

**Adani Agri Logistics**  
**(Chandari) Limited**

**Financial Statements for the**  
**FY - 2022-23**

# *G. K. Choksi & Co.*

## *Chartered Accountants*

Madhuban', Nr.Madalpur Underbridge, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad – 380 006.  
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### **Independent Auditor's Report**

**To,**  
**The Members of Adani Agri Logistics (Chandari) Limited**  
**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Adani Agri Logistics (Chandari) Limited** which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period 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, 2023, and the loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period 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.

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## **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.

### **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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31<sup>st</sup> 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, 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 31st March, 2023
  - 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.
- viii. 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
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: 26-04-2023

**J.D. Patel**  
*Partner*  
Mem. No. 032780

UDIN: **23032780BGPVPE8554**

## **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 **Adani Agri Logistics (Chandari) Limited** as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of financial statements of the Company for the period 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 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023, 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*

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: 26-04-2023  
UDIN: **23032780BGPVPE8554**

**J.D. Patel**  
*Partner*  
Mem. No. 032780

## **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)
  - (a) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i) (a), (b), (c) and (d) is not applicable to company.
  - (b) 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 Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
  - (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, the Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) 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, Sales Tax, Income 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, 2023 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, 2023.
- (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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised term loans and inter corporate loans or borrowings from banks and parent company. The same has been utilized for the purpose for which it was raised.
  - (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 has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
  - (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 information and explanation provided to us, no fraud by the Company or any 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) The company has not received any whistle blower complain during the year, According 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 not falling under ambit of provisions contained in section 177 of the Act, the relevant clause is not applicable. 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, 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) 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) 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), (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- 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) According to the information and explanation provide to us, The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs.0.77 lacs during the financial year covered by our audit.
- (xviii) During the year there has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is 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 explanation provide to us, provisions of section 135 of the Companies act is not applicable to company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(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(xx) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

**FOR G. K. CHOKSI & CO.**

[Firm Registration No. 101895W]

*Chartered Accountants*

**J.D. Patel**

*Partner*

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 26-04-2023

Mem. No. 032780

UDIN: **23032780BGPVPE8554**

**ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (CHANDARI) LIMITED**  
**Balance sheet as at March 31, 2023**



₹ In Lacs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023
<b>Current assets</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	4.41
		<b>4.41</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>4.41</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Equity Share Capital	7	5.00
Other Equity	8	(0.77)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>4.23</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
Trade Payables	9	
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.16
Other Current Liabilities	10	0.02
		<b>0.18</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>0.18</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>4.41</b>

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

**For G.K.Choksi & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors**

**J.D. Patel**  
Partner  
Membership No: 032780

**Nitin Sharma**  
Director  
DIN : 09795224

**Dhiraj kumar Pancholi**  
Director  
DIN : 09795223

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date : April 26, 2023

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date : April 26, 2023

**ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (CHANDARI) LIMITED**

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period from November 21, 2022 to March 31, 2023



₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	For the period from November 21, 2022 to March 31, 2023
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Finance Costs	11	0.59
Other Expenses	12	0.18
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>0.77</b>
<b>(Loss) for the year</b>		<b>(0.77)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<b>(0.77)</b>
Earning per Share - (face value of ₹ 10 each) Basic and diluted (in ₹)	18	(1.54)

The accompanying notes form an an integral part of financials statements

**As per our report of even date****For G.K.Choksi & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants**For and on behalf of Board of Directors****J.D. Patel**  
Partner  
Membership No: 032780**Nitin Sharma**  
Director  
DIN : 09795224**Dhiraj kumar Pancholi**  
Director  
DIN : 09795223Place: Ahmedabad  
Date : April 26, 2023Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : April 26, 2023

**ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (CHANDARI) LIMITED****Statement of Changes in Equity for the period from November 21, 2022 to March 31, 2023**

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other equity		Total
		Reserve and Surplus	Retained Earnings	
<b>As on November 21, 2022</b>	-	-	-	-
Addition during the year	5.00	-	-	5.00
(Loss) for the year	-	(0.77)	(0.77)	(0.77)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	-	(0.77)	(0.77)	<b>(0.77)</b>
<b>As on March 31, 2023</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>(0.77)</b>	<b>(0.77)</b>	<b>4.23</b>

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

**For G.K.Choksi & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors**

**J.D. Patel**

Partner

Membership No: 032780

**Nitin Sharma**

Director

DIN : 09795224

**Dhiraj kumar Pancholi**

Director

DIN : 09795223

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : April 26, 2023

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : April 26, 2023



**ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (CHANDARI) LIMITED**

Statement of Cash Flow for the period from November 21, 2022 to March 31, 2023



₹ in Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>A. Cash flows from operating activities</b>	
Loss before tax	(0.77)
Adjustments for:	
Finance Charges	0.59
<b>Operating Loss Before Working Capital Changes</b>	<b>(0.18)</b>
<b>Adjustment for :</b>	
Increase in Trade Payables	0.16
Increase in Other Liabilities	0.02
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>B. Cash flows from financing activities</b>	
Proceeds from issue of share capital	5.00
Interest and Bank Charges paid	(0.59)
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities (B)</b>	<b>4.41</b>
<b>C. Net Increase in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents (A + B)</b>	<b>4.41</b>
<b>D. Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents at the End of the year</b>	<b>4.41</b>
<b>Notes:</b>	
<b>Component of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	
Balances with Scheduled Bank	
In Current Accounts (refer note 3)	4.41
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the year</b>	<b>4.41</b>

(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).

The accompanying notes form an an integral part of financials statements

**As per our report of even date**

**For G.K.Choksi & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors**

**J.D. Patel**  
Partner  
Membership No: 032780

**Nitin Sharma**  
Director  
DIN : 09795224

**Dhiraj kumar Pancholi**  
Director  
DIN : 09795223

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date : April 26, 2023

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## 1 Corporate information

Adani Agri Logistics (Chandari) Limited ('the Company') is a wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Agri Logistics Limited incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on November 21, 2022. The registered office of the Company is situated at "Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, SG Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad - 382421. The company is engaged in the business of development, design, construction, financing, procurement, engineering, operation and maintenance of Silo Complexes with Container Depot (Hub Silo Complex) and without Container Depot (Spoke Silo Complex) at Chandari, Uttar Pradesh.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 26, 2023.

## 2 Features of concession agreement entered into with FCI

The Company has entered into Service Concession Agreement ("SCA") with Food Corporation of India (FCI), a public sector undertaking to construct and operate an integrated storage facility on Design, Built, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis for storage of food grains comprising 10 silos with designed storage capacity of 1.25,000 MT for a period of 30 (thirty) years.

### Scope of service:

Under the service concession agreement, the Company is required to (a) construct storage facility (b) operate and maintain storage facility (c) storage and preservation of food grains and fulfilment of all other obligations in accordance with terms of SCA.

### Storage and other charges income

As per the terms of SCA, the Company is entitled to base fixed charges as per the rates mentioned in SCA of normative availability. The Company is also entitled to variable charges such as loading and unloading charges, bagging charges, stacking charges etc. as per the rates mentioned in SCA. The base fixed charges are reduced by 2% every year after 1 year of commercial operation. Further the base fixed charges and variable charges are revised to reflect 70% of variation in wholesale price Index (WPI) and 30% of variation in consumer Price Index (CPI) occurring in between reference price index date for march of the month (January) and reference index date for the month of January preceding the accounting year for which such revision is undertaken.

The Company is required to maintain the availability of at least 98% of storage capacity during any accounting year of concession period. In case the availability is less than 98% of storage capacity, the fixed charges payable for the relevant period shall be proportionally reduced and in addition damages equal to 0.50 times of proportionate reduction of fixed charges during non-harvest season and 2 times of proportionate reduction during harvest season shall be payable.

## 3 Basis of preparation

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 by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 on time to time basis.

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.

### 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, 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.

### Accounting for proceeds before intended use (Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment) :

The excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, should not be recognised in the statement of profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment.

### Determining costs to fulfil a contract (Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets) :

The 2022 amendments clarify the types of costs a company can include as the 'costs of fulfilling a contract' while assessing whether a contract is onerous as under:

- The incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

### Reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Ind AS 103, Business Combinations) :

The 2022 amendments have substituted the reference to the Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements with Indian Accounting Standards with the reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework), without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.

### Subsidiary as a first-time adopter of Ind AS (Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards) :

If a subsidiary, joint venture of associate (together termed as subsidiary) adopts Ind AS later than its parent and applies paragraph D16(a) of Ind AS 101, then the subsidiary may elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at amounts included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent, based on the parent's date of transitions to Ind AS.

### Fees in the '10 per cent test' for derecognition of financial liabilities (Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments) :

For the purpose of performing the '10 per cent test' for derecognition of financial liabilities, in determining fees paid, the borrower includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

### Taxation in fair value measurements (Ind AS 41, Agriculture)

The amendment removes the requirement to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value and thereby aligns the fair value measurement requirements in Ind AS 41 with those in Ind AS 113, Fair Value Measurement.

#### 4 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 4.1. 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.

##### 4.1 The significant estimates and judgements are listed below:

- (i) Significant judgement is required to classify the balance with government authorities including tax assets into current and non-current assets.

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. 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) 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.

**(f) Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured at the transaction price of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and additional criteria are met as follows:

**i) Revenue from rendering of service :**

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.

Service concession arrangements revenues relating to construction contracts which are entered into with government authorities for the construction of the infrastructure necessary for the provision of services are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue from service concession arrangements is recognised based on the fair value of construction work performed at the reporting date.

Revenue from construction contracts is recognized on a percentage completion method, in proportion that the contract costs incurred for work performed up to the reporting date stand to the estimated total contract costs indicating the stage of completion of the project. In accordance with Appendix C of Ind AS 115, The construction revenue and construction cost needs to be recognised in statement of profit and loss during the period of construction of storage facility. The construction cost represents actual expenditure incurred on construction and no margin is to be recognised to derive the construction revenue as in the management opinion fair value of construction revenue approximates the construction cost.

**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 instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where applicable, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

Interest on delayed payment charges have been accounted as revenue when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

**(g) 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 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.

**(h) 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.

**(i) 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.

**(j) 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.

**(k) Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

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

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

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

**(l) Standards Issued but not effective**

The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet 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, 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.

**6 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

**Balances with banks:**

Balance in current account

March 31, 2023	
₹ in Lacs	
	4.41
	<b>4.41</b>

**7 Equity Share capital**

**Authorised shares**

50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each

**Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares**

50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up

March 31, 2023	
₹ in Lacs	
	5.00
	5.00
	<b>5.00</b>

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

At the beginning of the year  
Issued during the period  
Outstanding at the end of the year

March 31, 2023	
Nos	₹ in Lacs
-	-
50,000.00	5.00
<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>

**(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:**

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

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

**(c) Shares held by parent company**

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

**Adani Agri Logistics Limited, the parent company and its nominee**

50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid

March 31, 2023	
₹ in Lacs	
	5.00

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

**Particulars**

Adani Agri Logistics Limited, the parent company and its nominee

March 31, 2023	
Nos	50,000
% Holding	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 Agri Logistics Limited, the parent company and its nominee	-	50,000	100%	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	

**8 Other Equity**

**Retained earnings**

Opening Balance

Add : Loss for the period

Closing Balance

March 31, 2023	
₹ in Lacs	
	-
	(0.77)
	<b>(0.77)</b>

**Total Other Equity**

	<b>(0.77)</b>
--	---------------

**9 Trade payables**

March 31, 2023  
₹ in Lacs

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer Note 14)  
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

-  
0.16  
**0.16**

**Trade Payables Ageing as on March 31, 2023**

₹ in Lacs

Sr	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	
I	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	Others	0.16	-	-	-	-	0.16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.16</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>0.16</b>

**10 Other Current Liabilities**

March 31, 2023  
₹ in Lacs

Statutory liabilities

0.02  
**0.02**

**11 Finance Cost**

For the year ended  
March 31, 2023  
₹ in Lacs

Bank and other finance charges

0.59  
**0.59**

**12 Other Expenses**

For the year ended  
March 31, 2023  
₹ in Lacs

Payment to Auditors (refer note 1)

0.18  
**0.18**

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

March 31, 2023  
₹ in Lacs

**As auditor:**  
Audit fee

0.18  
**0.18**



13 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
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4.41	4.41
<b>Total</b>	-	-	4.41	4.41
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade payables	-	-	0.16	0.16
<b>Total</b>	-	-	0.16	0.16

14 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.

**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 year	More than 5 year
Trade payables	0.16	-	-

**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
Net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents) (A)	-
Total Equity (B)	4.23
Total capital and net debt (C = A + B)	4.23
Gearing ratio (A/C)	-

15 Related party disclosures

<b>Ultimate Parent Company</b>	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
<b>Intermediate Parent Company</b>	Adani Logistics Limited
<b>Parent Company</b>	Adani Agri Logistics Limited
<b>Key Managerial Personnel</b>	Mr. Dhiraj Kumar Pancholi (Appointed w.e.f November 21, 2022) Mr. Nitin Sharma (Appointed w.e.f November 21, 2022) Mr. Amit Pal (Appointed w.e.f November 21, 2022)

**(A) Transactions with related party**

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Name of related party	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Proceeds from issue of share capital	Adani Agri Logistics Limited (Parent Company)	5.00

**Note :**

The Company has issued bank guarantees of ₹ 261.00 lacs out of the limits available with the Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (Ultimate Parent Company).

**16 Contingent liabilities**

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

**17** 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.

**18 Earnings per share (EPS)**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the company (₹ in Lacs)	(0.77)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)	50,000
<b>Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)</b>	<b>(1.54)</b>

**19 Ratios analysis**

Ratio Name	Formula	March 31, 2023	Reason for variance
1) Current	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	24.50	
2) Debt-Equity	$\frac{\text{Total Debts}}{\text{Shareholder's Equity}}$	NA	
3) Debt Service Coverage	$\frac{\text{Earnings before Finance Cost, Depreciation \& Amortisation and Tax}}{(\text{Interest} + \text{Finance charges})}$	NA	
4) Return on Equity	$\frac{\text{Net Profit after Taxes}}{\text{Avg Equity Shareholder's Fund}}$	-18%	
5) Trade Receivables Turnover	$\frac{\text{Revenue from operation}}{\text{Average Accounts Receivable}}$	NA	
6) Trade Payable Turnover	$\frac{\text{Operating exp \& Other expense}}{\text{Average Trade Payable}}$	NA	
7) Net Capital Turnover	$\frac{\text{Revenue from Operation}}{\text{Avg Working Capital}}$	NA	
8) Net Profit	$\frac{\text{Profit after Tax}}{\text{Revenue from operation}}$	NA	
9) Return on Capital Employed	$\frac{\text{Earnings before Finance Cost \& Tax}}{\text{Avg Capital Employed (Shareholders Fund+Long Term Borrowing)}}$	NA	

**20 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 does not have any working capital facility availed from banks or financial institutions and hence it is not required to file Quarterly returns or statements of current assets with banks or financial institutions.
- (iii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iv) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction with struck off companies (as per section 248 of Companies Act, 2013) or does not have any outstanding balances with such companies.

**21 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 G.K.Choksi & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors**

**J.D. Patel**  
Partner  
Membership No: 032780

**Nitin Sharma**  
Director  
DIN : 09795224

**Dhiraj Kumar Pancholi**  
Director  
DIN : 09795223

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date : April 26, 2023

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : April 26, 2023