

AYN Logistics Infrastructure
Private Limited

Financial Statements for the
FY - 2022-23

Independent Auditors' Report

**To
The Members of AYN LOGISTICS INFRA PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **AYN LOGISTICS INFRA PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company")**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss including statement of Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended, the cashflow Statement, The statement of changes in equity and 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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and Loss for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 Responsibilities 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 together with the 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.

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, (changes in equity) and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with Indian Accounting Standards Rules, 2015. 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the IND AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the IND AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be

communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annexures to Board's Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**", a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The balance sheet, the statement of Other comprehensive Income, 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 specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rule issued thereunder;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is

disqualified as on 31st March 2023 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, the company is exempted from reporting on Internal Financial Controls (within the limits)
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i) The Company does not have any pending litigations as on 31st March, 2023.
 - ii) Currently there are no amounts held by the company that are required to be transferred to Investor education and protection fund hence we do not comment on the same; and
 - iii) 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(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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.
 - iv) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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.
 - v) 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.
 - vi) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

- vii) Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the companies (Accountants) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of accounts using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly reporting under rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31,2023.

**For R.B. ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.009112S**

**Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26.04.2023
UDIN: [23028304BGSHYM6432](#)**

**(CA K RAMESH BABU)
Partner
Membership No. 028304**

Annexure A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Report of even date to the members of AYN LOGISTICS INFRA PRIVATE LIMITED on the accounts of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2023 we report that:

- i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a program of verification of fixed assets to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of three years, 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 fixed assets 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) The company holds immovable properties and the title deeds are held in the name of the company.

(d) No revaluation has been done by the company of its property, plant and equipment (including the right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. We are given to understand that the activities of the company do involve carrying of inventory. During any point of time of the year, company was not sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, during the year the Company has not made any investments in, given any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances which are characterised as loans, unsecured or secured, to LLPs, firms or companies or any other person
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans to directors or any other person in whom the director is interested, or made any investments, in respect of grant of loans, making investments, and providing guarantees as applicable and the company has not granted any security in terms of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and accordingly para 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the company.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the books of account in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, customs duty, excise duty, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 which were outstanding for more than six months as on the last day of the financial year concerned from the date, they became payable.
- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no undisclosed income which is not recorded in books during the year ended 2022-2023
- ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us,
 - 1. The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions, government, banks and dues to debenture holders.
 - 2. The company has not raised any money from any person or entity for the account of or to pay the obligations of its associates, subsidiaries or joint ventures. The company has not raised any loans during the year by pledging securities held in their subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- x. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the company has not raised monies by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans.
- xi. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year. During the year no whistleblower complaints are received by the company.
- xii. The company is not a Nidhi company and hence reporting under clauses (XII) of CARO 2020 order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company is in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable for all transactions with related parties and the details of such 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, the company is not required to form any internal audit system as per section 138 of the Companies act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and hence the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.
- xvii. The company has incurred cash loss in the financial year amounting to 38' (in thousands) and the immediately preceding financial year amounting to 67' (in thousands).
- xviii. During the year, there has been no resignation of statutory auditor.
- xix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there is no Existence of any material uncertainty on the date of the audit report on an evaluation of: – The ageing report, financial ratios and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, any other information accompanying the financial statements.
- xx. Compliance under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding CSR expenditure is not applicable to the company as the company is within limits.
- xxi. This clause is not applicable to the company as the company do not have any subsidiaries.

For R.B. ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.009112S

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26.04.2023
UDIN: 23028304BGSHYM6432

(CA K RAMESH BABU)
Partner
Membership No. 028304

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	252.28	252.28
		252.28	252.28
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	4.50	5.00
		4.50	5.00
Total Assets		256.78	257.28
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	5	1.00	1.00
Other Equity	6	(0.13)	0.25
Total Equity		0.87	1.25
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	7	255.28	255.28
(ii) Trade Payables	8		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.54	0.75
Other Current Liabilities	9	0.09	-
		255.91	256.03
Total Liabilities		255.91	256.03
Total Equity and Liabilities		256.78	257.28

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

For R.B Associates
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

K. Ramesh Babu
Partner
Membership No.028304

Avinash Rai
Director
DIN: 08406981

Badrinarayan Gandhi
Director
DIN: 08901624

Place: Hyderabad
Date : April 26, 2023

Place: Hyderabad
Date : April 26, 2023

AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023



₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2022
EXPENSES			
Other Expenses	10	0.38	0.67
Total Expenses		0.38	0.67
Loss before tax		(0.38)	(0.67)
Tax Expenses :			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expenses		-	-
Loss after Tax (A)		(0.38)	(0.67)
Other comprehensive income (B)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B)		(0.38)	(0.67)
Earning per Share - (face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and diluted (in ₹)	16	(3.80)	(6.70)

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

For R.B Associates
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

K. Ramesh Babu
Partner
Membership No.028304

Avinash Rai
Director
DIN: 08406981

Badrinarayan Gandhi
Director
DIN: 08901624

Place: Hyderabad
Date : April 26, 2023

Place: Hyderabad
Date : April 26, 2023

AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023



₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other equity		Total
		Perpetual Debt [Refer Note 6 (ii)]	Reserve and Surplus	
			Retained Earnings	
As on April 01, 2021	1.00	-	(4.08)	(3.08)
Addition during the year	-	5.00	-	5.00
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(0.67)	(0.67)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	(0.67)	(0.67)
As on March 31, 2022	1.00	5.00	(4.75)	1.25
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(0.38)	(0.38)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	(0.38)	(0.38)
As on March 31, 2023	1.00	5.00	(5.13)	0.87

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

For R.B Associates
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

K. Ramesh Babu
Partner
Membership No.028304

Avinash Rai
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Director
DIN: 08901624

Place: Hyderabad
Date : April 26, 2023

Place: Hyderabad
Date : April 26, 2023

AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023



Particulars	₹ in Lacs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(0.38)	(0.67)
Operating Loss Before Working Capital Changes	(0.38)	(0.67)
Adjustment for :		
(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(0.21)	0.55
Increase in Other Liabilities	0.09	-
Cash used in operations	(0.50)	(0.12)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(0.50)	(0.12)
B. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from Issuance of perpetual debt	-	5.00
Net cash generated from financing activities (B)	-	5.00
C. Net Increase in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A + B)	(0.50)	4.88
D. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year (refer note 4)	5.00	0.12
E. Cash & Cash Equivalents at the End of the year	4.50	5.00
Notes:		
Component of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balances with Scheduled Bank		
In Current Accounts (refer note 4)	4.50	5.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the year	4.50	5.00

(1) The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statements on Cash Flows notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 (as amended).

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

The accompanying notes form an an integral part of financials statements

As per our report of even date

For R.B Associates
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

K. Ramesh Babu
Partner
Membership No.028304

Avinash Rai
Director
DIN: 08406981

Badrinarayan Gandhi
Director
DIN: 08901624

Place: Hyderabad
Date : April 26, 2023

Place: Hyderabad
Date : April 26, 2023

1 Corporate information

AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited ('the Company') is a wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Logistics Limited incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on August 10, 2012. The registered office of the Company is situated at "Flat No 4C, Ram Kamal Doyen Apts, Sri Nagar Colony, 8-3-1100/5 & 1100/5/A/4C, Hyderabad, Telangana-500073. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of construction, maintenance, acquisition, lease, exchange, hire and sell of any kind of properties, buildings and estates etc.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Company.

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

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest Lacs, except when otherwise indicated.

3 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 3.1. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

3.1 The significant estimates and judgements are listed below:

- (i) The impairment provision for financial assets are based on the assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgements in making the assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculations, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.
- (ii) Significant judgement is required in assessing at each reporting date whether there is indication that an asset may be impaired.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current and non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(b) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. It is broadly classified in Financial Assets, Financial Liabilities, Derivatives & Equity.

Financial asset:

Trade receivable, loans & advances given, security deposits given, investment in debt securities & other contractual receivables are covered under Financial Assets.

Initial recognition:

Above financial assets are initially recognised at 'Fair Value' (i.e. Fair Value of consideration to be received).

Subsequent measurement:

Above financial assets are subsequently measured at 'amortised cost' using effective interest rate (EIR) method because these assets are held with a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Derecognition

A Financial asset is derecognized only when

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- The Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Company has transferred substantially all risks and reward of ownership the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

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

Impairment of financial asset

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses(ECL) model to the following:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

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

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

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

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

Financial liability

Trade payable, long term & short term borrowings, loans / advances taken, security deposits taken & any other contractual liability are covered under financial liability.

Initial recognition:

Above financial liabilities are initially recognised at 'Fair Value' (i.e. fair value of consideration to be paid).

Subsequent measurement:

Above financial liabilities are subsequently measured at 'amortised cost' using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method at each reporting date. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition of debt instrument and fees or incidental charges that are an integral part of borrowing transaction. The EIR amortisation is included as 'finance costs' in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

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

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

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

(e) Inventories

Stores and Spares:

- Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis. Cost of stores and spares lying in bonded warehouse includes custom duty accounted for on an accrual basis.

- Stores and Spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.

- Costs incurred that relate to future contract activities are recognised as "Project Work in Progress".

- Project work in progress comprise specific contract costs and other directly attributable overheads including borrowing costs which can be allocated on specific contract cost is, valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

(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.

(g) Government grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

(h) Revenue recognition

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

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

i) Rental Income

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

ii) Dividend

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

iii) Interest Income

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

(i) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the tax are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Current and deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current and deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(j) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

(k) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, demand deposit and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(l) Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of the provisions to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Contingent liabilities

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

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(n) Lease

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

The Company as a lessee

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

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

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.

4. Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company as a lessor

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

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

(o) Standards Issued but not effective

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, 2022, 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 2022, that do not have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

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, 2023 on 31st March, 2023. 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 102 - Share Based Payment
3. Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations
4. Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments - Disclosures
5. Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments
6. Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers
7. Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements
8. Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
9. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes
10. Ind AS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting

These amendments shall come into force with effect from April 01, 2023.

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.

Note 3 - Property, plant and equipment

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Tangible Assets	
	Freehold Land	Total
Cost		
As at April 1, 2021	252.28	252.28
Additions	-	-
As at April 1, 2022	252.28	252.28
Additions	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	252.28	252.28
Depreciation/amortisation		
As at April 1, 2021	-	-
As at April 1, 2022	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	-
Net Block		
As at March 31, 2022	252.28	252.28
As at March 31, 2023	252.28	252.28

4 Cash and Cash Equivalents	March 31, 2023 ₹ In Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Lacs
Balances with banks:		
Balance in current account	4.50	5.00
	4.50	5.00

5 Equity Share capital	March 31, 2023 ₹ In Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Lacs
Authorised shares		
2,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (Previous Year - 2,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)	200.00	200.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
10,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up (Previous Year - 10,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)	1.00	1.00
	1.00	1.00

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

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Nos	₹ In Lacs	Nos	₹ In Lacs
At the beginning of the year	10,000.00	1.00	10,000.00	1.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000.00	1.00	10,000.00	1.00

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

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

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

(c) Shares held by parent company

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

	March 31, 2023 ₹ In Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Lacs
Adani Logistics Limited, the parent company and its nominee		
10,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid (Previous Year - 10,000 Equity Shares)	1.00	1.00

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Nos	%	Nos	%
Adani Logistics Limited, the parent company and its nominee	10,000	100	10,000	100

(e) Details of shareholding of Promoter

As at March 31, 2023

Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No of shares at the beginning of the year	No of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
1	Adani Logistics Limited, the parent company and its nominee	10,000	10,000	100%	-
	Total	10,000	10,000	100%	

As at March 31, 2022

Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No of shares at the beginning of the year	No of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
1	Adani Logistics Limited, the parent company and its nominee	-	10,000	100%	100.00%
2	MSA Ventures Private Limited and its nominee	10,000	-	-	100.00%
	Total	10,000	10,000	100%	

6 Other Equity	March 31, 2023 ₹ In Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ In Lacs
(i) Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	(4.75)	(4.08)
Add : Loss for the period	(0.38)	(0.67)
Closing Balance	(5.13)	(4.75)

(ii) Shareholder Loan in the nature of perpetual debt

At the beginning of the period	5.00	-
Add : Raised During the period	-	5.00
At the end of the year	5.00	5.00

Note:

The Company has shareholder loan from Adani Logistics Limited (the parent Company) of ₹ 5.00 lacs (Previous year ₹ 5.00 lacs) repayable at discretion of the Company. Further Interest at the rate of 7.50% p.a. shall be payable and accrued at the end of each financial year at discretion of the Company. As this loan does not have any define repayment term and interest accrual also at the discretion of borrower, the same has been classified as 'Equity'.

Total Other Equity [(i) + (ii)]	(0.13)	0.25
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7 Borrowings	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Current		
Unsecured-Short Term loan from others	255.28	255.28
	255.28	255.28

8 Trade payables	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer Note 15)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.54	0.75
	0.54	0.75

Trade Payables Ageing as on March 31, 2023

Sr	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment			Total
			₹ in Lacs			
			Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	
I	MSME	-	-	-	-	
II	Others	0.28	0.26	-	0.54	
	Total	0.28	0.26	-	0.54	

Trade Payables Ageing as on March 31, 2022

Sr	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment			Total
			₹ in Lacs			
			Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	
I	MSME	-	-	-	-	
II	Others	0.75	-	-	0.75	
	Total	0.75	-	-	0.75	

9 Other Current Liabilities	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Statutory liabilities	0.09	-
	0.09	-

10 Other Expenses	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Legal and Professional Expenses	0.08	0.25
Payment to Auditors (refer note 1)	0.30	0.30
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	0.12
	0.38	0.67

Note: 1

Payment to auditor

As auditor:

Audit fee

March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
0.30	0.30
0.30	0.30

11 The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2023 :

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4.50	4.50
Total	-	-	4.50	4.50
Financial liabilities				
Short Term Borrowings	-	-	255.28	255.28
Trade payables	-	-	0.54	0.54
Total	-	-	255.82	255.82

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2022 :

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5.00	5.00
Total	-	-	5.00	5.00
Financial liabilities				
Short Term Borrowings	-	-	255.28	255.28
Trade payables	-	-	0.75	0.75
Total	-	-	256.03	256.03

12 Financial risk management objective and policies

The company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the company's projects. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents.

In the ordinary course of business, the company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from interest rate movements (interest rate risk) and other price risks such as business risk.

a Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing, investing and cash management activities. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Company does not have any long-term debt obligations having floating interest rates as at year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

b Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions and other counter parties is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty.

c Liquidity risk

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities:

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

As at March 31, 2023

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short Term Borrowings	255.28	-	-	255.28
Trade payables	0.54	-	-	0.54

As at March 31, 2022

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short Term Borrowings	255.28	-	-	255.28
Trade payables	0.75	-	-	0.75

d Capital management

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

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

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents) (A)	250.78	250.28
Total Equity (B)	0.87	1.25
Total capital and net debt (C = A + B)	251.65	251.53
Gearing ratio (A/C)	99.65%	99.50%

13 Related party disclosures

Ultimate Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Parent Company	Adani Logistics Limited
Directors	Mr. Avinash Rai (Appointed w.e.f May 06, 2021) Mr. Badrinarayan Gandhi (Appointed w.e.f May 06, 2021) Mr. Srikanth Gudivada (Appointed w.e.f June 16, 2022) Mr. Dinesh Birla (w.e.f May 06, 2021 upto June 16, 2022) Mr. Ashwin Kumar Madala (Ceased w.e.f May 06, 2021) Mr. Kannan Vasudevan (Ceased w.e.f May 06, 2021)

(A) Transactions with related party

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Name of related party	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Proceeds from Perpetual Securities loan	Adani Logistics Limited	-	5.00

(B) Balances with related party

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Name of related party	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Perpetual loan	Adani Logistics Limited	5.00	5.00

14 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for) ₹ NIL (Previous year: ₹ NIL)

15 There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to whom the company owes dues on account of Principal amount together with interest and accordingly no additional disclosures have been made.

16 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the company	(0.38)	(0.67)
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,000	10,000
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	(3.80)	(6.70)

17 Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure

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

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Short-term borrowings :		
Opening Balance	255.28	255.28
Closing Balance	255.28	255.28

18 Ratios analysis

Ratio Name	Formula	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% Variance	Reason for variance
1) Current	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	0.02	0.02	-9.96%	
2) Debt-Equity	$\frac{\text{Total Debts}}{\text{Shareholder's Equity}}$	293.43	204.22	43.68%	Increase mainly on account of loss incurred during the year.
3) Debt Service Coverage	$\frac{\text{Earnings / (Loss) before Finance Cost, Depreciation \& Amortisation, Tax}}{\text{(Interest + Finance charges + repayment of long-term debt)}}$	NA	NA		
4) Return on Equity	$\frac{\text{Net Profit / (loss) after Taxes}}{\text{Avg Equity Shareholder's Fund}}$	-36%	-73%	-51.12%	Mainly on account of decrease in other expense from previous year.
5) Trade Receivables Turnover	$\frac{\text{Revenue from operation}}{\text{Average Accounts Receivable}}$	NA	NA		No operation during the year.
6) Trade Payable Turnover	$\frac{\text{Operating exp \& Other expense}}{\text{Average Trade Payable}}$	0.59	1.41	-58.23%	Mainly on account of decrease in other expense from previous year.
7) Net Capital Turnover	$\frac{\text{Revenue from Operation}}{\text{Avg Working Capital}}$	NA	NA		No operation during the year.
8) Net Profit	$\frac{\text{Profit / (Loss) after Tax}}{\text{Revenue from operation}}$	NA	NA		No operation during the year.
9) Return on Capital Employed	$\frac{\text{Earnings / (Loss) before Finance Cost, Taxes and Forex}}{\text{Avg Capital Employed (Shareholders Fund + Long Term Borrowing)}}$	-0.1%	-0.3%	-43.72%	Mainly on account of decrease in other expense from previous year.

19 Statutory Information

- (i) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.
- (ii) The Company has not taken any loan from bank or financial institutions consequently filling of quarterly returns or statements of current assets with bank or financial institutions is not applicable to Company.

20 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of board meeting date April 26, 2023 there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

As per our report of even date

For R.B Associates
Chartered Accountants

K. Ramesh Babu
Partner
Membership No.028304

Place: Hyderabad
Date : April 26, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Avinash Rai
Director
DIN: 08406981

Badrinarayan Gandhi
Director
DIN: 08901624

Place: Hyderabad
Date : April 26, 2023