

**Adani Forwarding Agent Private
Limited**

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



**Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited**

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2023, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 38(2) of the accompanying financial statements, regarding the ongoing investigations of Securities and Exchange Board of India and the committee constituted by Hon'ble Supreme Court in respect of the matters more fully described in aforesaid note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditors' 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.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited (Continue)

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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 standalone 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.

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 and presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

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



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited (Continue)

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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 "Annexure A" statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
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;



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited (Continue)

- B) in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- C) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Statement Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- D) in our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- E) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st 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 operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B'; Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- G) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with 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:
- a) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - (d) (i) The management of the company has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in note 37(3) to financial statements, 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, whether, 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;



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited (Continue)

- (ii) The management of the company has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in note 37(4) to financial statements, 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, whether, 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; and

Based on the audit procedures 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 d(i) and d(ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

- e) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- f) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended the Rule 3 of Companies (Accounts) rules, 2014 by way of notification dated 31st March, 2022. Accordingly, requirement to have accounting software with a feature of recording audit trail is extended till 1st April, 2023. Therefore, nothing is required to be reported under this para for the year under review.

3. With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid /provided. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

For, SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118707W/W100724

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 2nd May, 2023

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No. 181748
UDIN: 23181748BGYFBH1223



Annexure - A To the Independent Auditor's Report
Re: Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023, we report that:

- (i) (a) (A) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) As explained to us, property, plant & equipment, according to the practice of the Company, are physically verified by the management at reasonable interval, in a phased verification manner, in our opinion, is reasonable looking to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the title deeds of all the immovable properties as disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the company except as mentioned in note 3(a) of the standalone financial statements and as reproduced below.

Financial Caption	Description	Gross Carrying Value	Title Deeds held in the name of	Relation with Title deed holder	Property held since	*
Property, plant and Equipment	Free Hold Land	1,397.48	Multiple Tribal Land Owners	No	01.10.2022**	

* **Reason for not being held in the name of company:** The aforesaid Land has been acquired from the Navkar Corporation Limited through acquisition of Business under taking (refer note 35 of financial Statements), Application for transfer of ownership has been initiated which is under process.

**Date of acquisition of Business undertaking (refer note 35 of financial Statements).

- (d) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable.
- (e) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, 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) (a) The Company being in the service industry is primarily carrying inventory in the nature of stores and spares. The management has conducted physical verification of such inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.



Annexure - A To the Independent Auditor's Report
Re: Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us, the company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has granted unsecured loan to its parent company in respect of which the requisite information is as below. Apart from that, Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year.
- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, during the year, the company has provided loan to its parent company as stated herein.

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	Loans
Aggregate Amount granted/ provided during the year	
- Others (Parent company: Adani Logistics limited)	15,440.00
Balance outstanding as at 31st March, 2023 in respect of above cases	
- Others (Parent company: Adani Logistics limited)	4,980.00

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The terms and conditions of the loan granted to parent company during the year is, prima facie, not prejudicial to the company's interest.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, in our opinion, the company has provided loan to its parent company, where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and repayments or receipts of principal amounts and interest have been regular as per the terms of the agreement.
- (d) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, there is no amount overdue for more than ninety days in respect of loans given.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.



Annexure - A To the Independent Auditor's Report
Re: Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

- (f) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and representations made by the Management, the Company has not done any transactions covered under section 185 and 186 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable to the company.
- (vi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act as prescribed by the Central Government is not applicable to the company for the year under consideration. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Income tax, Provident Fund, Cess and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.
- According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues referred above were in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues as referred in sub clause(a) as at 31 March 2023, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not surrendered or disclosed previously undisclosed transactions as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lenders during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (ix) (a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable.



Annexure - A To the Independent Auditor's Report
Re: Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

- (x) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or not issued any fully or partly convertible debenture during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable. However, the company has raised funds from its parent company by way of issue of unsecured perpetual securities during the year.
- (xi) (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the company or on the company that has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report on any matter under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provision of Clauses 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) As per information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transaction with related parties is in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in financial statements as required by the Indian accounting standards.
- (xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013. However, its control procedure is reasonable for internal checking of its financial and other records.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions, within the meaning of Section 192 of the Act, with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion and 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) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Annexure - A To the Independent Auditor's Report
Re: Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xvi) (c) & (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not incurred any cash losses during the current financial year while it was 0.51 lacs in the immediately preceding financial year as the company has commenced its business operations from current year only.
- (xviii) There is no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year in the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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 supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has no obligation to spent money in terms of provision of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly, the requirement to report under paragraph 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For, SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118707W/W100724

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 2nd May, 2023

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No. 181748
UDIN: 23181748BGYFBH1223



Annexure-B to the Independent Auditor's Report

Re: Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 2 (f) of our Report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013 (the act).

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company as of 31st March, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2023, 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.

Management's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

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 and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by ICAI. 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.



Annexure - B to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) of our Report of even date)

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) Provide 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.

For, SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118707W/W100724

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 2nd May, 2023

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No. 181748
UDIN: 23181748BGYFBH1223

ADANI FORWARDING AGENT PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN :- U60100GJ2010PTC118103

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023


₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and Equipment	3 (a)	69,415.10	-
Right to use assets	3 (b)	-	-
Capital work-in-progress	3 (e)	5,909.69	-
Goodwill	3 (d)	2,301.53	-
Intangible Assets	3.(c)	6,078.17	-
Financial Assets			
Loans	4	4,980.00	-
Other financial assets	6	100.00	-
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	7	259.23	-
Income Tax Assets (net)		422.52	-
		89,466.24	-
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	224.64	-
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	10	7,483.94	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	359.02	0.24
Other Financial Assets	6	169.14	0.07
Other Current Assets	8	591.65	-
		8,828.39	0.31
Total Assets		98,294.63	0.31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	11	5.00	5.00
Instrument entirely equity in nature	12 (a)	83,785.00	3.25
Other Equity	12 (b)	1,671.53	(8.35)
Total Equity		85,461.53	(0.10)
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	15	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	16	2,500.00	-
Provisions	13	8.88	-
		2,508.88	-
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	15	-	-
Trade Payables	14	-	-
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		513.09	0.27
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		6,289.36	0.11
Other Financial Liabilities	16	2,968.70	-
Other Current Liabilities	17	551.15	0.03
Provisions	13	1.92	-
		10,324.22	0.41
Total Liabilities		12,833.10	0.41
Total Equity and Liabilities		98,294.63	0.31

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

For Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 181748

Anand Singhal
Director
DIN: 09406695

Shirish Satodia
Director
DIN: 08776737

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 02, 2023

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 02, 2023

ADANI FORWARDING AGENT PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN :- U60100GJ2010PTC118103

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended on March 31, 2023	For the year ended on March 31, 2022
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	18	24,423.51	-
Other Income	19	184.28	-
Total Income		24,607.79	-
EXPENSES			
Operating expenses	20	20,903.29	-
Employee benefits expenses	21	281.09	-
Depreciation and amortization expenses	3	1,367.66	-
Finance cost	22	7.17	-
Other expenses	23	327.27	0.51
Total Expense		22,886.48	0.51
Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		1,721.31	(0.51)
Exceptional item		-	-
Profit / (Loss) before tax		1,721.31	(0.51)
Tax expenses:	25		
Current tax		300.75	-
Deferred tax		1.44	-
Tax (credit) under Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)		(260.67)	-
Total Tax Expenses		41.52	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year		1,679.79	(0.51)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent year			
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		0.12	-
Income tax effect (charge)		(0.03)	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year		0.09	-
Total comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year (net of tax)		1,679.88	(0.51)
Earnings per share - (face value of ₹ 10 each) Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	28	3,359.58	(1.03)

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

For Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 181748

Anand Singhal
Director
DIN: 09406695

Shirish Satodia
Director
DIN: 08776737

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 02, 2023

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 02, 2023

ADANI FORWARDING AGENT PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN :- U60100GJ2010PTC118103

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Equity share capital	Instrument entirely equity in nature (Unsecured perpetual debt)	Other Equity (Retained earnings)	Total
As on April 01, 2021	5.00	3.00	(7.84)	0.16
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(0.51)	(0.51)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (Loss) for the year	-	-	(0.51)	(0.51)
Increase during the year	-	0.25	-	0.25
As on March 31, 2022	5.00	3.25	(8.35)	(0.10)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	1,679.79	1,679.79
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	0.09	0.09
Total comprehensive (Loss) for the year	-	-	1,679.88	1,679.88
Increase during the year	-	84,785.00	-	84,785.00
Decrease during the year	-	(1,003.25)	-	(1,003.25)
As on March 31, 2023	5.00	83,785.00	1,671.53	85,461.53

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP**Chartered Accountants****Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724****For and on behalf of Board of Directors****Harshil Shah**

Partner

Membership No.: 181748

Anand Singhal

Director

DIN: 09406695

Shirish Satodia

Director

DIN: 08776737

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 02, 2023

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: May 02, 2023

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31, 2023	For the year ended on March 31, 2022
A Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit/ (Loss) before Tax	1,721.31	(0.51)
Adjustment for:		
Interest income	(173.13)	-
Finance costs	7.17	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,367.66	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	2,923.01	(0.51)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(224.64)	-
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(7,483.94)	-
(Increase) / Decrease in other current financial assets	(13.25)	-
(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets	(591.65)	-
Increase / (decrease) in Trade and other payables	6,802.07	(0.05)
Increase / (decrease) in other current financial liabilities	300.49	-
Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	551.21	0.03
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	10.80	-
Cash generated from operations	2,274.10	(0.53)
Direct Taxes (paid) (Net of Refunds)	(723.27)	-
Net cash flow generated from / used in operating activities (A)	1,550.83	(0.53)
B Cash flow from investing activities		
Payment against Business Acquisition	(78,203.41)	-
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (Including capital work-in-progress, other Intangible assets, capital advances and capital creditors)	(1,793.25)	-
Non current Loan Given	(15,440.00)	-
Non current Loan received back	10,460.00	-
Interest received	17.31	-
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(84,959.35)	-
C Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from perpetual debt	84,785.00	0.25
Repayment of perpetual debt	(1,003.25)	-
Payment of lease liability (including Interest)	(7.50)	-
Finance Charges Paid	(6.95)	-
Net cash flow generated from financing activities (C)	83,767.30	0.25
Net Increase / (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	358.78	(0.28)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.24	0.52
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	359.02	0.24
Component of Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
Balance in current account	359.02	0.24
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	359.02	0.24

Notes to Statement of Cash flow :

1 The Statement of Cash flow has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Cash Flow Statements notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) 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 34

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 181748

Anand Singhal
Director
DIN: 09406695

Shirish Satodia
Director
DIN: 08776737

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 02, 2023

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 02, 2023

1 Corporate information

Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited (CIN - U60100GJ2010PTC118103) (Formerly Known as B2B Forwarding Agent Private Limited), a 100% subsidiary of Adani Logistics Limited. The Company is in the business of clearing and forwarding agent, freight contractors, Steamer Agents and related services. The registered office of the company is located at Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar Ahmedabad-382 421. Adani Logistics Limited has acquired shares of the Company from Adani Logistics Services Private Limited on October 10, 2022, consequently Adani Logistics Limited become parent company w.e.f. October 10, 2022.

During the year the Company has completed the acquisition of ICD Tumb from Navkar Corporation (NCL), one of the largest ICDs in the country. Strategically located between Hazira port (~160 km) and Nhava Sheva port (~230 km) along Western DFC. Its surrounded by the industrial parks (GIDC & MIDCs) of Achhad, Bhilad, Dadra, Daman, Sarigam, Silvassa, Umbergaon, Valsad & Vapi.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 02, 2023

2 Basis of preparation and presentation

2.1 The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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

Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; 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

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.

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.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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

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

If a subsidiary, joint venture or 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 transition to Ind AS.

5. 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.

6. 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.

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

b) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other incentives, if any, as per contracts with the customers. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers in its capacity as an agent.

i) Revenue from Logistics operation services

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

Revenue from services rendered is recognised when the work is performed and as per the terms of agreement.

Contract Balances

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional and is disclosed as "Unbilled Revenue" under Other Current Financial Assets.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of consideration is due.

Contract Liability

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs obligations under the contract. The same is disclosed as "Advance from Customers" under Other Current Liabilities.

ii) Interest Income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

c) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Recognition and measurement

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

Spare parts or stores meeting the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment, either procured along with equipment or subsequently, are capitalized in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as separate asset, if appropriate.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future economic benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipments, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Expenditure incurred during the period of construction including, all direct and indirect overheads, incidental and related to construction is carried forward and on completion, the costs are allocated to the respective assets.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised based on the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The useful life of property, plant and equipment is considered based on life prescribed in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on assets acquired/ disposed off during the year is provided on pro rata considering the date of addition / date of disposal.

Derecognition

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of Property, Plant and Equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognised in profit or loss.

d) Capital Work in Progress

Expenditure related to and incurred during implementation of capital projects to get the assets ready for intended use is included under "Capital Work in Progress". The same is allocated to the respective items of property plant and equipment on completion of construction/ erection of the capital project/ property plant and equipment. Borrowing Cost related to a acquisition/construction of Property, Plant and Equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use. The cost of asset not put to use before the year and capital inventory are disclosed under Capital work in progress.

e) Intangible Assets

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are recorded at the consideration paid for acquisition less accumulated Amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available to the Company for its use. The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortization period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortization method is revised to reflect the changed pattern.

The Company has estimated the following useful life to provide Amortization based on assessment made by expert and management estimate.

Intangible assets	Method of amortisation	Estimated Useful Life
Software	on straight line basis	5 Years
Customer Relationship	on straight line basis	15 Years

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition are recognised in profit or loss.

f) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets (except trade receivable) and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

A) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified based on assessment of business model in which it is held. This assessment is done for portfolio of the financial assets. The relevant categories are as below:

1) At amortised cost

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. These include trade receivables, finance receivables, balances with banks, and short-term deposits with banks, other financial assets and investments with fixed or determinable payments.

2) At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is classified as the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- (a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- (b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

3) At Fair Value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments and default category for equity instruments. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

'On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure.

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at Amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances.
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its receivables based on historical trends and past experience.

The Company follows 'Simplified Approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on all trade receivables or contractual receivables. Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / (expense) in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B) Financial Liabilities and equity instruments
Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition as at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

1) At amortised cost

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as "Finance costs" in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Trade and other payables are recognised at the transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at Amortised cost.

2) At Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A financial liability may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management;

It include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as such. Subsequently, any Fair value changes related to such financial liabilities including derivative contracts are recognised in the statement of profit and loss .

Derecognition of financial liability

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

g) Fair value measurement

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 financial asset or settle the financial liability takes place either

- In the principal market, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market

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

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.

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.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's - accounting policies.

For 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.

h) Retirement and other employee benefits

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

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

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

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

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Compensated absences

Provision for compensated absence is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encased beyond 12 months from the end of the year are treated as long term employee benefit.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encased within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefit. Short term compensated absences are recognized on an undiscounted basis for services rendered by the employees during an accounting period. Accumulated sick leaves are treated as short-term employee benefit, as the company does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date, and the company presents short-term leaves as a current liability in the balance sheet.

i) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying 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. The Company considers a period of twelve months or more as a substantial period of time.

Transaction costs in respect of Non current borrowings are amortised over the tenor of respective loans using effective interest method. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

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

j) Leases

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

Company as a lessee

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

i) Right-of-Use Assets

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

ii) Lease Liabilities

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

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

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

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

Company as a lessor

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

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

k) 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.
- The cost of inventories includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion (direct labour and production overhead) and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Net Realizable Value in respect of store and spares is the estimated current procurement price in the ordinary course of the business.

l) Earning Per Share

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) in accordance with the IND AS 33 - "Earning per Share" as specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. Basic Earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted Earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (after adjusting for costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year.

m) Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current tax items, relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss, are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate. Provision for current tax is recognised based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemption in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to assess their realisability and corresponding adjustment is made to carrying values of deferred tax assets in the financial statements.

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

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

Net outstanding balance in Deferred Tax account is recognized as deferred tax liability/asset. The deferred tax account is used solely for reversing timing difference as and when crystallized.

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

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with asset will be realised.

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at every year end and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of CGU to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at year end at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

o) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised for when the Company has at present, legal or contractual obligation as a result of past events, only if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic outgo or loss will be required and if the amount involved can be measured reliably. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a 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 may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. Where it is management's assessment that the outcome is uncertain or cannot be reliably quantified, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote such contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. the nature of such assets and an estimate of its financial effect are disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

p) Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are generally non-recurring items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities, which are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the year.

q) Related Party Transactions

Disclosure of transactions with Related Parties, as required by Ind-AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" has been set out in a separate note. Related parties as defined under Ind-AS 24 have been identified on the basis of representations made by key managerial personnel and information available with the Company.

r) Business Combinations and Goodwill

Business Combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The identifiable assets and liabilities that meet the condition for recognition are recognized at their fair values at the acquisition date. The acquisition date is determined as the date when control is transferred to the acquirer. In assessing the acquisition date and control transfer, judgment is exercised

Control is deemed to exist when the Company is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the authority to influence those returns through its power over the entity. When assessing control, potential voting rights are considered only if they hold significant substance

Goodwill is measured at the fair value of the consideration transferred, including any recognized non-controlling interest in the acquiree, reduced by the net recognized amount of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the consideration transferred, a bargain purchase gain is recognized as a capital reserve. Contingent liabilities are included if they represent a present obligation arising from a past event, and their fair value can be reliably measured. Goodwill arising from business combinations is tested for impairment annually

Consideration comprises the fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred to the previous owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Company if any. It also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Settlement amounts related to pre-existing relationships are not considered as part of the consideration transferred.

Any contingent consideration is initially measured at fair value on the acquisition date. If a contingent consideration obligation meets the definition of a financial instrument and is classified as equity, it is not remeasured, and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Transaction costs incurred by the Company in relation to a business combination, such as finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees, are expensed as incurred.

2.3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

i) Taxes:

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

ii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments:

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

iii) Depreciation and amortisation

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates

iv) Impairment of Non Financial Assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used.

v) Impairment of Financial Assets

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

3 Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of use assets, other Intangible Assets, Goodwill and Capital Work-in-Progress
Note 3(a) Property, plant and Equipment

₹ in Lacs									
Particulars	Buildings & Roads	Computer Hardware	Furniture & Fixture	Free Hold Land *	Office Equipments	Plant & Machinery	Railway Siding	Vehicles	Total
Cost									
As at April 1, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals / Adjustments for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions pursuant to business undertaking (refer note 35)	14,540.62	58.81	178.17	42,200.93	46.69	1,541.36	10,719.70	105.29	69,391.57
Additions other than above	21.23	42.13	-	979.40	-	27.83	71.93	-	1,142.52
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	14,561.85	100.94	178.17	43,180.33	46.69	1,569.19	10,791.63	105.29	70,534.09
Accumulated Depreciation									
As at April 1, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	385.16	26.05	15.97	-	21.21	130.94	509.41	30.25	1,118.99
As at March 31, 2023	385.16	26.05	15.97	-	21.21	130.94	509.41	30.25	1,118.99
Net Block									
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	14,176.69	74.89	162.20	43,180.33	25.48	1,438.25	10,282.22	75.04	69,415.10

* Note : Information regarding title deed of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company as below

₹ in Lacs						
Financial Caption	Description	Gross Carrying Value	Title Deeds held in the name of	Relation with Title deed holder	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of company
Property, plant and Equipment	Free Hold Land	1,397.48	Multiple Tribal Land Owners	No	01.10.2022*	Land acquired from Navkar Corporation Limited through acquisition of Business under taking (refer note 35), and application for transfer of ownership has been initiated which is under process.

* Dates of acquisition of Business undertaking (refer note 35)

Note 3(b) Right of use assets

₹ in Lacs	
Particulars	Vehicles
Cost	
As at April 1, 2021	-
Additions during the year	-
As at March 31, 2022	-
Additions pursuant to business undertaking (refer note 35)	18.00
Additions other than above	-
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-
As at March 31, 2023	18.00
Accumulated Amortisation	
As at April 1, 2021	-
Depreciation for the year	-
As at March 31, 2022	-
Depreciation for the year	18.00
As at March 31, 2023	18.00
Net Block	
As at March 31, 2022	-
As at March 31, 2023	-

Note 3(c) Other Intangibles

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Computer Software	Customer Relationship	Total
Cost			
As at April 1, 2021	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-
Additions pursuant to business undertaking (refer note 35)	95.75	6,205.78	6,301.53
Additions other than above	7.31	-	7.31
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	103.06	6,205.78	6,308.84
Accumulated Amortisation			
As at April 1, 2021	-	-	-
Amortisation for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-
Amortisation for the year	24.38	206.29	230.67
As at March 31, 2023	24.38	206.29	230.67
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	78.68	5,999.49	6,078.17

Note 3(d) Goodwill

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions pursuant to business undertaking (refer note 35) #	2,301.53	-
Carrying value at the end of the year	2,301.53	-

Note: Includes ₹ 96.00 lacs on account of Assembled Workforce.

Note 3(e) Capital Work-in-Progress

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening	-	-
Additions pursuant to business undertaking (refer note 35)	5,037.86	-
Additions other than above	1,042.26	-
Capitalization during the year	(170.43)	-
Closing	5,909.69	-

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing

As at March 31, 2023

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in Progress	5,909.69	-	-	-	5,909.69
Total	5,909.69	-	-	-	5,909.69

As at March 31, 2022

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Note :- The Company does not have any project temporarily suspended or any CWIP which is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan and hence CWIP completion schedule is not applicable.

4 Loans (Unsecured & considered good)

Loans to related parties (refer note 33)

Non current		Current	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
4,980.00	-	-	-
4,980.00	-	-	-

Note : Unsecured loan given to Adani Logistics limited at 7.50%, repayable within 3 years (i.e. November 2025). The loan had been approved by the board of directors of the Company.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks:

Balance in current account

Cash on hand

March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
359.02	0.24
-	-
359.02	0.24

6 Other financial assets

Security and other deposits

Considered good

Interest accrued on loans (refer note 33)

Loan to Employees

Non current		Current	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
100.00	-	12.82	0.07
-	-	155.82	-
-	-	0.50	-
100.00	-	169.14	0.07

7 Deferred tax liabilities (net) (refer note 25 (e))

Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax assets

March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
-	-
-	-
259.23	-
259.23	-

8 Other Assets

Advances to suppliers for goods and services

Balances with government authorities (GST)

Prepaid expenses

Unbilled Revenue (Contract Assets) (refer note 18)

Non current		Current	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
-	-	45.77	-
-	-	306.94	-
-	-	14.20	-
-	-	224.74	-
-	-	591.65	-

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

Stores and spares

March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
224.64	-
224.64	-

10 Trade receivables

(Unsecured, unless stated otherwise)

Considered good

March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
7,483.94	-
7,483.94	-

Note

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

(b) Trade receivables ageing schedule as below

March 31, 2023

Particulars	No Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	313.75	6,514.94	635.58	-	-	19.67	7,483.94
Total	313.75	6,514.94	635.58	-	-	19.67	7,483.94

₹ in Lacs

March 31, 2022							₹ in Lacs
Particulars	No Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

11 Equity share capital

Authorised

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

March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
5.00	5.00
5.00	5.00

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares

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

5.00	5.00
5.00	5.00

Notes:

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

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Nos.	₹ in Lacs	Nos.	₹ in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5.0000	50,000	5.0000
New Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	50,000	5.0000	50,000	5.0000

(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

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

Adani Logistics Limited (Along with its nominees)*

Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Along with its nominees)*

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Nos	Nos
Adani Logistics Limited (Along with its nominees)*	50,000	-
Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Along with its nominees)*	-	50,000

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

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid

Adani Logistics Limited (Along with its nominees)*

Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Along with its nominees)*

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Adani Logistics Limited (Along with its nominees)*	50000	100.00%	-	-
Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Along with its nominees)*	-	-	50000	100.00%

(e) Details of shares held by the promoters

March 31, 2023

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				% change during the year
Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
1	Adani Logistics Limited (Along with its nominees)*	50,000	100.00%	100.00%
2	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Along with its nominees)*	-	-	-100.00%

March 31, 2022

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				% change during the year
Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
1	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Along with its nominees)*	50,000	100.00%	-

*Adani Logistics Limited has acquired shares the company from Adani Logistics Services Private Limited on October 10, 2022, consequently Adani Logistics Limited become parent company w.e.f. October 10, 2022.

12 Other equity

(a) Instrument entirely equity in nature
Unsecured perpetual debt

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	3.25	3.00
Addition during the year	84,785.00	0.25
Repaid during the year	(1,003.25)	-
At the end of the year	83,785.00	3.25

The Company had taken shareholder loan of ₹ 84,785.00 lacs from Adani Logistics Limited (previous year ₹ 0.25 lacs from Adani Logistics Services Private limited) 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'.

(b) Retained Earnings

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	(8.35)	(7.84)
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	1,679.88	(0.51)
At the end of the year	1,671.53	(8.35)

13 Provisions

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Provision for gratuity (refer note 30)	3.10	-	0.01	-
Provision for compensated absences	5.78	-	1.91	-
	8.88	-	1.92	-

14 Trade payables

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 31)	513.09	0.27
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	6,289.36	0.11
	6,802.45	0.38
	4,851.51	-

Refer Note 33 for related party balances

Note

Trade payable ageing schedule as below

March 31, 2023

Sr No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment					Total
		Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	398.20	114.89	-	-	-	513.09
2	Others	5,006.25	1,654.19	-	-	-	6,660.44
	Total	5,404.45	1,769.08	-	-	-	7,173.53

March 31, 2022

Sr No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment					Total
		Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	0.27	-	-	-	-	0.27
2	Others	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.11
	Total	0.38	-	-	-	-	0.38

15 Lease liabilities

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Lease Liabilities (refer note below)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Note

Pursuant to business undertaking, the Company has recognized lease liabilities of ₹ 7.28 lacs. During the year the Company has fully paid lease liability of Rs 7.50 Lacs along with Interest of ₹ 0.22 lacs thereon (refer note 35)

16 Other financial liabilities

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Capital creditors, retention money and other Payable	-	-	301.62	-
Payable for acquisition of business undertaking (refer note 35)	2,500.00	-	2,366.59	-
Refund Liabilities	-	-	298.49	-
Temporary bank balance overdrawn	-	-	1.94	-
Deposits from customers	-	-	0.06	-
	2,500.00	-	2,968.70	-

17 Other liabilities

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Statutory liability (GST, TDS, PF. etc.)	-	-	526.18	0.03
Contract Liabilities (refer note below)	-	-	24.97	-
	-	-	551.15	0.03

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

18 Revenue from Operations

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Terminal Handling Charges	24,423.51	-
	24,423.51	-

Note

a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:
Particulars

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Contract Price	24,522.23	-
Adjustment for:		
Refund Liabilities	(298.49)	-
Change in value of Contract assets	224.74	-
Change in value of Contract liabilities	(24.97)	-
Revenue from Contract with Customers	24,423.51	-

19 Other Income

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Interest income on		
Inter corporate deposits and others	173.13	-
Liabilities/Provisions written back	0.05	-
Scrap sale	11.10	-
	184.28	-

20 Operating Expenses

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Railway operating expenses	7,454.40	-
Cargo freight and transportation expenses	9,915.89	-
Cargo handling /Other charges to sub-contractors	3,347.30	-
Repairs to plant & machinery	108.95	-
Power & fuel	76.75	-
	20,903.29	-

21 Employee benefit expenses

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Salaries and wages	230.29	-
Contribution to provident and other funds	10.92	-
Gratuity (refer note 30)	2.84	-
Staff welfare expenses	37.04	-
	281.09	-

22 Finance costs

Bank and other finance charges
Interest on Lease Liability

March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
6.95	-
0.22	-
7.17	-

23 Other expenses

Security expenses
Office expenses
Legal and professional expenses
Travelling and conveyance
Communication expenses
Other repairs and maintenance
Insurance
Advertisement and publicity
Printing & Stationery Expenses
Payment to auditors (refer note 1 below)
Miscellaneous expenses

March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
119.57	-
59.42	-
55.38	0.21
16.93	-
22.58	-
8.53	-
4.43	-
0.86	-
15.51	-
6.06	0.30
1.91	-
327.27	0.51

Note: 1

Payment to auditor

As auditor:

Audit fees
Others

March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
6.00	0.30
0.06	-
6.06	0.30

24 Below are the ratio as on March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

Sr No	Ratio Name	Formula	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% Variance	Reason for variance
1	Current	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	0.86	0.76	-13%	Refer note 5 below
2	Debt-Equity	Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA	NA	Refer note 2 below
3	Debt Service Coverage	Earnings available for debt service (PAT + Interest cost + Foreign Exchange Loss or (Gain) (net) + Depreciation) / Debt Service (Interest cost & lease payments + repayment of non current debt made during the period excluding refinanced loans)	NA	NA	NA	Refer note 2 below
4	Return on Equity	Net Profit after Taxes / Avg Equity Shareholder's Fund	3.93%	NA	NA	Refer note 1 & 3 below
5	Inventory Turnover	Cost of goods sold/ Average inventory	NA	NA	NA	Refer note 4 below
6	Trade Receivables Turnover	Revenue from operations / Average Accounts Receivable	6.53	NA	NA	Refer note 1 below
7	Trade Payable Turnover	Operating exp & Other expense/ Average Trade Payable	6.75	1.83	-270%	Refer note 1 below
8	Net Capital Turnover	Revenue from Operation / Average working capital	-32.65	NA	NA	Refer note 1 & 5 below
9	Net Profit	Profit After Tax / Revenue from Operations	0.07	NA	NA	Refer note 1 below

10	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before Interest and Taxes / Capital Employed (Tangible Networth+Total Debt)	3.93%	48.67%	92%	Refer note 1 below
11	Return on Investment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note

- In the previous year, there were no commercial activities carried out by the company. While during the current year, to move ahead in the logistics business, the Company has acquired "Tumb Inland Container Depot" business undertaking from Navkar Corporation Limited on Slump Sale basis w.e.f October 01, 2022. Hence, the ratios as required under schedule III are not comparable with previous year to that extent.
- The company does not have any borrowings, hence the given ratio is not applicable.
- Since the numerator and denominator both are negative in the previous year, the ratio has not been calculated for previous year.
- The Company is into the service sector having the business of providing logistics services, Hence Inventory turnover ratio is not applicable.
- Total Current Liabilities of the company is higher than total Current assets as on date. Hence company is having Negative working capital. The management of the company believes that company will generate the sufficient cash flow from its business operations and will be able to discharge its current liabilities as and when they fall due from the cash generated from its operations. Moreover, the company has granted Non current loan to its Holding company which can also be used to discharge liabilities if required at any given point of time.

25 Income Tax

The major component of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as under

a) Tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss & Other comprehensive Income

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Current income tax		
Current income tax	300.75	-
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1.44	-
MAT credit entitlement	(260.67)	-
Tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	41.52	-
Tax on Other comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Tax impact on re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	(0.03)	-
Tax expense reported on Other comprehensive Income (OCI)	(0.03)	-

b) Balance Sheet section

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Taxes recoverable (net)	422.52	-
	422.52	-

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Accounting profit before taxation	1,721.31	(0.51)
Tax Rate	27.82%	26.00%
At India's Statutory Income Tax rate	478.87	(0.13)
Tax effect of:		
Not allowable expense under Income tax	-	0.13
Temporary differences reversal during 80-IA period (refer note 1 below)	(549.71)	-
Impact of tax rate change	112.36	-
Tax expenses as per statement of profit and loss	41.52	-
Effective tax rate	2.41%	0.00%

d) Deferred tax (liabilities) / Assets (net)

Particulars	Balance Sheet as at		Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
(Liability) on Accelerated depreciation for tax purpose	(554.61)	-	(554.61)	-
Assets on Provision for employee benefits	3.46	-	3.46	-
Temporary differences reversal during 80-IA period (refer note 1 below)	549.71	-	549.71	-
Net Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets	(1.44)	-	(1.44)	-

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

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Tax credit entitlement under MAT	260.67	-
Less: Deferred tax liabilities (net) (refer note (d) as above)	(1.44)	-
	259.23	-

f) Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities/(assets)

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

March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
1.44	-
(0.03)	-
1.41	-

g) The Company has following unutilised MAT credit under the Income Tax Act,1961 for which deferred tax assets has been recognised in the Balance Sheet at

Financial year	Amount ₹ in Lacs	Expiry Date
2022-23	260.67	2037-38
Total	260.67	

Note:

1. Pursuant to acquisition of business undertaking (refer note 35), the Company continues to claim remaining tax holiday period u/s. 80-IA till March 2031. The company has not recognised deferred tax on timing difference which is originating as well reversing during the tax holiday period, consequently the Company recognises deferred tax on the balance timing difference which remains un-reversible after tax holiday period.

26 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurement, Financial Risk and Capital Management

A) Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

B) Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level-1 : Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level-2 : Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level-1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level-3 : Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on the assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

C) Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

Particulars	Notes	₹ in Lacs			
		March 31, 2023			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial asset					
Trade receivables	10	-	-	7,483.94	7,483.94
Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	-	359.02	359.02
Loans	4	-	-	4,980.00	4,980.00
Others financial assets	6	-	-	269.14	269.14
Total		-	-	13,092.10	13,092.10
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	14	-	-	6,802.45	6,802.45
Lease Liabilities	15	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	16	-	-	5,468.70	5,468.70
Total		-	-	12,271.15	12,271.15

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2022			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial asset					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	-	0.24	0.24
Others financial assets	6	-	-	0.07	0.07
Total		-	-	0.31	0.31
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	14	-	-	0.38	0.38
Total		-	-	0.38	0.38

Note:

(i) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost is not materially different from the carrying value. Further, impact of time value of money is not significant for the financial instruments classified as current. Accordingly, the fair value has not been disclosed separately.

(ii) Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents, Loans, Other Bank balances, Other Financial Assets, Trade Payables and Other Financial Liabilities: Fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

D) Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Review

The company's Financial Risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management direction and control under the framework of Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Management ensures appropriate risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures and that risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

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

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk.

i) Interest risk

The Company is exposed to changes in interest rates due to its financing, investing and cash management activities. The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control of Central Treasury Team of the Adani Group under the framework of Risk Management Policy for interest rate risk. The risks arising from interest rate movements arise from borrowings with variable interest rates. The Company does not have any variable rate of borrowing. Hence the Company is not bearing any interest risk on its borrowings.

ii) Foreign Currency risk

Foreign Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. There is no foreign currency exposure as at the year ending 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022. Hence, the Company's (Loss) for the year would have no impact.

iii) Price risk

The Company do not have any price risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty or customer will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk principally consist of Trade and Other Receivables, Cash & Cash Equivalents and Other Financial Assets. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk encompasses both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of counter parties on a continuous basis with appropriate approval mechanisms for sanction of credit limits. Moreover, given the nature of the Company's businesses trade receivables are spread over a number of customers with no significant concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner and to manage its capital structure. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through continued support from parent entity.

The Company expects to generate positive cash flows from operations in order to meet its external financial liabilities as they fall due.

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	Notes	within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying Value
Trade and other payables	14	6,802.45	-	-	6,802.45	6,802.45
Lease liabilities (Including finance charge)	15	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	16	2,968.70	2,500.00	-	5,468.70	5,468.70
Total		9,771.15	2,500.00	-	12,271.15	12,271.15

As at March 31, 2022						₹ in Lacs
Particulars	Notes	within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying Value
Trade and other payables	14	0.38	-	-	0.38	0.38
Total		0.38	-	-	0.38	0.38

27 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation, and other non current / current term borrowings whenever needed.

Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the levels of dividends to equity shareholders. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2023. The does not have any external borrowings, Hence it does not measure and monitor gearing ratio.

28 Earnings per share

Pursuant to Ind As 33 "Earning Per Share", the disclosure is as under :

Particulars	UoM	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Profit /(Loss) after tax	₹ in Lacs	1,679.79	(0.51)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (No.)	₹ in Lacs	50,000.00	50,000.00
Face value of equity shares	₹	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted earning per share	₹	3,359.58	(1.03)

29 Capital commitments and Contingent liabilities not provided for

i) Capital commitments

Particulars	₹ in Lacs	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Estimated amount of contracts (net of advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	1,828.54	-

ii) Contingent liabilities not provided for

Based on the information available with the Company, there is no contingent liability as at the year ended March 31, 2023 and year ended March 31, 2022

30 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits

The company has recognised, in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the current year, an amount of ₹ 1.20 lacs (previous year ₹ Nil) as expenses under the following defined contribution plan.

a) Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognised as expense for the year are as under:

Contribution to	₹ in Lacs	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provident Fund	10.92	-
Superannuation Fund	-	-
Total	10.92	-

b) Defined Benefit Obligations:

The company has a defined gratuity plan. Under the plan every employee who has completed at least five year of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

LiquidityRisk	The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Interest Risk	The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on Government securities. A decrease in yields will increase the fund liabilities and vice-versa.
Salary Risk	The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

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

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

Particulars	₹ in Lacs	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	-	-
Current service cost	2.81	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	0.03	-
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:	-	-
- change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- change in financial assumptions	-	-
- experience variance	(0.12)	-
Benefits paid	0.39	-
Acquisition Adjustment	-	-
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	3.11	-

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

Particulars	₹ in Lacs	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-

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

Contribution to	₹ in Lacs	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	3.11	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	(3.11)	-
Net (liability)/asset - Current	(3.10)	-
Net (liability)/asset - Non-current	(0.01)	-

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

Particulars	₹ in Lacs	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current service cost	2.81	-
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.03	-
Total Expense included in employee benefits expense	2.84	-

e) Recognised in the other comprehensive income for the year

Particulars	₹ in Lacs	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- change in financial assumptions	-	-
- experience variance	(0.12)	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Recognised in comprehensive income	(0.12)	-

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

Particulars	₹ in Lacs	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.50%	-
Expected rate of return on plan assets	-	-
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	8.50%	-
Mortality	100% of IALM 2012-14	-
Normal retirement age	58 Years	-
Attrition rate	14.00%	-

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

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

g) Sensitivity Analysis

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

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Discount rate			
Assumptions	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Sensitivity level	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(0.26)	0.29	-	-

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Salary Growth rate			
Assumptions	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Sensitivity level	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Impact on defined benefit obligations	0.29	(0.26)	-	-

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Attrition rate			
Assumptions	0.5% Increase	0.5% Decrease	0.5% Increase	0.5% Decrease
Sensitivity level	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(0.84)	1.11	-	-

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Mortality rate			
Assumptions	0.1% Increase	0.1% Decrease	0.1% Increase	0.1% Decrease
Sensitivity level	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Impact on defined benefit obligations	0.00	(0.00)	-	-

h) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	9 years	-

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

Particulars	₹ in Lacs	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.01	-
Between 2 and 5 years	0.86	-
Between 5 and 10 years	2.39	-
Beyond 10 years	3.39	-
Total Expected Payments	6.65	-

j) Asset liability matching strategies

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

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

Note :- During previous there were no employees in company and , hence all the numbers of previous year are nil

ADANI FORWARDING AGENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023


- 31** Information required to be furnished as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2023. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by auditors.

Sr No	Particulars	₹ in Lacs	
		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.		
	Principal	513.09	-
	Interest	-	-
2	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
3	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

32 Segment information

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

In accordance with the Ind-As 108 - "Operating segments", the company has determined its business segment as logistics services. Since there are no other business segments in which the company operates, there are no other reportable segments. Therefore, the segment revenue, results, segment assets, segment liabilities, total cost incurred to acquire segment assets, depreciation charge are all as is reflected in the financial statement themselves as at and for the year ended on March 31, 2023.

33 Related parties disclosure as at March 31, 2023

The Management has identified the following entities as related parties of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 for the purposes of reporting as per IND AS 24 – Related Party Transactions, which are as under:

Particulars	Name of Company
Ultimate Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Parent Company	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (till October 09,2022) Adani Logistics Limited (wef October 10,2022)
Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Agri Logistics Limited Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (w.e.f. October 10,2022)
Entities over which (i) Key Management Personnel and their relatives & (ii) entities having significant influence over the Company have control or are under significant influence through voting powers	Adani Tracks Management Services Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	Anand Singhal (Director) (w.e.f. March 18, 2023) Mr. Shirish Satodia (Director) Mr. Sajal Mitra (Director) Mr. Ashok Kumar Prasad (w.e.f. June 30, 2022 till March 18, 2023)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances of related parties at the year-end are unsecured. Transactions entered into with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Notes:

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

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

(iii) Adani Logistics Limited has acquired shares the of Company from Adani Logistics Services Private Limited on October 10, 2022, consequently Adani Logistics Limited become parent company w.e.f. October 10, 2022.

(A) Transactions with Related Parties

₹ in Lacs

Sr	Category	Relationship	Name of Related Party	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Perpetual Loan Taken	Parent company	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	-	0.25
		Parent company	Adani Logistics Limited	84,785.00	-
		Intermediary Parent Company	Adani Logistics Limited	-	-
2	Perpetual Loan Repaid	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	3.25	-
		Parent company	Adani Logistics Limited	1,000.00	-
3	Purchase of Property plant and equipment	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Agri Logistics Limited	14.15	-
		Parent company	Adani Logistics Limited	21.23	-
4	Rendering of Services (incl reimb of expenses)	Parent company	Adani Logistics Limited	6.16	-
5	Services Availed (incl. reimbursement of expenses)	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	109.51	-
		Parent company	Adani Logistics Limited	11,035.64	-
6	Interest Income	Parent company	Adani Logistics Limited	173.13	-
7	Loans Given	Parent company	Adani Logistics Limited	15,440.00	-
8	Loans Received back	Parent company	Adani Logistics Limited	10,460.00	-

(B) Closing Balances

₹ in Lacs

Sr	Category	Relationship	Name of Related Party	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Perpetual Loan	Parent company	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	-	3.25
		Parent company	Adani Logistics Limited	83,785.00	-
2	Trade payable	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	37.99	-
		Parent company	Adani Logistics Limited	4,796.80	-
		Other company	Adani Tracks Management Services Private Limited	0.02	-
		Other company*	Adani Agri Logistics Limited	16.70	-
3	Loans (ICD)	Parent company	Adani Logistics Limited	4,980.00	-
4	Interest Accrued (Receivable)	Parent company	Adani Logistics Limited	155.82	-
5	Other Current Non Financial Assets	Parent company	Adani Ports And Special Economic Zone Limited	0.56	-

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

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

34 Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended)

As at March 31, 2023

₹ in Lacs

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	Notes	As at April 01, 2022	Net cash flows	Other changes	As at March 31, 2023
Lease Liabilities	15	-	(7.50)	7.50	-
Total		-	(7.50)	7.50	-

As at March 31, 2022

₹ in Lacs

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	Notes	As at April 01, 2021	Net cash flows	Other changes	As at March 31, 2022
Lease Liabilities	15	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-

35 Business combination**a) Brief of the transaction**

On October 01, 2022, Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited ("the acquirer") acquired "Tumb Inland Container Depot" based out from Navkar Corporation Limited ("the acquiree"). Acquiring this depot will enhance the foot prints into Multi Model Logistics Business of the entities.

b) Consideration

Total consideration paid/payable on acquisition is of ₹ 83070.00 lacs in cash.

c) Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as below (on the basis of provisional fair valuation report)

₹ in Lacs	
Particulars	Amount
Assets	
Property, plant and Equipment	69,391.57
Right of use assets	18.00
Other Intangibles	6,301.53
Capital Work-in-Progress	5,037.86
Inventories	26.78
Total Assets	80,775.74
Liabilities	
Lease Liabilities	7.28
Total Liabilities	7.28
Total Identifiable Net Assets at fair value	80,768.46
Purchase Consideration paid	83,070.00
	83,070.00
Goodwill/(Capital Reserve) arising on acquisition[#]	2,301.54

[#] Total goodwill on acquisition was ₹ 2301.53 lacs on acquisition of acquiree. The goodwill on acquisition can be attributable to strong distribution network and customers etc. No amount of Goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purpose.

- d) In addition to the purchase consideration of ₹ 83070.00 lacs above, the net fair value of trade and other receivables / payables acquired is ₹ 59.93 lacs as disclosed below. None of these trade and other receivables are credit impaired and it is expected that the full contractual amounts will be recoverable. The Company is required to pay an amount in relation to these Net Receivables to the acquiree to the extent of the amount collected from these Net receivables.

₹ in Lacs	
Particulars	Amount
Trade Receivables	60.79
Accrued Income	3.11
Trade Payables	(3.97)
Net Receivables	59.93

Note

(1) From the date of acquisition, the Revenue from Operations is ₹ 24, 423.51 lacs and Profit before tax is ₹ 1,721.31 lacs.

(2) The determination of the fair value is based on discounted cash flow method. Key assumptions on which the management has based fair valuation includes estimated long-term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margin. The Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent the management's best estimate about future developments

(3) Goodwill is attributable to future growth of business out of synergies from these acquisitions and assembled workforce.

36 Standards issued but not effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, as and when they become effective. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified certain amendments to Ind AS, through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 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.

37 Statutory Information

1. The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.
2. 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
3. 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
4. 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
5. Based on the information available with the Company, there are no transactions with struck off companies
6. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
7. The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
8. The Company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on willful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
9. The Company has complied with the number of layers for its holding in downstream companies prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
10. The Company does not qualify in criteria defined u/s 135 of Companies Act 2013 and hence the Company has not provided any provision or spent any amount for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).
11. Information regarding title deed of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company (refer note 3 (a))

38 Other disclosures

1. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Group will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.
2. During the quarter ended March 31, 2023, a short seller had issued a report making allegations involving Adani Group companies including APSEZ Group, which have been duly denied by Adani Group. To uphold the principles of good governance, Adani Group had undertaken review of transactions referred in the short seller's report (including that of the Company) through an independent law firm. The report confirms Company's compliance of applicable laws and regulations.
Further, in context of the short seller's report, there is petition filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, and SEBI is examining compliance of laws and regulations by conducting inquiries to the Group's listed companies. Based on the foregoing and pending outcome of the investigations mentioned above, the financial results do not carry any adjustments.

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39 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. There are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 181748

Anand Singhal
Director
DIN: 09406695

Shirish Satodia
Director
DIN: 08776737

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 02, 2023

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 02, 2023