

Shanti Sagar International
Dredging Limited

Financial Statements for the
FY 2021-22

Independent Auditor's Report

To,

The Members of Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited

(Formerly known as "Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited** (Formerly known as "Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited") ("**the Company**") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and the profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 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”.
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended :
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/provided the remuneration to its directors during the year.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as on Balance Sheet date.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - v. 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;
 - vi. 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 (iv) and (v) above, contain any material misstatement.

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

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

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 6th May, 2022
UDIN: 22040727AIPCJD8632

SANDIP PARIKH
Partner
Mem. No. 040727

Annexure –A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our Report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited** (Formerly known as “**Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited**”) (“the Company”) as on 31st March, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including 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) pertains to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) provides reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31st March 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 (the “Guidance Note”).

FOR G. K. CHOKSI & CO.

[Firm Registration No.101895W]

Chartered Accountants

SANDIP PARIKH

Partner

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 6th May, 2022

UDIN: 22040727AIPCJD8632

Mem. No. 040727

ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

- (i) In respect of Property, Plant and Equipment:
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and its situation. The Company does not have any intangible assets and accordingly clause 3 (i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment so to cover all the assets annually which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the examination of the conveyance deeds/ registered sale deed provided to us, we report that the title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
 - (d) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.
 - (e) According to information and explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) According to information and explanation given to us,

(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, 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 material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from any banks or financial institutions during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to information and explanation given to us,

(a) The Company has granted unsecured loans, to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. The details of such loans are as under:

Aggregate Amount of Loan Granted (Rs. In Lakhs)	Balance Outstanding as at 31st March 2022 (Rs. In Lakhs)
1,28,972.88	22,954.99

(b) The terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans are not prejudicial to the company's interest;

(c) Schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated in the agreement in respect of loan to parent company and the repayment of principal and payment of interest were according to the agreement

- (d) The amount of loan outstanding as at 31st March 2022 does not include any amount of principal or interest, which is overdue for more than ninety days;
 - (e) No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and security given in respect of which provision of section 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (v) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of section 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, for the business activities carried out by the Company and therefore, reporting under Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
- (a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and

Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) The Company has no disputed outstanding Statutory dues as at 31st March, 2022.

- (viii) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any unrecorded transaction as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us:
 - (a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

 - (b) The Company has not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

 - (c) The term loan were applied by Company for the purpose it was obtained.

 - (d) The company has not raised any funds on short term basis which have been utilized for long term purposes. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

 - (e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

 - (f) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us:

(a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xi)

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or an fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not received any whistle blower complain during the year, Accordingly reporting under clause 3(xi) (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with section 177 of the Act,. Further transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act and details of transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

- (xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation provided to us:
- (a) The company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
 - (b) The internal audit reports furnished by the internal auditors for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him, thus provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi)
- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable.
 - (b) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year, hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xviii) During the year there has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and 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, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based

on our examination of the evidence, 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 information available and explanation provided 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, 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.
- (xxi) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate and joint venture. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xxii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

FOR G. K. CHOKSI & CO.

[Firm Registration No. 101895W]

Chartered Accountants

SANDIP PARIKH

Partner

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 6th May, 2022

Mem. No. 040727

UDIN: 22040727AIPCJD8632

SHANTI SAGAR INTERNATIONAL DREDGING LIMITED
(Formerly known as SHANTI SAGAR INTERNATIONAL DREDGING PRIVATE LIMITED)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022



Particulars	Notes	(₹ in Lacs)	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	76,866.62	77,516.78
Capital Work-in-Progress	3	2,987.92	2,497.02
Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	4	22,954.99	18,421.08
Other Non-Current Assets	5	272.25	404.61
		103,081.78	98,839.49
Current Assets			
Inventories	6	4,865.35	3,782.81
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	7	28,903.88	34,271.15
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	25,002.89	11.55
(iii) Other Financial Assets	9	63.67	1,519.54
Other Current Assets	5	1,181.42	7,683.46
		60,017.21	47,268.51
Total Assets		163,098.99	146,108.00
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	10	13,505.00	13,505.00
Other Equity	11	98,252.23	71,488.03
Total Equity		111,757.23	84,993.03
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	38,767.24	47,376.77
Provisions	13	29.94	25.90
		38,797.18	47,402.67
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	7,723.39	7871.08
(ii) Trade Payables			
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	5.22	-
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	2,607.11	3,903.26
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	15	601.69	618.31
Other Current Liabilities	16	1,589.94	1,303.49
Provisions	13	17.23	16.16
		12,544.58	13,712.30
Total Liabilities		51,341.76	61,114.97
Total Equity and Liabilities		163,098.99	146,108.00

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For G. K. CHOKSI & CO.

Firm Registration No.: 101895W

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sandip A Parikh

Partner

Membership No. 40727

Unmesh Abhyankar

[Managing Director]

DIN: 03040812

Hiren Shah

[Director]

DIN: 00275758

Ajay Nyati

[Chief Financial Officer]

Bharati Ketan Dave

[Company Secretary]

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 06, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 06, 2022

SHANTI SAGAR INTERNATIONAL DREDGING LIMITED
(Formerly known as SHANTI SAGAR INTERNATIONAL DREDGING PRIVATE LIMITED)



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

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	54,153.74	75,442.29
Other income	18	2,308.65	441.36
Total income		56,462.39	75,883.65
Expenses			
Operating expenses	19	19,995.28	16,080.96
Employee benefits expense	20	161.88	131.81
Depreciation expense	3	7,014.24	6,701.66
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss (net)		(777.62)	2,196.65
Finance costs	21	713.08	741.92
Other expenses	22	1,520.59	970.59
Total Expenses		28,627.45	26,823.59
Profit Before Tax		27,834.94	49,060.06
Tax expense:			
Current tax	23	960.06	114.70
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	23	107.75	(1.78)
Total Tax expense		1,067.81	112.92
Profit for the year	(A)	26,767.13	48,947.14
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		(2.93)	(4.73)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	(B)	(2.93)	(4.73)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)	(A)+(B)	26,764.20	48,942.41
Earnings per share (Face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and diluted (in ₹)	25	19.82	36.24

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date
For G. K. CHOKSI & CO.
Firm Registration No.: 101895W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 40727

Unmesh Abhyankar
[Managing Director]
DIN: 03040812

Hiren Shah
[Director]
DIN: 00275758

Ajay Nyati
[Chief Financial Officer]

Bharati Ketan Dave
[Company Secretary]

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2022

SHANTI SAGAR INTERNATIONAL DREDGING LIMITED
(Formerly known as SHANTI SAGAR INTERNATIONAL DREDGING PRIVATE LIMITED)

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



(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity		Total
		Reserves and Surplus		
		Retained Earnings	Tonnage Tax Reserve (Refer note - 11(b))	
Balance as at April 01, 2020	13,505.00	21,786.84	758.78	36,050.62
Profit for the year	-	48,947.14	-	48,947.14
Other comprehensive Income	-	(4.73)	-	(4.73)
Total comprehensive Income for the year	-	48,942.41	-	48,942.41
Transfer to tonnage tax reserve	-	(9,728.50)	9,728.50	-
Transfer from / (Utilisation of) tonnage tax reserve	-	758.78	(758.78)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	13,505.00	61,759.53	9,728.50	84,993.03
Profit for the year	-	26,767.13	-	26,767.13
Other comprehensive income	-	(2.93)	-	(2.93)
Total comprehensive Income for the year	-	26,764.20	-	26,764.20
Transfer to tonnage tax reserve	-	(4,735.48)	4,735.48	-
Transfer from / (Utilisation of) tonnage tax reserve	-	8,671.35	(8,671.35)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	13,505.00	92,459.60	5,792.63	111,757.23

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For G. K. CHOKSI & CO.

Firm Registration No.: 101895W

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sandip A Parikh

Partner

Membership No. 40727

Unmesh Abhyankar

[Managing Director]

DIN: 03040812

Hiren Shah

[Director]

DIN: 00275758

Ajay Nyati

[Chief Financial Officer]

Bharati Ketan Dave

[Company Secretary]

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 06, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 06, 2022

SHANTI SAGAR INTERNATIONAL DREDGING LIMITED
(Formerly known as SHANTI SAGAR INTERNATIONAL DREDGING PRIVATE LIMITED)

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



Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net Profit before tax	27,834.94	49,060.06
Adjustments for:		
Excess liabilities written back	(12.11)	-
Depreciation expense	7,014.24	6,701.66
Interest income	(2,283.93)	(437.97)
Net gain on sale of current investments	-	(0.29)
Finance costs	306.69	335.53
Borrowing cost amortization	406.39	406.39
Effect of exchange rate change	(787.52)	2,196.12
Operating profit before working capital changes	32,478.70	58,261.50
Adjustments for :		
Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivables	5,374.72	(28,243.37)
(Increase) in inventories	(1,082.54)	(845.68)
Decrease in financial assets	0.80	2.32
Decrease / (Increase) in other assets	6,502.04	(4,398.54)
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables	(1,282.53)	2,670.68
Increase in other liabilities	288.63	1,284.65
Cash generated from operations	42,279.83	28,731.56
Direct taxes paid (net)	(980.90)	(158.52)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	41,298.93	28,573.04
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (Including capital work-in-progress, capital advances and capital creditors)	(5,694.91)	(1,859.82)
Purchase of current investments	-	(840.00)
Sale of current investments	-	840.29
Loans given	(128,972.88)	(41,015.61)
Loans received back	124,438.97	22,594.52
Interest received	2,624.27	36.55
Net Cash used in investing activities (B)	(7,604.55)	(20,244.06)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of Non current borrowings	(8,379.85)	(8,181.01)
Proceeds from inter corporate deposit	6,193.13	12,144.60
Repayment of inter corporate deposit	(6,193.13)	(13,094.60)
Proceeds from Borrowings under letter of credit	39.51	-
Repayment of Borrowings under letter of credit	(39.51)	-
Interest paid	(319.87)	(456.47)
Bank processing charges paid	(3.32)	(8.16)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(8,703.04)	(9,595.64)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in cash & cash equivalents (A + B + C)	24,991.34	(1,266.66)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11.55	1,278.21
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note - 8)	25,002.89	11.55
Component of cash and cash equivalents (refer note - 8)		
Balances with scheduled banks		
In current accounts	25,002.89	11.55
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	25,002.89	11.55

Summary of significant accounting policies refer note 2.2

Notes :

- (1) The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on 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 as required under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2017(as amended) is presented under note 15.

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

For G. K. CHOKSI & CO.
Firm Registration No.: 101895W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 40727

Unmesh Abhyankar
[Managing Director]
DIN: 03040812

Hiren Shah
[Director]
DIN: 00275758

Ajay Nyati
[Chief Financial Officer]

Bharati Ketan Dave
[Company Secretary]

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2022

1 Corporate information

Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited (Formerly known as Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited) was incorporated on May 05, 2015 as a wholly owned subsidiary Company of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, parent Company. The principal activity of the company is to conduct the business of, directly or indirectly, capital dredging, maintenance dredging, shore nourishment, drilling, blasting, reclamation and land filling, environmental dredging, various dredging related activities in land in waterways, lakes, reservoirs or in and under sea. The registered office of the Company is located at Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad - 382421.

2 Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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 accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

New Standards, Interpretations and amendments adopted by the company

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

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

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.

2.2 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

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) Foreign Currency Transactions

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

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

Exchange Differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss .

c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contract with customer

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

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of service is recognised as per the terms of contract with customers based on the stage of completion when the outcome of the transactions involving rendering of service can be estimated reliably. Percentage completion method requires the company to estimate the service performed to date as a proportion of the total services to be performed.

Interest Income

For all debt instruments 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.

d) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax

Current income tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable as per special provisions relating to income of shipping companies under the Income Tax Act, 1961 on the basis of deemed tonnage income of the Company and tax payable on other taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws. 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.

e) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

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

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

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

Depreciation or amortization is provided so as to write off, on a straight-line basis, the cost of property, plant and equipment to their residual value. These charges are commenced from the dates the assets are available for their intended use and are spread over their estimated useful economic lives. The estimated useful lives of assets and residual values are reviewed regularly and, when necessary, revised. No further charge is provided in respect of assets that are fully written down but are still in use.

The Company has componentised its fixed assets considering the cost of component being significant to the total cost of the asset and having different useful life. Accordingly, few components of ship have been identified having useful life other than those prescribed in part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, whose useful life have been derived based on technical advise taking into account the nature of the assets, the estimated uses of the assets, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturing warranties, maintenance support etc.

The Company has estimated the following useful life to provide depreciation on its certain fixed assets based on assessment made by technical expert and management estimate.

Type of Assets	Estimated Life
Dredgers	3 - 12 years
Steel hull & machinery	8 - 22 years
Other equipment's	1 - 15 years

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.

f) 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.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

g) 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.
- Net Realizable Value in respect of store and spares is the estimated current procurement price in the ordinary course of the business.

h) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

General

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

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

i) 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

Termination Benefits, if any, are recognised as an expense as and when incurred.

j) 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.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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 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.

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

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) 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;

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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 designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments. 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 the 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 the 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.

k) 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.

l) Earnings per share

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

For the purpose of calculating diluted earning per share, the 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.

m) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data 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,

- > 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 Management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable 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.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in note 24.1 and 24.2

n) 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.

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.

1. 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. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

2. Lease liabilities

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

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

3. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

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 straightline 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.

2.3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's Ind AS 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 as appropriate. 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.

The significant estimates and judgements are listed below:

- > 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.
- > Judgements by actuaries in respect of discount rates, future salary increments, mortality rates and inflation rate used for computation of defined benefit liability.
- > Significant judgement is required in assessing at each reporting date whether there is indication that an asset may be impaired.
- > Fair value measurement of financial instruments

SHANTI SAGAR INTERNATIONAL DREDGING LIMITED
(Formerly known as SHANTI SAGAR INTERNATIONAL DREDGING PRIVATE LIMITED)
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022



3. Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work In Progress.

Note 3 (a) Property, Plant and Equipment (refer note below)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Dredgers (refer note c below)	Computer Hardware	Office Equipments	Buildings	Marine Structures	Furniture & Fixtures	Plant & Equipments	Grand Total
Cost								
As at April 01, 2020	98,112.83	0.27	5.53	-	-	-	151.46	98,270.10
Additions	3,715.55	-	0.93	9.63	57.47	-	112.46	3,896.04
Deductions/Adjustment	904.63	-	0.93	9.63	57.47	-	112.46	1,085.12
Borrowing cost adjustment	200.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.58
As at March 31, 2021	101,124.33	0.27	5.53	-	-	-	151.46	101,281.60
Additions	6,349.26	-	-	-	-	3.01	11.80	6,364.07
As at March 31, 2022	107,473.59	0.27	5.53	-	-	3.01	163.26	107,645.67
Accumulated Depreciation								
As at April 01, 2020	17,040.59	0.15	1.82	-	-	-	44.87	17,087.43
Depreciation for the year	6,665.37	0.09	1.18	1.28	2.17	-	31.57	6,701.66
Deductions/Adjustment	17.92	-	0.07	1.28	2.17	-	2.83	24.27
As at March 31, 2021	23,688.04	0.24	2.93	-	-	-	73.61	23,764.82
Depreciation for the year	6,984.24	0.04	1.11	-	-	0.03	28.81	7,014.23
As at March 31, 2022	30,672.28	0.27	4.04	-	-	0.03	102.42	30,779.05
Net Block								
As at March 31, 2021	77,436.29	0.04	2.60	-	-	-	77.85	77,516.78
As at March 31, 2022	76,801.31	-	1.49	-	-	2.98	60.84	76,866.62

Note 3 (b) Capital Work in Progress (refer note below)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Amount
As at March 31, 2020	4,217.09
Addition during the year	1,291.43
Capitalised during the year	(3,011.50)
As at March 31, 2021	2,497.02
Addition during the year	6,854.97
Capitalised during the year	(6,364.07)
As at March 31, 2022	2,987.92

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Aging Schedule as at March 31, 2022

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	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	493.84	374.60	747.49	1,371.98	2,987.92
Total	493.84	374.60	747.49	1,371.98	2,987.92

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Aging Schedule as at March 31, 2021

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	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	376.04	744.51	1,376.36	0.11	2,497.02
Total	376.04	744.51	1,376.36	0.11	2,497.02

Notes :

a) Capital Work in Progress mainly includes costs incurred on development of split hopper barges ("project"). During the year the company has capitalised finance costs amounting to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 99.67 lacs) being borrowing costs directly attributable to project as per Ind As 23:Borrowing Costs.

b) Refer footnote to note 12 for security / charges created on property, plant and equipment.

c) Dredgers include dredger given on Operating Lease basis to Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited (AYITCL) (refer note 17(b)).

Gross Block as at March 31, 2022 - ₹ 1,258.10 lacs (₹ 1,258.10 lacs as at March 31, 2021)

Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2022 - ₹ 508.57 lacs (₹ 406.86 lacs as at March 31, 2021)

Net Block as at March 31, 2022 - ₹ 749.53 lacs (₹ 851.24 lacs as at March 31, 2021)

4 Loans

Non - Current

(Unsecured, considered good)
Loan to Related Party

	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
	22,954.99	18,421.08
	22,954.99	18,421.08

5 Other assets

Capital advances
Taxes recoverable (net of provisions) (refer Note 23)
Advances recoverable other than in cash
Prepaid expenses
Contract Assets
Balances with government authorities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
Capital advances	-	45.45	-	-
Taxes recoverable (net of provisions) (refer Note 23)	272.25	359.16	-	-
Advances recoverable other than in cash	-	-	1,050.18	276.95
Prepaid expenses	-	-	9.16	54.44
Contract Assets	-	-	121.27	4,967.79
Balances with government authorities	-	-	0.81	2,384.28
	272.25	404.61	1,181.42	7,683.46

6 Inventories

(At lower of cost and net realisable value)

Stores, spares and fuel

	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
	4,865.35	3,782.81
	4,865.35	3,782.81

7 Trade Receivables

Current

Unsecured considered good unless stated otherwise
- from related parties (refer note 30)
- from others

	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
	7,650.71	2,439.90
	21,253.17	31,831.25
	28,903.88	34,271.15

Note:

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.

Trade receivables ageing schedule for March 31, 2022 is as below

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	13,262.53	14,427.46	420.10	793.79	-	-	28,903.88
Total	13,262.53	14,427.46	420.10	793.79	-	-	28,903.88

Trade receivables ageing schedule for March 31, 2021 is as below

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	28,730.88	5,539.21	0.01	0.04	1.00	-	34,271.15
Total	28,730.88	5,539.21	0.01	0.04	1.00	-	34,271.15

8 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks:

Balance in current accounts

	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
	25,002.89	11.55
	25,002.89	11.55

9 Other Current financial assets

Security and other deposits (Considered good)	2.50	1.50
Interest accrued	61.08	401.42
Non Trade receivable	-	1,114.73
Loans and advances to employees	0.09	1.89
	63.67	1,519.54

	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
	2.50	1.50
	61.08	401.42
	-	1,114.73
	0.09	1.89
	63.67	1,519.54

10 Equity Share capital

Authorised share capital

15,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (15,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2021)

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital

13,50,50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (13,50,50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2021)

	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
	15,000.00	15,000.00
	15,000.00	15,000.00
	13,505.00	13,505.00
	13,505.00	13,505.00

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)	No.	(₹ in Lacs)
At the beginning of the year	135,050,000	13,505.00	135,050,000	13,505.00
New shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	135,050,000	13,505.00	135,050,000	13,505.00

(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 are as below

Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent company and its nominees

13,50,50,000 equity shares (Previous year 13,50,50,000) of ₹ 10 each

	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
	13,505.00	13,505.00

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	No.	% Holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid		
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent company and its nominees	135,050,000	135,050,000
	100.00%	100.00%

e) Details of shareholding of Promoter as at March 31, 2022

Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent company and its nominee	135,050,000	100.00%	No Change during the year

11 Other equity

(a) Retained earnings

Opening balance	61,759.53	21,786.84
Add : Profit for the year	26,767.13	48,947.14
Less : Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	(2.93)	(4.73)
Less : Transfer to tonnage tax reserve	(4,735.48)	(9,728.50)
Add : Utilisation of tonnage tax reserve	8,671.35	758.78
Closing balance	92,459.60	61,759.53

	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
	61,759.53	21,786.84
	26,767.13	48,947.14
	(2.93)	(4.73)
	(4,735.48)	(9,728.50)
	8,671.35	758.78
	92,459.60	61,759.53

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 specified purpose, as approved by the Board of Directors of the company.

(b) Tonnage tax reserve u/s 115 VT of the income tax Act, 1961

Opening balance	9,728.50	758.78
Add : Transfer to tonnage tax reserve	4,735.48	9,728.50
Less : Tonnage tax reserve utilised	(8,671.35)	(758.78)
Closing balance	5,792.63	9,728.50

Note : The Company has opted for tonnage tax scheme u/s 115V of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly Section 115 VT of the Income Tax Act, 1961 require the company to create tonnage tax Reserve and transfer the amount equivalent to 20% of the book profits. This reserve has to be utilized in accordance with the provisions of section 115VT(3) of the income Tax Act, 1961.

Total Other Equity	98,252.23	71,488.03
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12 Borrowings	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
Term loan				
Foreign currency term loans from banks (refer notes below)	38,767.24	47,376.77	7,723.39	7,871.08
	38,767.24	47,376.77	7,723.39	7,871.08
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	38,767.24	47,376.77	7,723.39	7,871.08

Notes:

(a) Foreign currency loans carries interest in the range of 6 month EURIBOR Zero ("0") plus 50 basis points. The loans are repayable 6 monthly in 20 equal installments commencing from May 16, 2018 and final repayment will be done on November 16, 2027.

(b) Loans are secured by way of first ranking exclusive charge over the dredgers of the company committed under agreement, Charge on assets has been created through agreement in favor of Axis trustee service Limited acting on behalf of all the lenders.

13 Provisions	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
Non-current				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 29)	29.94	25.90	2.63	2.80
Provision for compensated absences	-	-	14.60	13.36
	29.94	25.90	17.23	16.16

14 Trade payables

- to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 31)
- to others

	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
	5.22	-
	2,607.11	3,903.26
	2,612.33	3,903.26

Trade Payables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2022 is as below

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	5.22	-	-	-	-	5.22
Others	1,683.53	871.89	50.08	1.60	-	2,607.11
Total	1,688.75	871.89	50.08	1.60	-	2,612.33

Trade Payables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2021 is as below

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	78.55	3,812.05	11.76	0.91	-	3,903.26
Total	78.55	3,812.05	11.76	0.91	-	3,903.26

15 Other current financial liabilities

Interest accrued but not due on borrowings
Other payables

	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
	92.14	108.64
	509.55	509.67
	601.69	618.31

Disclosure with regards to changes in liabilities arising from financing activities as per Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows :

Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on statement of cash flows under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules (as amended).

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars of Liabilities arising from Financing activity	As at April 01, 2021	Changes from financing cash flows (net)	Non Cash changes		As at March 31, 2022
			Effect due to changes in foreign exchange rates	Other changes	
Foreign currency term loans from banks	55,247.85	(8,379.85)	(783.77)	406.39	46,490.63
Interest Accrued but not due	108.64	(323.19)	-	306.69	92.14
Total Liabilities from financing activities	55,356.49	(8,703.04)	(783.77)	713.08	46,582.77

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars of Liabilities arising from Financing activity	As at April 01, 2020	Changes from financing cash flows (net)	Non Cash changes		As at March 31, 2021
			Effect due to changes in foreign exchange rates	Other changes	
Inter Corporate Deposit	950.00	(950.00)	-	-	-
Foreign currency term loans from banks	60,817.65	(8,181.01)	2,204.82	406.39	55,247.85
Interest Accrued but not due	138.07	(456.47)	-	427.04	108.64
Total Liabilities from financing activities	61,905.72	(9,587.48)	2,204.82	833.43	55,356.49

16 Other current liabilities

Statutory liability
Advance from customers

	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
Statutory liability	1,589.94	1,303.32
Advance from customers	-	0.17
	1,589.94	1,303.49

17 Revenue from operations

Revenue from Contract with Customers
Revenue from services (refer note (a) below)
Lease Income (refer note (b) below)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
Revenue from services (refer note (a) below)	53,795.24	75,090.01
Lease Income (refer note (b) below)	358.50	352.28
	54,153.74	75,442.29

Notes :

(a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:

Particulars	March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
Contract Price	58,641.76	70,122.22
Adjustment for :		
Change in value of Contract Assets	(4,846.52)	4,967.79
Revenue from Contract with Customers	53,795.24	75,090.01

(b) Asset given under operating lease

Lease income recognised as per the terms of lease agreement executed with Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited (AYITCL) dated June 26th 2019.

18 Other income

Interest income from
- Others
Unclaimed liabilities / excess provision written back
Net gain on sale of current investments
Miscellaneous Income

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
- Others	2,283.93	437.97
Unclaimed liabilities / excess provision written back	12.11	-
Net gain on sale of current investments	-	0.29
Miscellaneous Income	12.61	3.10
	2,308.65	441.36

19 Operating expenses

Manning expenses
Tug and pilotage charges
Other expenses including customs establishment charges
Repairs to plant & equipment
Store & spares consumed
Repairs to buildings
Power & fuel

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
Manning expenses	4,922.63	4,991.69
Tug and pilotage charges	87.13	80.79
Other expenses including customs establishment charges	-	1.03
Repairs to plant & equipment	2,939.98	3,985.19
Store & spares consumed	2,164.61	1,568.83
Repairs to buildings	1.21	-
Power & fuel	9,879.72	5,453.43
	19,995.28	16,080.96

20 Employee benefits expense

Salaries, Wages and Bonus	142.11	118.48
Contribution to provident and other funds	6.10	5.77
Gratuity expenses (refer note 29)	4.06	3.82
Staff welfare expenses	9.61	3.74
	161.88	131.81

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
	142.11	118.48
	6.10	5.77
	4.06	3.82
	9.61	3.74
	161.88	131.81

21 Finance costs

Interest on

- Inter corporate deposit and foreign currency loan	303.37	327.37
Bank and other finance charges	409.71	414.55
	713.08	741.92

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
	303.37	327.37
	409.71	414.55
	713.08	741.92

22 Other expenses

Rent expense (refer note (a) below)	11.51	9.76
Rates and taxes	0.05	14.08
Insurance	456.00	350.64
Other repairs and maintenance	35.84	16.55
Legal and professional expenses	316.16	213.06
Payment to auditors (refer note (b) below)	6.79	7.25
Communication expenses	11.04	27.80
Office expenses	25.81	19.84
Travelling and conveyance	50.17	59.98
Directors Sitting Fee	0.80	0.84
Charity & Donations (refer note (c) below)	467.00	152.00
Miscellaneous expenses	139.42	98.79
	1,520.59	970.59

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
	11.51	9.76
	0.05	14.08
	456.00	350.64
	35.84	16.55
	316.16	213.06
	6.79	7.25
	11.04	27.80
	25.81	19.84
	50.17	59.98
	0.80	0.84
	467.00	152.00
	139.42	98.79
	1,520.59	970.59

Note: (a)

Assets taken under short-term leases –

An office space is obtained on lease. The lease rent terms are generally for an eleven months period and are renewable by mutual agreement (renewed in current year as well). There are no sub-leases and leases are cancellable. Expenses of ₹ 11.51 lacs (previous year ₹ 9.76 lacs) incurred under such leases have been expensed in the statement of profit & loss considering the exemption granted under para 6 of Ind As 116 : Leases

Note: (b)

Payment to Auditor

As Auditor:

Audit fee

In Other Capacity

Tax audit fee
Other Services

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
	3.50	2.50
	1.29	0.40
	2.01	4.35
	6.79	7.25

Note: (c)

Details of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibilities

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.

a) Gross amount required to be spent during the year ₹ 466.62 lacs (previous year ₹ 151.54 lacs)

b) Amount spent during the year ended:

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
March 31, 2022			
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	467.00	-	467.00
Total	467.00	-	467.00
March 31, 2021			
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	152.00	-	152.00
Total	152.00	-	152.00

(c) Below are nature of CSR activities

Nature	(₹ in Lacs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Promoting Education		33.69
Promoting Health Care		62.29
Rural Development Projects	467.00	56.02
Total	467.00	152.00

(d) Detail of related party Transactions

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Contribution to Entities over which major shareholders of the Parent company are able to exercise significant influence through voting powers.	467.00	152.00

23 Income tax

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

(a) Statement of profit and loss

Current income tax:

Current year income tax charge

Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years

Income tax expenses reported in statement of profit and loss

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
Current year income tax charge	960.06	114.70
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	107.75	(1.78)
Income tax expenses reported in statement of profit and loss	1,067.81	112.92

(b) The Income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Profit before tax

Tax using the company's domestic rate

Tax effect of :

Tax benefit on tonnage tax Income

Adjustment in respect of previous year

Current year tax

Income tax expenses reported in statement of profit and loss

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
Profit before tax	27,834.94	49,060.06
Tax using the company's domestic rate	7,005.50	12,347.44
Tax benefit on tonnage tax Income	(6,153.19)	(12,232.73)
Adjustment in respect of previous year	107.75	(1.78)
Current year tax	960.06	112.92
Income tax expenses reported in statement of profit and loss	960.06	112.92

24 Financial instruments, fair value measurements, financial risk and capital management

24.1 Category-wise classification of financial instruments:

Particulars	Refer note	(₹ in Lacs)	
		As at March 31, 2022	
		Amortised Cost	Carrying value
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	28,903.88	28,903.88
Cash and cash equivalents	8	25,002.89	25,002.89
Loans	4	22,954.99	22,954.99
Others financial assets	9	63.67	63.67
Total		76,925.43	76,925.43
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12	46,490.63	46,490.63
Trade payables	14	2,612.33	2,612.33
Other financial liabilities	15	601.69	601.69
Total		49,704.65	49,704.65

Particulars	Refer note	(₹ in Lacs)	
		As at March 31, 2021	
		Amortised Cost	Carrying value
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	34,271.15	34,271.15
Cash and cash equivalents	8	11.55	11.55
Loans	4	18,421.08	18,421.08
Others financial assets	9	1,519.54	1,519.54
Total		54,223.32	54,223.32
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12	55,247.85	55,247.85
Trade payables	14	3,903.26	3,903.26
Other financial liabilities	15	618.31	618.31
Total		59,769.42	59,769.42

24.2 Fair Value Measurements:

Financial Instrument measured at amortised Cost:

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

24.3 Financial Risk Management objective and policies

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

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuation (currency risk), interest rate movements (interest rate risk) collectively referred as Market Risk, Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and other price risks such as equity price risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks.

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

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

(i) 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 and period of borrowings. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following data demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended March 31, 2022 would decrease / increase by ₹ 2.40 crore (previous year ₹ 2.90 crore). This is mainly attributable to interest rates on variable rate of long term borrowings. The same has been calculated based on risk exposure outstanding as on balance sheet date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of average debt outstanding during the year.

(ii) 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. The below table demonstrates the sensitivity to a 1% increase or decrease in the respective foreign currency rates against INR, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity analysis is prepared on the net unhedged exposure of the Company as at the reporting date. (Refer Note 32)

(Increase) / decrease Impact on Pre-tax Profit and Impact on Pre-tax Equity

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Impact on Pre-tax Profit		Impact on Pre-tax Equity	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
EURO Sensitivity				
Rupees/Euro - Increase by 1%	488.93	584.40	488.93	584.40
Rupees/Euro - decrease by 1%	(488.93)	(584.40)	(488.93)	(584.40)
USD Sensitivity				
Rupees/Usd - Increase by 1%	(2.87)	(0.57)	(2.87)	(0.57)
Rupees/Usd - decrease by 1%	2.87	0.57	2.87	0.57

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and other financial assets) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments

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.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the 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.

Concentrations of credit risk form part of credit risk

Considering that the company renders dredging services, the share of revenue of company is from related parties of company. Out of total revenue, the company earns ₹ 24,510.30 lacs of revenue during the year ended March 31,2022 (previous year ₹ 14,897.86 lacs) from such users which constitute 26.47% (previous year 19.75%). A loss of these customer could adversely affect the operating result or cash flows of the company.

(c) Liquidity risk

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

Maturities of financial liability

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

As at March 31, 2022							(₹ in Lacs)
Particulars	Refer Note	Carrying Amount	On demand or Within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 5 years	Over 5 years	Total Contractual cash flows	
Borrowings*	12	46,490.63	8,129.78	32,519.11	8,129.78	48,778.67	
Interest on Borrowings	15	92.14	236.95	535.89	30.83	803.66	
Other financial liabilities	15	509.55	509.55	-	-	509.55	
Trade payables	14	2,612.33	2,612.33	-	-	2,612.33	
		49,704.65	11,488.61	33,055.00	8,160.60	52,704.21	

As at March 31, 2021							(₹ in Lacs)
Particulars	Refer Note	Carrying Amount	On demand or Within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 5 years	Over 5 years	Total Contractual cash flows	
Borrowings*	12	55,247.85	8,277.47	33,109.88	16,554.94	57,942.28	
Interest on Borrowings	15	108.64	283.10	713.01	104.50	1,100.62	
Other financial liabilities	15	509.67	509.67	-	-	509.67	
Trade payables	14	3,903.26	3,903.26	-	-	3,903.26	
		59,769.42	12,973.50	33,822.89	16,659.44	63,455.83	

* Gross amount including unamortised expenses and current maturity

The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments. The amounts pertaining to variable interest rate borrowings and foreign currency liabilities is subject to change if variable benchmark rates or foreign currency exchange rates differ to those interest rates and foreign currency exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period.

24.4 Capital management

For the purposes of the company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximize shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents) divided by total capital plus net debt.

Particulars	Refer note	(₹ in Lacs)	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total borrowings	12	46,490.63	55,247.85
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	8	25,002.89	11.55
Net Debt (A)		21,487.74	55,236.30
Total Equity (B)		111,757.23	84,993.03
Total Equity and Net Debt (C = A + B)	10,11	133,244.97	140,229.33
Gearing ratio		16.13%	39.39%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

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

25 Earnings per share

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

	March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lacs)
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the company	26,767.13	48,947.14
Weighted average number of equity shares (No.)	135,050,000	135,050,000
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	19.82	36.24

26 Capital commitments & other commitment

Capital commitments

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Estimated amount of contracts (net of advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	550.26	850.79

27 Contingent liabilities not provided for

Based on the information available with the Company, there is no contingent liability at year ended March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 : NIL).

28 Segment information

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of dredging services. The entire business has been considered as a single segment, as determined by chief operating decision maker, in terms of Ind AS - 108 on Segment Reporting. There being no business outside India, the entire business has been considered as single geographic segment.

29 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits

- (a) The company has recognised, in the Statement of profit and loss for the current year, an amount of ₹ 5.80 lacs (previous year ₹ 5.47 lacs) as expenses under the following defined contribution plan.

Contribution to	(₹ in Lacs)	
	2021-22	2020-21
Provident fund	5.80	5.47
Total	5.80	5.47

- (b) The company has a defined gratuity plan and is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act every employee who has completed at least five year of service is entitled to gratuity benefits on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

The following tables summarise the component of the net benefits expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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	28.71	16.46
Current service cost	2.14	2.40
Interest cost	1.92	1.41
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	0.18	(0.47)
- change in financial assumptions	4.22	-
- experience variance	(1.47)	5.20
Benefits paid	(3.13)	(0.97)
Liabilities transfer out	-	4.67
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	32.57	28.71

b) 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	32.57	28.71
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	(32.57)	(28.71)
Net (liability)/asset - Current	(2.63)	(2.80)
Net (liability)/asset - Non-current	(29.94)	(25.90)

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

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current service cost	2.14	2.40
Interest cost on benefit obligation	1.92	1.41
Total Expense included in employee benefits expense	4.06	3.82

d) 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	0.18	(0.47)
- change in financial assumptions	4.22	-
- experience variance	(1.47)	5.20
Recognised in other comprehensive income	2.93	4.73

e) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	8 years	7 years

Expected Cash flows over the future periods (Value on undiscounted basis)

Expected Cash flows over the future periods (Value on undiscounted basis)	(₹ in Lacs)	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1 year	2.63	2.80
2 to 5 years	10.52	13.39
6 to 10 years	14.73	10.96
More than 10 years	36.31	23.04

f) Sensitivity Analysis

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

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below

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

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Discount rate		Discount rate	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Assumptions				
Sensitivity level	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(2.56)	2.91	(1.87)	2.12

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Salary Growth rate		Salary Growth rate	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Assumptions				
Sensitivity level	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)
Impact on defined benefit obligations	2.80	(2.51)	2.07	(1.87)

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Attrition rate		Attrition rate	
	50% Increase of attrition rate	50% Decrease of attrition rate	50% Increase of attrition rate	50% Decrease of attrition rate
Assumptions	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)
Sensitivity level				
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(1.72)	2.74	(0.55)	0.89

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Mortality rate		Mortality rate	
	10% Increase of mortality rate	10% Decrease of mortality rate	10% Increase of mortality rate	10% Decrease of mortality rate
Assumptions	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)
Sensitivity level				
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(0.01)	0.01	*	*

* Figures being nullified on conversion to (₹ in Lacs).

g) 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	As per table of sample mortality from India Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	As per table of sample mortality from India Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)
Attrition rate - Equal & Above Service of 5 Years	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.

30 Related Parties Disclosures

Particulars	Name of Company
Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Entities over which major shareholders of the Parent company are able to exercise significant influence through voting powers.	Adani Bunkering Private Limited
	Adani Institute for Education and Research
	Adani Foundation
	Adani Hazira Port Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	The Dhamra Port Company Limited
	Adani Petronet Dahej Port Private Limited
	Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited
	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited
	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited
	Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited
	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited
Associate of Parent Company	Gangavaram Port Limited
Key Managerial Personnel	Capt. Anil Kishore Singh - Managing Director
	Mr. Pranav Chaudhary - Director
	Dr. Chitra Bhatnagar - Director
	Mr. Abhishek Bansal - Company Secretary (upto 28/07/2021)
	Mr. Bharati Ketan Dave - Company Secretary (w.e.f 03/03/2022)
	Mr. Ajay Nyati - Chief Financial Officer

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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 year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by 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.

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.

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Relationship	Name of Related Party	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Purchase of Spares and consumables, Power & Fuel	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	3.79	8.13
	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Hazira Port Limited	-	0.68
	Other Entity*	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	4,953.73	1,859.96
Rendering of services (including reimbursement of expenses)	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	11,443.72	2,157.62
	Fellow Subsidiary	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	8,535.54	9,000.00
		Adani Hazira Port Limited	3,148.33	2,295.40
		Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited	358.50	352.28
		Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited	74.21	-
	Other Entity*	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	-	1,015.39
	Other Entity*	Gangavaram Port Limited	650.00	-
Fellow Subsidiary	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	300.00	77.17	
Sale of Non Financial Assets	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	12.60	3.10
Services Availed (including reimbursement of expenses)	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	1,762.46	3,535.12
	Fellow Subsidiary	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	12.25	-
		Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	2.64	-
		Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited	0.79	0.42
Other Entity*	Adani Institute for Education and Research	-	0.08	
Loans Taken	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	6,193.13	12,144.60
Loans Repaid			6,193.13	13,094.60
Loans Given			98,972.88	41,015.61
Loans Received back			94,438.97	22,594.52
Interest income			1,501.18	427.43
Interest expense			18.88	99.67
Donation	Other Entity*	Adani Foundation	467.00	152.00
Particulars		Name of Related Party	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Compensation of Key Management Personnel#				
a) Short-term benefits			28.07	26.23
b) Post-employment benefits		Mr. Ajay Nyati	1.89	2.26
c) Other long-term benefits			0.75	0.59
Sitting Fees		Dr. Chitra Bhatnagar	0.84	0.84

* 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.

Balances with these parties have been given below.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Relationship	Name of Related Party	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Trade Payable (including provisions)	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	1,163.24	1.21
	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	0.08	-
	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited	0.17	-
	Other Entity*	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	876.27	361.48
Trade receivable	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	5,022.54	19.48
	Fellow Subsidiary	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	1,366.66	943.20
		Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited	303.17	58.49
		Adani Hazira Port Limited	605.39	235.80
		Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	352.95	-
Other Entity*	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	-	1,182.93	
Other Financial & Non-Financial Assets	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	61.08	1,522.79
	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited	121.27	-
Loans	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	22,954.99	18,421.08

* 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 above 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.

Notes:

(1) The Company has utilised the limits available with the parent Company for the bank guarantees of ₹ 72.13 lacs (Previous year : ₹ 5123.97 lacs) issued to various parties.

(2) Managing Director and Company secretary of the company are in the employment with other group companies and are paid remuneration by the respective group companies.

31 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.

(₹ in Lacs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year. Principal Interest	5.22 Nil	Nil Nil
2	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	Nil	Nil
3	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	Nil	Nil
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act 2006.	Nil	Nil

32 Unhedged foreign currency exposure

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

Nature	Currency	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
		Amount	Foreign Currency	Amount	Foreign Currency
		(₹ in Lacs)	In Actuals	(₹ in Lacs)	In Actuals
Foreign currency loan	EUR	48,778.67	57,918,150.60	57,942.28	67,571,175.70
Trade Payables & Other Current Liabilities	EUR	22.35	26,540.04	389.35	454,055.60
	USD	16.62	21,930.34	1.89	2,580.01
Interest accrued but not due	EUR	92.14	109,400.95	108.64	126,695.96
Trade Receivables	USD	303.17	400,000.00	58.49	80,000.00

Closing rates as at March 31, 2022:

INR / EURO = 84.22
INR / USD = 75.79

Closing rates as at March 31, 2021:

INR / EURO = 85.75
INR / USD = 73.11

33 Ratios to be disclosed

Particulars	Items included in numerator and denominator	Ratio as at 31st March, 2022	Ratio as at 31st March, 2021	% Variance	Reason for variance
(a) Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	4.78	3.45	38.79%	Due to increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents, receipt of non trade receivable and increase in other advances
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity	0.42	0.65	(36.00%)	Due to payment of borrowings and profit during the year
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service (PAT + Interest cost + Foreign Exchange Loss or (Gain) (net) + Depreciation) / Debt Service (Interest cost & lease payments + repayment of non current debt made during the period excluding refinanced loans)	3.84	6.84	(43.90%)	Due to decrease in Earning available for debt service
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after Taxes / Average Shareholder's Equity	27.21%	80.88%	(66.36%)	Due to reduction of Net Profit during the year
(e) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations / Average Trade Receivables	1.71	3.74	(54.21%)	Due to reduction of revenue from operations
(f) Trade payables turnover ratio	Operating exp & Other expense / Average Trade Payable	6.60	6.63	(0.38%)	-
(g) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from Operation / Working Capital	1.34	3.99	(66.46%)	Due to increase in net working capital and decrease in revenue from operations
(h) Net profit ratio	Profit after Tax / Revenue from Operations	49.43%	64.88%	(23.82%)	-
(i) Return on Capital employed	Earnings before Interest and Taxes / Average Capital Employed (Tangible Networth+Total Debt)	18.85%	41.49%	(54.56%)	Due to decrease in Earnings before Interest and taxes

34 Standard 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 23rd March, 2022. These amendments maintain convergence with IFRS by incorporating amendments issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) into Ind AS and has amended the following standards:

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

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

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

35 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on May 06, 2022

36 The management has made assessment of likely impact from the COVID-19 pandemic on business and financial risks based on internal and external sources. The company has also considered the possible effects of COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of its financial and non financial assets using reasonably available information, estimates and judgments and has determined that none of these balances require a material adjustment to their carrying values. Further, The management does not see any medium to long term risks in the ability of the company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

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

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financials statements

As per our report of even date.

For G. K. CHOKSI & CO.
Firm Registration No.: 101895W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sandip A Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 40727

Unmesh Abhyankar
[Managing Director]
DIN: 03040812

Hiren Shah
[Director]
DIN: 00275758

Ajay Nyati
[Chief Financial Officer]

Bharati Ketan Dave
[Company Secretary]

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2022