later than five years	-	-

Company has recognised income from operating leases of ₹ 699.27 lacs (previous year - NIL).

22 Other income
Interest income from

Bank deposits

Inter corporate deposits and others

Unclaimed liabilities / excess provision written back

Profit on sale / disposal of assets (net)

Scrap sale

Gain on disposal of associate

Net gain on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss

Amortisation of government grant (refer note 18)

Miscellaneous income

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
1.17	6.95
1,464.31	5,384.33
48.69	39.32
386.51	-
35.77	0.03
-	9,205.67
309.11	563.46
35.27	35.27
10.57	26.45
2,291.40	15,261.48

23 Operating expenses

Cargo handling /Other charges to sub-contractors

Railway operating expenses

Cargo freight and transportation expenses

Customer Claims (including expected credit loss)

Repairs to plant & machinery

Power & fuel

Waterfront charges

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
5,867.04	6,203.03
38,129.49	32,219.18
13,317.54	9,493.74
-	900.00
531.06	447.57
1,198.03	910.95
297.25	226.87
59,340.41	50,401.34

24 Employee benefit expense

Salaries and wages

Contribution to provident and other funds

Gratuity (refer note 36)

Staff welfare expenses

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
3,313.51	2,871.60
146.12	123.38
56.55	52.85
134.56	102.44
3,650.74	3,150.27

25 Finance costs
Interest on

Inter corporate deposit

Lease liabilities

Bank and other finance charges

Others *

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
295.55	974.88
3,800.02	2,619.54
67.85	61.19
657.28	21.28
4,820.70	3,676.89

* ₹ 649.02 lacs pertains to remeasurement of financial assets

26 Other expenses

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
Rent	133.32	71.64
Rates and taxes	9.35	186.89
Insurance (net of reimbursement)	175.11	204.45
Advertisement and publicity	670.64	546.90
Other repairs and maintenance	279.49	186.10
Legal and professional expenses	289.10	552.68
Payment to auditors (refer note (1) below)	27.08	19.18
Security expenses	13.11	5.14
Communication expenses	195.72	204.21
Electric Power Expenses	0.21	-
Office expenses	83.03	87.67
Travelling and conveyance	203.94	146.72
Directors sitting fee	1.40	0.80
Charity & donations (refer note 40 and note 41)	169.00	152.00
Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)	-	16.81
Allowance for doubtful debts	313.40	217.86
Miscellaneous expenses	273.23	359.75
	2,837.13	2,958.80

Note: 1**Payment to auditor****As auditor:**

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
Audit fee	10.92	7.84
Limited review	7.56	7.56

In other capacity

Certification Fees	8.52	1.05
Other Services	-	2.50

Reimbursement of expenses

	0.08	0.23
	27.08	19.18

27 Income Tax

The major component of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as under

a) Tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss**Current income tax**

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
Current income tax charge	1,837.96	1,668.85
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	81.43	(81.67)

Deferred tax

Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(384.61)	1,068.73
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Tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss

	1,534.78	2,655.91
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Tax on other comprehensive income ('OCI')

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Tax impact on re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	(11.83)	(15.75)
Fair value loss on FVTOCI financial asset	-	(1,579.69)

Tax expense reported in OCI

	(11.83)	(1,595.44)
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b) Balance Sheet section

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
Taxes recoverable (net) (refer note 7)	59.79	1,132.54
Less: Current tax liabilities (net)	(61.78)	-
	(1.99)	1,132.54

Note : Liabilities for current tax (net) and taxes recoverable (net) are presented based on year-wise tax balances, as the case may be.

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
Profit before taxation	6,239.02	13,722.30
Tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
At India's Statutory Income Tax rate	1,570.24	3,453.63
Tax effect of:		
Expenses Not allowed under Tax Law	34.53	44.44
Income not chargeable to tax included in statement of profit and loss	-	(2,316.88)
Capital gain set off against earlier year capital losses	(97.28)	(0.07)
Reversal of deferred tax of Gain on discontinuation of associate in OCI	-	1,579.69
Previous year tax impact on filling of returns	81.43	(81.67)
Deduction of Health & Education Cess	-	(15.70)
Recognition of deferred tax for previous period	(65.91)	-
Other differences	11.77	(7.53)
Income tax reported in Statement of Profit and Loss	1,534.78	2,655.91
Effective tax rate	24.60%	19.35%

Adani Logistics Limited

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

d) Deferred tax liability (net)

Particulars	Balance Sheet as at		Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
Accelerated depreciation for tax purpose	2,877.53	2,743.74	133.78	(100.38)
Employee benefits	(196.96)	(148.82)	(48.14)	(39.70)
Other provisions	(389.04)	(343.59)	(45.45)	(281.35)
Deferred tax liability on interest on Compulsory convertible preference shares	183.67	269.22	(85.55)	141.74
Deferred tax liability on assets taken under lease	14,092.68	8,685.21	5,407.47	1,393.29
Deferred tax assets on lease payables	(14,814.87)	(9,056.32)	(5,758.55)	(1,640.31)
Deferred tax liabilities	1,753.01	2,149.44	(396.44)	(526.71)

e) Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) reflected in the Balance Sheet as follows

Deferred tax liabilities (net) (refer note 17)

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
1,753.01	2,149.44
1,753.01	2,149.44

f) Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities/(assets)

 Tax expense during the period recognised in statement of profit and loss
 Tax expense during the period recognised in OCI

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
(384.61)	1,068.73
(11.83)	(1,595.44)
(396.44)	(526.71)

28 Fair Value Measurement
a) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2022 is as follows :

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost (refer note -1)	₹ In Lacs
				Total
Financial asset				
Investments *	27.54	19,159.29	-	19,186.83
Trade receivables	-	-	9,888.15	9,888.15
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	772.76	772.76
Other bank balance	-	-	0.72	0.72
Loans	-	-	6,142.37	6,142.37
Others financial assets	-	-	273.09	273.09
	27.54	19,159.29	17,077.09	36,263.92
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	13,592.66	13,592.66
Trade payables	-	-	4,791.34	4,791.34
Other financial liabilities	-	-	5,212.84	5,212.84
Lease liabilities	-	-	58,863.97	58,863.97
	-	-	82,460.81	82,460.81

b) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2021 is as follows :

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost (refer note -1)	₹ In Lacs
				Total
Financial asset				
Investments *	27.54	7,159.42	-	7,186.96
Trade receivables	-	-	10,308.09	10,308.09
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	450.28	450.28
Other bank balance	-	-	102.51	102.51
Loans	-	-	11,223.09	11,223.09
Others financial assets	-	-	89,629.12	89,629.12
	27.54	7,159.42	1,11,713.09	1,18,900.05
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	4,546.43	4,546.43
Other financial liabilities	-	-	3,428.64	3,428.64
Lease liabilities	-	-	35,983.47	35,983.47
	-	-	43,958.54	43,958.54

Note:1

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments, unbilled revenues, loans, trade payables and other payables as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 approximate the fair value because of their short-term nature. Difference between carrying amounts and fair values of bank deposits, other financial assets, other financial liabilities and borrowings subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant in each of the years presented.

* Exclude group Company investments [₹ 6,42,863.09 lacs (previous year ₹ 4,01,550.52 lacs)] measured at cost. (refer note 4).

29 Fair Value hierarchy :
a) Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			₹ In Lacs
	Quoted market prices (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets				
Investment in unquoted Equity investments measured at FVTOCI (refer note 4 and note (1) below)	-	-	27.54	27.54
Investment in Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares measured at FVTPL (refer note 4)	-	19,159.29	-	19,159.29
Total	-	19,159.29	27.54	19,186.83

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021			Total
	Quoted market prices (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Assets				
Investment in unquoted Equity investments measured at FVTOCI (refer note 4 and note (1) below)	-	-	27.54	27.54
Investment in Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares measured at FVTPL (refer note 4)	-	7,159.42	-	7,159.42
Total	-	7,159.42	27.54	7,186.96

Note:

(1) As at the year end, the Company has done fair valuation of Ambily Technologies Private Limited (ATPL) and fair value as per the valuation report approximates the value recorded in the books and hence, the investment value as at the year-end represents the fair value.

b) Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as shown below:

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Weighted average	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Unquoted equity shares of Ambily Technologies Private Limited	DCF Method	Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	March 31, 2022: 14.40% March 31, 2021: 14.40%	1% increase would result in decrease in fair value by ₹ 0.22 lacs as of March 31, 2022 (₹ 0.22 lacs as of March 31, 2021)

30 Financial Risk Management objective and policies

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

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing, investing and cash management activities. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Company does not have any long-term debt obligations having floating interest rates as at year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Foreign currency risk

Exchange rate movements, particularly the United States Dollar (USD) and Euro (EUR) against Indian Rupee (INR), have an impact on the Company's operating results.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Impact on profit before tax	
		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1	USD Sensitivity		
	RUPEES / USD – Increase by 1%	0.58	0.16
	RUPEES / USD – Decrease by 1%	(0.58)	(0.16)
2	BDT Sensitivity		
	RUPEES / BDT – Increase by 1%	-	(0.05)
	RUPEES / BDT – Decrease by 1%	-	0.05
3	EUR Sensitivity		
	RUPEES / EUR – Increase by 1%	(3.39)	-
	RUPEES / EUR – Decrease by 1%	3.39	-

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 loans to others, 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 and other counter parties is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. The Company further mitigate credit risk of counter parties by obtaining adequate securities includes undertaking from creditable parties including promoter group entities.

Concentrations of credit risk form part of credit risk

Considering that the Company operates the logistic services, the Company is significantly dependent on logistic related customers. Out of total revenue, the Company earns ₹ 10,724.23 lacs of revenue during the year ended March 31, 2022 (previous year ₹ 11,874.30 lacs) from such customers which constitute 12.72% (previous year 18.12%). Accounts receivable from such customers approximated ₹ 3,000.12 lacs as at March 31, 2022 (previous year ₹ 3,272.00 lacs). A loss of these customers could adversely affect the operating result and cash flow of the Company.

Liquidity risk

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities :

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date.

Adani Logistics Limited

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

₹ In Lacs

As at March 31, 2022	On demand	within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Borrowings	-	10.19	20.42	13,596.04	13,626.65
Lease liabilities	-	7,639.15	15,244.32	68,727.79	91,611.26
Other financial liabilities	-	5,004.08	208.76	-	5,212.84
Trade payables	-	4,791.34	-	-	4,791.34

₹ In Lacs

As at March 31, 2021	On demand	within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Lease liabilities	-	4,741.04	9,488.01	41,415.29	55,644.34
Other financial liabilities	-	3,410.72	17.92	-	3,428.64
Trade payables	-	4,546.43	-	-	4,546.43

The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity.

31 Capital management

For the purposes of the company's capital management, equity includes issued capital and 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 cash equivalents) divided by total equity plus net debt.

₹ In Lacs

Particulars	Refer note	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Total Borrowings	14	13,592.66	-
Less: Cash and bank balance	10,11	773.48	552.79
Net Debt (A)		12,819.18	(552.79)
Total Equity (B)	12,13	7,68,275.85	6,12,306.77
Total Equity and Net Debt (C = A + B)		7,81,095.03	6,11,753.98
Gearing ratio (A/C)		1.64%	-

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

32 Earnings per share

Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the company
Weighted average number of equity shares (No. in lacs)
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	₹ In Lacs	₹ In Lacs
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the company	4,704.24	11,066.39
Weighted average number of equity shares (No. in lacs)	6,550.00	6,550.00
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	0.72	1.69

33 Capital commitments & other commitment
Capital commitments

₹ In Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Estimated amount of contracts (net of advances and deposit) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	3,535.33	58,518.82

34 Contingent liabilities not provided for

₹ In Lacs

Sr.No	Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1	The Company has acquired land of 25.62 Acre at Kathuwas district, Rajasthan. The Company has paid stamp duty on acquisition of such land. The Collector of stamp duty has raised a demand for additional stamp duty of ₹ 80.45 lacs on the Company. The Company has filed an appeal against the said demand. The management is confident that no liability will devolve on the Company in this regard. The Company has paid ₹ 40.22 lacs under protest. Company has received favorable order in FY 2016-17 for liability of ₹ 80.19 lacs. During the FY 2018-19 Company has provided liabilities of ₹ 0.13 lacs in the statement of profit and loss account.	0.13	0.13

35 Segment information

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

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

36 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits

- (i) The company has recognised, in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the current year, an amount of ₹ 145.77 lacs (previous year ₹ 123.41 lacs) as expenses under the following defined contribution plan.

₹ In Lacs

Contribution to	2021-22	2020-21
Provident Fund	145.77	122.83
Superannuation Fund	-	0.58
Total	145.77	123.41

- (ii) The company has a defined gratuity plan. Under the plan every employee who has completed at least five year of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Scheme is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in form of a qualifying insurance policy for future payment of gratuity to employees.

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.

Gratuity

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

Particulars	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	310.16	214.95
Current service cost	63.55	55.04
Interest cost	20.77	15.17
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	2.87	(9.23)
- change in financial assumptions	61.93	-
- experience variance	(17.81)	72.77
Benefits paid	(45.08)	(50.17)
Acquisition Adjustment	(10.91)	11.63
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	385.48	310.16

b) Changes in fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	53.98	52.54
Investment income	3.61	3.52
Benefits paid	-	(3.05)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	0.97
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	57.59	53.98

c) Net asset/(liability) recognised in the balance sheet

Contribution to	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	385.48	310.16
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	57.59	53.98
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	(327.89)	(256.18)
Net (liability)/asset - Current	-	-
Net (liability)/asset - Non-current	(327.89)	(256.18)

d) Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year

Particulars	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current service cost	63.55	55.04
Interest cost on benefit obligation	17.16	11.65
Total Expense included in employee benefits expense	80.71	66.69
Expenses Capitalised during the year	24.16	13.84
Net Expense included in employee benefits expense	56.55	52.85

e) Recognised in the other comprehensive income for the year

Particulars	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	2.87	(9.23)
- change in financial assumptions	61.93	-
- experience variance	(17.81)	72.77
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	(0.97)
Recognised in comprehensive income	46.99	62.57

f) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	₹ In Lacs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	8 years	8 years

g) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below

Sensitivity Analysis Method

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Discount rate			
Sensitivity level	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
	(30.19)	34.55	(22.72)	25.81

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Salary Growth rate			
Sensitivity level	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
	33.19	(29.64)	25.23	(22.66)

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Attrition rate			
Sensitivity level	50% Increase of attrition rate	50% Decrease of attrition rate	50% Increase of attrition rate	50% Decrease of attrition rate
Impact on defined benefit obligations	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
	(28.20)	42.89	(12.14)	17.07

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Mortality rate			
Sensitivity level	50% Increase of mortality rate	50% Decrease of mortality rate	50% Increase of mortality rate	50% Decrease of mortality rate
Impact on defined benefit obligations	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
	(0.14)	0.15	(0.04)	0.04

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

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

Adani Logistics Limited

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

The company expects to contribute ₹ 415.90 lacs to gratuity fund in the next year. (Previous year ₹ 311.83 lacs)

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate	6.90%	6.70%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	10.00%	8.00%
Mortality	Indian assured mortality table 2012-14	Indian assured mortality table 2012-14
Attrition rate	9.11%	9.50%

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.

j) The expected cash flows of defined benefit Obligation over future periods (Valued on Undiscounted Basis)

Particulars	₹ in Lacs	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	27.76	24.81
Between 2 and 5 years	148.99	135.29
Between 5 and 10 years	171.48	131.54
Beyond 10 years	424.44	286.84
Total Expected Payments	772.67	578.48

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).

37 Information required to be furnished as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2022. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by auditors.

Sr No	Particulars	₹ In Lacs	
		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 year.		
	Principal	20.67	-
	Interest	-	-
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	-	-
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.	-	-
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
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.	-	-

38 Unhedged foreign currency exposure

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

Nature	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Amount ₹ In Lacs	Foreign Currency In Million	Amount ₹ In Lacs	Foreign Currency In Million
Trade payables	-	-	12.00	USD 0.02
	-	-	5.05	BDT 0.58
Trade receivable	338.56	EUR 0.40	-	-
	58.08	USD 0.08	28.36	USD 0.04

Closing rates as at March 31, 2022:

INR / USD = ₹ 75.7925
INR / EUR = ₹ 84.2200

Closing rates as at March 31, 2021:

INR / USD = ₹ 73.1100
INR / BDT = ₹ 0.8631

39 Standards issued but not effective

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 March 23, 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.

40 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 ₹ 169.00 lacs (previous year ₹ 152.00 lacs)
- b) Amount spent during the year ended

March 31, 2022					₹ in Lacs
Sr. No.	Particulars	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total	
1	Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	
2	On purposes other than (1) above	169.00	-	169.00	
		169.00	-	169.00	

March 31, 2021					₹ in Lacs
Sr. No.	Particulars	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total	
1	Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	
2	On purposes other than (1) above	152.00	-	152.00	
		152.00	-	152.00	

(c) Nature of CSR activities

				₹ in lacs
Nature		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	
Promoting Education, Sustainable Livelihood, promoting health care		169.00	152.00	
Total		169.00	152.00	

(d) Detail of related party Transactions

				₹ in lacs
Name		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	
Adani Foundation		169.00	152.00	

41 Related Party Disclosure

The Management has identified the following entities as related parties of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022 for the purposes of reporting as per IND AS 24 – Related Party Disclosure, which are as under:

Particulars	Name of Company	
Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	
Wholly owned Subsidiary Companies	Adani Agri Logistics Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	
	Dermot Infracon Private Limited	
	Blue Star Realtors Limited (Formerly known as Blue Star Realtors Private Limited)	
	Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited (acquired on March 31, 2021)	
	Shankheshwar Buildwell Private Limited (acquired on March 30, 2021)	
	Adani Logistics International Pte Limited, Singapore (incorporated on July 13, 2020)	
	AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited (acquired on May 07, 2021)	
Other Subsidiary Companies	Dhamra Infrastructure Private Limited (Formerly known as Welspun Orissa Steel Private Limited) (w.e.f. April 22, 2019 to March 21, 2021)	
	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	
Step down Subsidiary Companies	Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited (acquired on March 30, 2022)	
	Adani Agri Logistics (MP) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Harda) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Hoshangabad) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Satna) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Ujjain) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Kannauj) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Raman) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Barnala) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Bathinda) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Mansa) Limited	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Moga) Limited	
	Adani Warehousing Limited	
	(Formerly known as Adani Agri Logistics (Borivali) Limited)	
	Adani Agri Logistics (Dhamora) Limited	
	Adani Noble Private Limited	
	Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited	
	Adani Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited	
	Adani Cargo Logistics Limited (Formerly known as Adani Cargo Logistics Private Limited) (w.e.f. December 27, 2021)	
	NRC Limited (acquired on March 31, 2021)	
	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Adani Hazira Port Limited
		Adani Petronet (Dahaj) Port Private Limited
		Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited
Dighri Port Limited		
Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited		
The Dhamra Port Company Limited		
Adani Kattupalli Port Limited		
Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited		
The Adani Harbour Services Limited		
Dhamra Infrastructure Private Limited (Formerly known as Welspun Orissa Steel Private Limited) (w.e.f. March 22, 2021)		
MPSEZ Utilities Limited (till December 14, 2021)		

Particulars	Name of Company	
Entities over which (i) Key Management Personnel and their relatives & (ii) entities having significant influence over the Company have control or are under significant influence through voting powers	Adani Enterprises Limited	
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	
	Adani Wilmar Limited	
	Adani Brahma Synergy Private Limited	
	Lucknow International Airport Limited	
	Mumbai International Airport Limited	
	Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	
	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	
	Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	
	Adani Power Limited	
	Adani Green Technology Limited	
	Mundra Solar PV Limited	
	Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited	
	Adani Total Gas Limited	
	Adani Foundation	
	Adani Institute for Education and Research	
	Udupi Power Corporation Limited	
	Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited	
	Adani Green Energy Limited	
	Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited	
	Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited	
	Belvedere Golf and Country Club Private Limited	
	Adani Bangladesh Ports Private Limited	
	Adani Properties Private Limited	
	Ahmedabad International Airport Limited	
	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	
	Gangavaram Port Limited	
	Mpsez Utilities Limited (w.e.f December 15, 2021)	
	Adani Estate Management Private Limited	
	Adani Township & Real Estate Company Private Limited	
	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	
	Adani Total Private Limited (Formerly known as Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited (w.e.f. December 31, 2019))	
	Key Management Personnel	Capt. Unmesh Abhyankar- Director
		Mr. Vikram Jaisinghani - Managing Director (Appointed w.e.f May 03, 2021)
		Dr. Chitra Bhatnagar- Director (Ceased w.e.f. March 30, 2021)
Komal Majmudar – Director (Appointed w.e.f. March 23, 2021)		
Mr. Piyush Gandhi (Chief Financial Officer)		
Mr. Pawan Kumar Yadav (Company Secretary)		

Notes:

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

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

Head	Relationship	Name of Related Party	₹ in lacs	
			March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Income from Rendering of Services	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	113.69	250.39
	Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	6.63	10.61
		Adani Hazira Port Limited	152.96	148.51
		Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	1,384.16	803.86
		Adani Agri Logistics Limited	35.39	26.16
		Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	61.88	-
		Adani Kattupalli Port Limited	0.58	-
	Joint Venture	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	55.89	41.62
	Other Entity*	Mundra Solar PV Limited	37.93	35.24
		Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	404.22	-
		Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	323.61	-
		Adani Power Limited	54.74	-
		Adani Enterprises Limited	11.54	827.52
	Adani Wilmar Limited	1,075.85	989.88	
Sale of Non Financial Assets	Other Entity*	Adani Wilmar Limited	-	645.44
Reimbursement of Expenses	Other Entity*	Adani Power Limited	-	21.29
Services Availed	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	1,507.80	1,654.98
	Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	594.55	413.37
		The Dhamra Port Company Limited	-	651.21
		Adani Hazira Port Limited	1,212.90	799.91
		Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited	424.80	450.30
		Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	33.76	1.14
		Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited	-	45.45
		Adani Agri Logistics Limited	41.37	3.05
		Dighti Port Limited	11.11	-
		Adani Bangladesh Ports Private Limited	-	5.05
		Other Entity*	Adani Enterprises Limited	155.53
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	0.20	0.60	
	Udupi Power Corporation Limited	-	0.02	
	Adani Institute for Education and Research	0.08	0.16	
Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited	10.84	-		
Adani Estate Management Private Limited	0.23	-		
Belvedere Golf and Country Club Private Limited	3.98	0.14		
Purchase of Goods	Fellow Subsidiary	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	4.53	-
	Other Entity*	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	2.67	-
		Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited	2.78	-
Sale of Property plan and equipment	Subsidiary	Adani Agri Logistics (Dhamora) Limited	5.55	-
	Other Entity*	Adani Total Gas Limited	304.00	-
Interest Expense	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	295.55	974.88

₹ in lacs

Head	Relationship	Name of Related Party	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021		
Interest Income	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	66.53	1,736.45		
	Subsidiary	Adani Agri Logistics Limited	599.36	869.19		
		Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	-	29.09		
		Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	30.49	2.78		
		Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	51.97	0.33		
Joint Venture	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	0.93	-			
Donation	Other Entity*	Adani Foundation	169.00	152.00		
Rent expense	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	5,021.78	3,008.89		
	Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	23.42	13.20		
		Adani Agri Logistics Limited	16.02	12.01		
Loan taken	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	80,911.36	20,945.00		
	Subsidiary	Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	-	0.60		
		Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited	-	233.20		
		Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	-	8.30		
		Blue Star Realtors Limited	-	14.00		
Loan repaid	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	67,318.70	56,977.36		
	Subsidiary	Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	-	0.60		
		Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited	-	233.20		
		Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	-	8.30		
		Blue Star Realtors Limited	-	14.00		
Loan Given	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	30,505.20	1,06,636.34		
	Subsidiary	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	-	732.25		
		Adani Agri Logistics Limited	13,716.10	6,375.75		
		Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	968.86	36.60		
		Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	1,134.57	190.55		
		Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	264.00	-		
	Joint Venture	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	264.00	-		
Loan received back	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	35,630.66	1,01,510.88		
	Subsidiary	Adani Agri Logistics Limited	14,391.22	14,779.27		
		Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	-	3,328.45		
		Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	550.35	-		
		Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	886.22	-		
	Joint Venture	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	211.00	-		
Perpetual loan taken	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	1,51,300.00	-		
	Fellow Subsidiary	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	-	2,59,013.00		
Perpetual loan Repaid	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	63,000.00		
Investment in perpetual debt instrument	Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Agri Logistics Limited	3,498.20	940.00		
		Dermot Infracon Private Limited	13.00	17.00		
		Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited	2.60	465.15		
		Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	1,459.25	275.35		
		Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	1,573.40	714.67		
		Dhamra Infrastructure Private Limited	5.00	13.50		
		Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited	-	123.52		
		Shankheshwar Bulldwell Private Limited	2,503.71	28,378.95		
		AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited	5.00	-		
		Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited	89,800.00	-		
		Blue Star Realtors Limited	8,990.00	9.00		
		Perpetual Securities received back	Subsidiary	Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	-	2,047.43
				Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited	-	233.20
Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	-			2,873.74		
Purchase of investment	Other Entity*	Adani Power Limited	8,153.95	1,41,522.67		
		Adani Green Technology Limited	188.99	-		
		Adani Properties private Limited	-	435.35		
Sale of investment	Fellow Subsidiary	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	-	7,516.50		
Investment in Preference share	Joint Venture	Adani Total Private Limited	63,446.97	2,375.00		
Advance for purchase of Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares	Other Entity*	Adani Power Limited	-	73,385.56		
Advance given against Perpetual debt	Fellow Subsidiary	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	6,854.00	-		
Security deposit given	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.14	-		
	Other Entity*	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	2.42	-		
		Mumbai International Airport Limited	5.00	-		
Security deposit received	Other Entity*	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	76.73	-		
		Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	52.98	-		
		Adani Enterprises Limited	33.62	-		
		Adani Wilmar Limited	0.10	-		
Remuneration						
a) Short-term benefits	Key Managerial Personnel (refer note 1 below)	Mr. Piyush Gandhi	21.90	21.99		
		Mr. Vikram Jaisinghani	276.53	-		
b) Other long-term benefits		Mr. Piyush Gandhi	0.71	0.48		
c) Post-employment benefits		Mr. Piyush Gandhi	1.47	1.86		
		Mr. Vikram Jaisinghani	13.28	-		
Sitting Fees	Key Managerial Personnel	Dr. Chitra Bhatnagar	-	0.80		
		Komal Majmudar	1.40	-		

Note :

1. Compensation of key management personnel does not include Provision for Leave Encashment and Gratuity as it is provided in the books on the basis of actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole and hence individual figures cannot be identified.

(B) Balances with Related Party

₹ in lacs

Head	Relationship	Name of Related Party	March 31,2022	March 31,2021	
Trade receivable	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	12.14	0.83	
		Adani Hazira Port Limited	2.15	2.15	
	Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	-	10.05	
		Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	129.05	172.94	
		Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	-	246.66	
		Adani Agri Logistics (Dhamora) Limited	6.56	-	
		Adani Agri Logistics Limited	22.03	-	
		Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	59.37	37.41	
	Other Entity*	Adani Wilmar Limited	68.63	191.33	
		Mundra Solar PV Limited	4.58	35.52	
		Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	131.98	-	
		Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	153.59	-	
		Adani Power Limited	63.50	-	
			Adani Enterprises Limited	74.54	882.81
	Trade payable	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	521.85	583.63
The Dhamra Port Company Limited			64.93	93.48	
Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary		Adani Hazira Port Limited	197.20	203.52	
		Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited	-	480.56	
		Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited	-	0.83	
		Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	55.74	101.06	
		Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	4.19	10.77	
		Adani Agri Logistics Limited	28.52	10.35	
		Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited	-	1.72	
		Adani Agri Logistics (Kannauj) Limited	-	0.42	
		Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited	-	0.08	
		Adani Agri Logistics (Dhamora) Limited	-	0.14	
		Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	-	0.19	
		Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	7.34	-	
		Adani Bangladesh Ports Private Limited	-	5.05	
		Other Entity*	Ahmedabad International Airport Limited	0.50	27.68
Adani Enterprises Limited			17.08	187.76	
Lucknow International Airport Limited			5.48	-	
Belvedere Golf and Country Club Private Limited			-	0.05	
Adani Power Limited			-	21.29	
Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited			0.28	-	
Adani Estate Management Private Limited			0.21	-	
			Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	0.15	0.04
Borrowings	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	13,592.66	-	
perpetual non-cumulative non-convertible debentures (perpetual debt)	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	50,000.00	50,000.00	
Perpetual Securities (loan)	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	4,20,300.00	2,19,000.00	
	Fellow Subsidiary	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	2,59,013.00	2,59,013.00	
Interest accrued but not due (payable)	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	19.89	-	
Loan Given balance	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	5,125.46	
		Adani Agri Logistics Limited	5,195.36	5,870.48	
	Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	455.11	36.60	
		Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	438.90	190.55	
		Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	53.00	-	
Interest accrued receivable	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	959.10	
		Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	-	0.30	
	Subsidiary	Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	-	2.56	
		Adani Agri Logistics Limited	-	88.70	
Other current assets	Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Agri Logistics Limited	27.15	26.16	
		Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	-	1.80	
		The Adani Harbour Services Limited	6,854.00	-	
	Other Entity*	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	66.62	-	
Adani Power Rajasthan Limited		39.02	-		
Other current liabilities	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	0.32	
Other financial assets	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.14	-	
		MPSEZ Utilities Limited	2.42	-	
	Other Entity*	Mumbai International Airport Limited	5.00	-	
		Adani Power Limited	-	73,385.56	
Other financial liabilities	Other Entity*	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	76.73	-	
		Gangavaram Port Limited	2.12	-	
		Adani Enterprises Limited	33.62	-	
		Adani Wilmar Limited	0.10	-	
		Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	52.98	-	
Advances to suppliers	Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	-	4.48	
		Adani Hazira Port Limited	0.47	-	
		Adani Agri Logistics (Satna) Limited	-	2.20	
		Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited	0.86	-	
		Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited	0.22	-	
		Gangavaram Port Limited	18.51	-	
		Adani Agri Logistics Limited	5.78	0.56	
	Other Entity*	Adani Institute for Education and Research	0.06	0.06	
		Adani Brahma Synergy Private Limited	2.35	2.35	
		Mundra Solar PV Limited	0.02	-	
		Adani Township & Real Estate Company Private Limited	3.15	3.15	
		MPSEZ Utilities Limited	0.53	-	
		Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	-	3.54	

Adani Logistics Limited

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

₹ in lacs

Head	Relationship	Name of Related Party	March 31,2022	March 31,2021
Advances from customers	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	1.69	1.69
	Other Entity*	Adani Green Energy Limited	0.72	0.72
		Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	0.32	0.32

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

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

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1. Outstanding balances of related parties at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the period ended March 31, 2022, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts due from related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

2. The company has issued bank guarantees of ₹ 3,007.30 lacs (previous year ₹ 3,090.39 lacs) out of the limits available with the parent Company.

3. The company has issued letter of credit of ₹ 199.13 lacs (previous year ₹ 210.33 lacs) out of the limits available with the parent Company.

42 Relationship with Struck off Companies

₹ in lacs

Name of the struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck off Company	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2022	Relationship with the struck off company
Deepika Electronics & Engineering Private Limited	Purchase of materials	4.49	Vendor
Five Star Stevedores Private Limited	Service availed	2.49	Vendor
Classic Enterprises Private Limited	Advance received	6.48	Customer
Sumeet Silk Mills	Advance received	0.02	Customer
Entire Logistics Private Limited	Rendering of Services	0.41	Customer
Trans Tools Private Limited	Rendering of Services	0.01	Customer

₹ in lacs

Name of the struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck off Company	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2021	Relationship with the struck off company
Deepika Electronics & Engineering Private Limited	Purchase of materials	11.16	Vendor
Five Star Stevedores Private Limited	Service availed	0.18	Vendor
Classic Enterprises Private Limited	Advance received	0.31	Customer

43 The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) other than disclosed below.

₹ in lacs

Ultimate beneficiary	Details of Ultimate Beneficiary	Intermediaries	Details of Intermediaries	Date of Payment	Amount	Date of investment in Ultimate beneficiary	Amount of investment in Ultimate beneficiary
Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad 382421, Gujarat	Adani Total Private Limited	Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad 382421, Gujarat	21/03/2022	25,000.00	22/03/2022	25,000.00
Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad 382421, Gujarat	Adani Total Private Limited	Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad 382421, Gujarat	15/07/2021	36,194.20	19/07/2021	36,194.20
Total Adani Fuels Marketing Private Limited	Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad 382421, Gujarat	Adani Total Private Limited	Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad 382421, Gujarat	28/05/2021	360.00	01/07/2021	250.00
						20/07/2021	17.50
						26/11/2021	92.50

44 Ratio Analysis

Particulars	Items included in numerator and denominator	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	% Variance	Reason for variance
(1) Current Ratio	Current Assets (including Bank Deposits having maturity of more than 1 year)/ Current Liabilities	1.66	2.00	(17.13%)	
(2) Debt-Equity Ratio	Net Debt(including Cash and Cash Equivalents, Other Bank balance, Bank deposits having maturity of more than 1 year, Current Investment)/ Total Equity	0.02	NA	100%	Due to infusion of borrowing in financial year 2021-22
(3) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings before Interest, Depreciation, Tax and Foreign Exchange Loss or (Gain) (net) / (Interest + Finance charges + Repayment of long-term debt made during the period (net of refinance))	2.52	0.52	384.63%	During the financial year 2020-21 repayment of long term debt was Rs.35,776 lacs. Where as during the year it is NIL. During the financial year 2020-21 Gain on disposal of associate was Rs. 9,205.67 lacs.
(4) Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after Taxes. Average Shareholder's Equity	0.68%	2.14%	(68.11%)	-During the financial year 2020-21 Gain on disposal of associate Rs. 9,205.67 lacs. - Equity component of preference share and perpetual debt addition during the year
(5) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations/ Average Trade Receivables	8.30	5.48	51.59%	Due to improved realisation of receivables and during the year revenue from operation increased.
(6) Trade payables turnover ratio	(Operating expenses + Other expenses)/ Average Trade Payables	13.32	10.43	27.69%	Operating and other expenses are increase due to business expansion and revenue growth. Trade payable reduced due to prompt payment.
(7) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations/ Average Net Assets	0.12	0.13	(4.09%)	
(8) Net profit ratio	Profit after Tax/ Total Income	5.61%	16.88%	(66.75%)	-During the financial year 2020-21 Gain on disposal of associate Rs. 9,205.67 lacs.
(9) Return on Capital employed	Earnings before Interest, Tax and Foreign Exchange Loss or (Gain) (net)/ Average Capital Employed (Shareholders Fund+Long Term Borrowing+ Current Maturities of Borrowings)	1.18%	2.61%	(54.64%)	-During the financial year 2020-21 Gain on disposal of associate Rs. 9,205.67 lacs.

Notes:

- (a) As Company is into the business of providing logistics services, inventory turnover ratio is not applicable.
(b) As there is no investment in treasury instruments in current year, return on investment ratio is not applicable.

45 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) The Company has not taken any loan from bank or financial institutions consequently filling of quarterly returns or statements of current assets with bank or financial institutions is not applicable to Company.

46 The Code on Wages, 2019 and Code of Social Security, 2020 ("the Codes") relating to employee compensation and post-employment benefits had received Presidential assent but the related rules thereof for quantifying the financial impact have not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Codes when the rules are notified and will record any related impact in the period the Codes become effective.

47 In compliance with Ministry of Corporate Affairs notification w.r.t. to amendment in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 effective from April 01, 2021, figures for previous period have been regrouped/ reclassified, wherever necessary.

48 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 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 10, 2022, there were no subsequent events to be recognised or reported that are not already disclosed.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Mr. Vikram Jaisinghani
Managing Director
DIN: 00286606

Capt. Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812

Pawan Kumar Yadav
Company Secretary

Piyush Gandhi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 10, 2022