

Adani Gangavaram
Port Limited

Financial Statements for the
FY - 2022-23

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of ADANI GANGAVARAM PORT LIMITED (Formerly known as "ADANI GANGAVARAM PORT PRIVATE LIMITED")

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Adani Gangavaram Port Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The Company has entered into Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) purchase contracts substantially with a fellow subsidiary ("Contractor") of a party identified in the allegations made in the Short Seller Report. As at March 31, 2023, a net balance of Rs. 46.94 crores is payable to this Contractor in respect of capital payable. The Company has represented to us that the Contractor is not a related party.

The Company has represented to us that there is no effect of the allegations made in the Short Seller Report on these financial statements based on their evaluation and after consideration of a memorandum prepared by an external law firm on the responses to the allegations in the Short Seller Report issued by the Adani group. The Company did not consider it necessary to have an independent external examination of these allegations because of their evaluation and the ongoing investigation by the Securities and Exchange Board of India as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The evaluation performed by the Company, as stated in Note 40 to the financial statements, does not constitute sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the purposes of our audit. In the absence of an independent external examination by the Company and pending completion of investigation, including matters referred to in the Report of the Expert Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as described in Note 40 to the financial statements, by the Securities and Exchange Board of India of these allegations, we are unable to comment whether these transactions may result in possible adjustments and/or disclosures in these financial statements in respect of related parties, and whether the Company should have complied with the applicable laws and regulations.

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant

to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, we believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion on the financial statements

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report, but does not include the financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in the absence of an independent external examination and pending completion of investigation including matters referred to in the Report of the Expert Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as described in Note 40 to the financial statements, by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, we are unable to comment whether transaction stated in Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, or any other transactions may result in possible adjustments and/or disclosures in the financial statements in respect of related parties, and whether the Company should have complied with the relevant laws and regulations. Accordingly, we are unable to conclude whether or not the other information is materially misstated with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of

Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

Other Matters

We are not statutory auditors of majority of the other Adani group companies and therefore the scope of our audit does not extend to any transactions or balances which may have occurred or been undertaken between these Adani group companies and any supplier, customer or any other party which has had a business relationship with the Company during the year.

Our opinion on the financial statements and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) Except for the possible effects of the matter(s) described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) The matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
 - f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

- g) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, are as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section and in paragraph (b) above.
- h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses qualified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements for the reasons stated therein
- i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- j) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 36 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 37(iii) to the 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 or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 37(iv) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and

(ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
 - vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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

Kartikeya Raval
(Partner)
(Membership No. 106189)
(UDIN: 23106189BGVORU2041)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 30, 2023

**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(h) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)**

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Adani Gangavaram Port Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

Except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section below, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements .

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weakness has been identified in the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements as at March 31, 2023:

The Company did not have an appropriate internal control system in respect of conducting an external examination of allegations made on the Company, including on related party relationships, which could potentially result in possible adjustments/disclosures of related party relationships, balances and transactions in the financial statements and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control with reference to financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the material weakness described in Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2023, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on

Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

We have considered the material weakness identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023, and we have issued a qualified opinion on the said financial statements of the Company.

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

Kartikeya Raval
(Partner)
(Membership No. 106189)
(UDIN 23106189BGVORU2041)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 30, 2023

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:-

- (i)
 - (a)
 - A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and relevant details of Right of use assets.
 - B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - (b) Some of the Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and right-of-use assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and right-of-use assets at reasonable intervals having regard to size of the Company and the nature of its activities. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) With respect to immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment, capital work-in progress, according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of such immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii)
 - (a) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time during the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause (iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014, as amended, would apply. Accordingly, clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
- (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2023 on account of disputes are given below :

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount Demanded (Rs. In Lacs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax, Interest and Penalty as applicable	161.03	May 2007 to September 2008	The Customs, Excise and Service Tax appellate Tribunal, Hyderabad
		406.03*	July 2012 to December 2013	
		196.48 **	January 2014 to March 2015	

		246.30 ***	April 2015 to March 2016	
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* Net off of Rs. 15.82 Lacs paid under protest

** Net off of Rs. 19.65 Lacs paid under protest

*** Net off of Rs. 19.97 Lacs paid under protest

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

(ix)

(a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilized term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x)

a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b) The Company has made private placement of optionally convertible debentures during the year and has complied with the requirements of Section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The above mentioned optionally convertible debentures have been issued against the outstanding payable for capital assets acquired from Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, Parent Company under the scheme of arrangement and hence reporting under this clause for utilization of funds does not arise.

(xi)

a) According to the information and explanations given to us, except for the matter stated in our Basis for Qualified Opinion section in our audit report on the financial statements, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

- c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year. We have taken into consideration the Short Seller Report referred to in our Basis of Qualified Opinion section in our audit report on the financial statements while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our audit report on the financial statements, the Company is in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause (xiii) of the Order in so far as it relates to Section 177 of the Act is not applicable.
- (xiv)
- a) In our opinion, the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- b) We have considered the internal audit observations of the Company presented to the Board of Directors on quarterly basis, for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
- a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- d) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year, hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet

as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 30, 2023

Kartikeya Raval
(Partner)
(Membership No.106189
(UDIN : 23106189BGVORU2041)

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)	226,768.66	191,129.59
Right of use Assets	3(b)	2,695.64	2,792.45
Capital Work-in-Progress	3(d)	17,645.18	3,654.50
Goodwill	3(e)	79,085.67	79,085.67
Other Intangible Assets	3(c)	293,223.23	300,947.69
Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	7	1,838.95	112,798.86
Other Non-Current Assets	8	2,957.53	3,578.85
		624,214.86	693,987.61
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	2,659.38	1,445.07
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4	13,307.02	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	5	26,759.30	5,348.51
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	1,013.18	5,495.58
(iv) Bank Balance other than (iii) above	10	3,704.86	515.49
(v) Loans	6	-	13.45
(vi) Other Financial Assets	7	239.85	11,508.80
Other Current Assets	8	4,322.77	4,381.68
		52,006.36	28,708.58
Total Assets		676,221.22	722,696.19
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	11	5.00	5.00
Other Equity	12	549,593.23	48,428.81
Total Equity		549,598.23	48,433.81
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	31,892.67	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities	14	3,487.07	3,186.37
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	26	75,371.57	80,352.58
		110,751.31	83,538.95
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	14	9.64	163.04
(ii) Trade and Other Payables	17		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,459.19	662.07
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,796.77	2,515.23
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	15	7,262.57	584,405.56
Other Current Liabilities	16	3,192.25	2,884.00
Provisions	18	66.86	93.53
Current Tax Liabilities (net)	19	84.40	-
		15,871.68	590,723.43
Total Liabilities		126,622.99	674,262.38
Total Equity and Liabilities		676,221.22	722,696.19

*Restated (refer note 1, 2.1 & 41)

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

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

G J Rao
[Managing Director]
DIN: 01724002

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 29, 2023

Subrat Tripathy
[Director]
DIN: 06890393

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

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the period from July 14, 2021 to March 31, 2022*
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	20	152,885.20	120,584.54
Other Income	21	4,769.73	6,893.52
Total Income		157,654.93	127,478.06
EXPENSES			
Operating Expenses	22	38,748.85	27,633.75
Terminal Royalty Expense	22	3,211.89	2,532.28
Employee Benefits Expense	23	5,304.59	7,055.70
Finance Costs	24		
Interest and Bank Charges		1,068.06	334.40
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	3	31,504.17	35,967.10
Foreign Exchange (Gain)/loss		1,398.92	-
Other Expenses	25	4,193.52	3,812.04
Total Expenses		85,430.00	77,335.27
Profit Before Exceptional items and tax		72,224.93	50,142.79
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit Before Tax		72,224.93	50,142.79
Tax Expense:	26		
Current Tax		12,665.02	8,788.34
Deferred Tax		(4,996.76)	(6,983.76)
Total Tax Expense		7,668.26	1,804.58
Profit for the year	(A)	64,556.67	48,338.21
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans		29.29	26.63
Income Tax Impact		(10.24)	(9.31)
Total Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	(B)	19.05	17.32
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)	(A+B)	64,575.72	48,355.53
Earnings per Share - (Face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	28	129,113.34	96,676.41

*Restated (refer note 1, 2.1 & 41)

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

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

G J Rao
[Managing Director]
DIN: 01724002

Subrat Tripathy
[Director]
DIN: 06890393

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 29, 2023

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

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Instruments equity in nature	Other Equity		Total
			Capital Reserve	Reserves and Surplus Retained Earning	
Balance as at July 14, 2021 *	-	-	-	-	-
Issued during the year	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
Profit for the year	-	-	-	48,338.21	48,338.21
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)					
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	17.32	17.32
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	5.00	-	-	48,355.53	48,360.53
Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement *	-	-	73.28	-	73.28
Balance as at March 31, 2022 *	5.00	-	73.28	48,355.53	48,433.81
Profit for the year	-	-	-	64,556.67	64,556.67
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)					
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	19.05	19.05
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	64,575.72	64,575.72
Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCD) issued during the year (refer note 12 (iii))	-	436,588.70	-	-	436,588.70
Balance as at March 31, 2023	5.00	436,588.70	73.28	112,931.25	549,598.23

*Restated (refer note 1, 2.1 & 41)

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

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

G J Rao
[Managing Director]
DIN: 01724002

Subrat Tripathy
[Director]
DIN: 06890393

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 29, 2023

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the period from July 14, 2021 to March 31, 2022*
A. Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Profit before Tax	72,224.93	50,142.79
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	31,504.17	35,967.10
Interest Expense	1,068.06	327.06
Interest Income	(3,975.70)	(6,021.24)
Rental Income	-	(1.20)
Effect of exchange rate change	1,398.92	-
Net gain on sale of Current Investment	(200.75)	-
Allowances for doubtful debts	314.67	72.86
Unclaimed Liabilities/Excess Provision Written Back	-	(788.48)
Capitl work in progress written off	-	9.36
Loss/(Profit) on Sale / Discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	(7.67)	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	102,326.63	79,708.25
Adjustment for :		
Increase in Trade Receivables	(21,725.46)	(1,062.77)
Increase in Inventories	(1,214.31)	(360.30)
(Increase)/Decrease in Financial Assets	(126.14)	26.80
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Assets	31.57	(1,855.16)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	1,444.66	(5.94)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	310.87	(1,699.73)
Decrease in Financial Liabilities	308.93	(1,523.93)
Cash generated from Operations	81,356.75	73,227.22
Direct Taxes paid (Net of Refunds)	(12,377.75)	(11,175.71)
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	68,979.00	62,051.51
B. Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (Including capital work-in-progress, other Intangible assets, capital advances and capital creditors)	(68,798.83)	(6,428.22)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	721.74	21.25
Investments in Mutual Fund (net)	(13,106.27)	-
Proceeds from Bank Deposit (net)	119,040.36	-
Deposits in Bank (net) (including margin money deposits)	-	(73,321.69)
Payment towards Divestment Business Undertaking	(146,100.00)	-
Interest Received	4,114.42	10,240.37
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(104,128.58)	(69,488.29)
C. Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	5.00
Proceeds from Non-Current Borrowings	31,128.08	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(141.82)	(185.43)
Interest & Finance Charges Paid	(319.08)	(50.28)
Net Cash generated from/(used in) Financing Activities	30,667.18	(230.71)
D. Net Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	(4,482.40)	(7,667.49)
E. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year (refer note 10)	5,495.58	13,163.07
F. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 10)	1,013.18	5,495.58
Component of Cash and Cash equivalents		
Cash on Hand	-	9.10
Balances with Scheduled Banks		
- In Current Accounts	1,013.18	882.53
- In Fixed Deposit	-	4,603.95
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	1,013.18	5,495.58

*Restated (refer note 1, 2.1 & 4.1)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note:

- 1 The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of cash flows notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 (as amended).
- 2 Disclosure 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 15(a).
- 3 **Details of non-cash transactions:**
The Company has issued Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCD) of ₹ 436,588.70 Lacs to Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZL), the Parent Company, as consideration towards composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 12 (iii)).

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

G J Rao
[Managing Director]
DIN: 01724002

Subrat Tripathy
[Director]
DIN: 06890393

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 29, 2023

1 Corporate information

The Company (CIN: U61100GJ2021PLC124091) was incorporated on July 14, 2021 as a 100% subsidiary of Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone Limited ("APSEZ"). The Company has been incorporated with an object to carry on the business of port and port related activities. Pursuant to composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 2.1 below), with effect from 01 April 2021, Gangavaram Port Limited ("GPL") has been merged with APSEZ and subsequently from 02 April 2021, the business of GPL ("Divestment Business Undertaking") is transferred to Adani Gangavaram Port Private Limited ("AGPPL"), as a going concern, on a slump sale basis. The Company was subsequently converted into Public Limited Company on 30, December 2022.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 29, 2023.

2 Basis of preparation

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Defined Benefit Plans – Plan Assets measured at fair value; and
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

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

Composite Scheme of Arrangement:

On September 22, 2021, the Board of Directors of Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone Limited ("APSEZL"), the Parent company, had approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement between APSEZL, the Company ("AGPPL"), Gangavaram Port Limited ("GPL"), their respective shareholders and creditors (the "Scheme") under Section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder ("the Act") with an appointed date of April 01, 2021. The scheme provides for amalgamation of GPL with APSEZL with effect from appointed date April 01, 2021 and transfer of the GPL business ("Divestment Business Undertaking" as defined in scheme) to the Company as a going concern on a slump sale basis, with effect from appointed date April 02, 2021. The meeting of Shareholders and creditors was concluded on March 14, 2022 wherein the proposal received consent of all the stakeholders. The Scheme was sanctioned by National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") at Ahmedabad & Hyderabad vide their order dated October 10, 2022.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

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

b) Foreign Currency Translation

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

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

c) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative financial instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value and for non recurring fair value measurement, such as an assets under the scheme of business undertaking.

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

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

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

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (refer note 27.1)

d) Revenue Recognition

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

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

Port Operation Services

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

In cases, where the contracts include multiple contract obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the standalone selling prices. Where these prices are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin. Revenue recorded by the company is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Revenue on take-or-pay charges are recognized for the quantity that is the difference between annual agreed tonnage and actual quantity of cargo handled. The amount recognized as revenue is exclusive of goods & service tax where applicable.

Income in the nature of license fees / waterfront royalty and revenue share is recognized in accordance with terms and conditions of relevant service agreement with customers/ sub concessionaire.

Dividend

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

Interest Income

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

e) Government Grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset..

f) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current income tax (including Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)) is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The Company is eligible to avail benefits under section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for a period of 10 years w.e.f FY 2014-15. In view of Company availing tax deduction under Section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, deferred tax has to be recognize in respect of temporary difference, which will reverse after the tax holiday period in the year in which the temporary difference originate and no deferred tax (assets or liabilities) is recognized in respect of temporary difference which reverse during tax holiday period, to the extent such gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. For recognition of deferred tax, the temporary difference which originate first are considered to reverse first.

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

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

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

The Company recognizes tax credits in the nature of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit as an asset only to the extent that there is sufficient taxable temporary difference /convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which tax credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes tax credits as an asset, the said asset is created by way of tax credit to the statement of profit and loss. The Company reviews such tax credit asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have sufficient taxable temporary difference /convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. Deferred tax includes MAT tax credit.

g) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprise purchase price, borrowing costs, if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. 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 derecognises replaced part, and recognises the new part with its own associated useful life and it is depreciated accordingly. 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 profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for the provision are met.

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013 except for the assets mentioned below for which useful lives estimated by the management. The Identified component of fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives and the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal assets. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Marine Structure, Dredged Channel, Building RCC Frame Structure	3 - 60 Years
Fender, Buoy installed at Jetty - Marine Structures	5 - 10 Years
Carpeted Roads	10 Years
Non Carpeted Roads	3 Years
Tug	15 Years
RMQC Crane	20 Years
Dredger - Still Hull , Machinery	17 Years
Dredger - Outfitting & Dredging equipments	10-12 Years
Liquid Terminal Pipeline & Tanks	20 Years

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

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

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

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

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

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

Intangible assets	Method of Amortisation	Estimated Useful Life
Software	On Straight line basis	5 Years or useful life whichever is less
Right of use to develop and operate the port facilities	On Straight line basis	Over the balance period of Concession Agreement effective from 02 April, 2021 entered with Government of Andhra Pradesh ("GoAP") (refer note 2.1).

i) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

j) Leases

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

The Company as a lessee

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

i Right-of-use assets

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

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

ii Lease liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date 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.

k) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

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 payable.

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

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

l) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

m) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

Operational Claim provisions

Provisions for operational claims are recognised when the service is provided to the customer. Further recognition is based on historical experience. The initial estimate of operational claim related cost is revised annually.

n) 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

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next twelve months, is treated as short term employee benefits. The company measures the expected cost of such absence as the additional amount that is expected to pay as a result of the unused estimate that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months as long term compensated absences which are provided for based on actuarial valuation as at the end of the period. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve month after the reporting date.

o) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus in case of financial asset not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction cost that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Trade receivable that do not contain a significant financing component are initially recognised at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

The category is most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss except where the Company has given temporary waiver of interest not exceeding 12 months period. This category generally applies to trade, loans and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of relevant accounting standard

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

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

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

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue receivables:

ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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

Financial liabilities**Initial recognition and measurement**

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the 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.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

p) 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.

q) Earnings per share

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

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

r) Segment Reporting

In accordance with the Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company has determined its business segment of developing, operating and maintaining the port based infrastructure facilities. Since there are no other business segments in which the Company operates, there are no other primary 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 statements.

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

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.

2.4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

ii) Taxes

Deferred tax (including MAT Credits) 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 judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further details on taxes are disclosed in note 26.

Fair value measurement

In measuring the fair value of certain assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose, the Company uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to establish appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the 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. Judgments 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

Depreciation / amortisation and useful lives of property plant and equipment / intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

Note 3(a) - Property, Plant and Equipment

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Marine	Dredged Channels	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Cost										
As at July 14, 2021 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement *	12,216.66	76,417.05	42,933.87	50,016.86	127,633.25	400.83	959.55	454.61	54.66	311,087.34
Additions	-	518.95	-	-	2,280.57	79.90	-	62.81	107.00	3,049.23
Deductions	(21.25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21.25)
As at March 31, 2022	12,195.41	76,936.00	42,933.87	50,016.86	129,913.82	480.73	959.55	517.42	161.66	314,115.32
Additions	-	8,837.11	-	-	50,933.28	63.70	-	223.68	81.31	60,139.08
Deductions	-	-	-	-	(386.12)	(27.74)	(886.77)	(15.63)	-	(1,316.26)
As at March 31, 2023	12,195.41	85,773.11	42,933.87	50,016.86	180,460.98	516.69	72.78	725.47	242.97	372,938.14
Accumulated Depreciation										
As at July 14, 2021 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement *	-	11,720.04	10,149.87	8,113.01	63,851.11	317.87	445.74	407.08	45.32	95,050.04
Depreciation for the year	-	4,305.41	1,854.92	2,171.07	19,340.82	57.03	120.34	54.90	31.20	27,935.69
As at March 31, 2022	-	16,025.45	12,004.79	10,284.08	83,191.93	374.90	566.08	461.98	76.52	122,985.73
Depreciation for the year	-	3,797.43	1,763.19	2,180.78	15,847.19	54.44	7.85	69.34	58.45	23,778.67
Deductions	-	-	-	-	(23.84)	(27.11)	(535.04)	(8.93)	-	(594.92)
As at March 31, 2023	-	19,822.88	13,767.98	12,464.86	99,015.28	402.23	38.89	522.39	134.97	146,169.48
Net Block										
As at March 31, 2022	12,195.41	60,910.55	30,929.08	39,732.78	46,721.89	105.83	393.47	55.44	85.14	191,129.59
As at March 31, 2023	12,195.41	65,950.23	29,165.89	37,552.00	81,445.70	114.46	33.89	203.08	108.00	226,768.66

*Restated (refer note 1, 2.1 & 41)

Note 3(b) - Right of Use assets

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Land	Building	Total
Cost			
As at July 14, 2021 *	-	-	-
Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement *	2,995.69	-	2,995.69
Additions	-	24.00	24.00
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	2,995.69	24.00	3,019.69
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	2,995.69	24.00	3,019.69
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at July 14, 2021 *	-	-	-
Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement *	99.54	-	99.54
Depreciation for the year	120.70	7.00	127.70
As at March 31, 2022	220.24	7.00	227.24
Depreciation for the year	88.83	7.98	96.81
As at March 31, 2023	309.07	14.98	324.05
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2022	2,775.45	17.00	2,792.45
As at March 31, 2023	2,686.62	9.02	2,695.64

*Restated (refer note 1, 2.1 & 41)

Note 3(c) - Intangible Assets

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Computer software	Right to operate	Intangible assets under development	Total
Cost				
As at July 14, 2021 *	-	-	-	-
Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement *	123.97	308,670.00	-	308,793.97
Additions	64.62	-	60.03	124.65
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	188.59	308,670.00	60.03	308,918.62
Additions	-	-	35.74	35.74
Deductions	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	(35.74)	-	(95.77)	(131.51)
As at March 31, 2023	152.85	308,670.00	-	308,822.85
Accumulated Amortization				
As at July 14, 2021 *	-	-	-	-
Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement *	67.22	-	-	67.22
Amortization for the year	39.69	7,864.02	-	7,903.71
As at March 31, 2022	106.91	7,864.02	-	7,970.93
Amortization for the year	29.42	7,599.27	-	7,628.69
As at March 31, 2023	136.33	15,463.29	-	15,599.62
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2022	81.68	300,805.98	60.03	300,947.69
As at March 31, 2023	16.52	293,206.71	-	293,223.23

*Restated (refer note 1, 2.1 & 41)

Note 3(d) - Capital Work-in-Progress

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening	3,654.50	-
Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement *	-	29.89
Additions	74,129.76	3,915.82
Capitalised during the year	(60,139.08)	(291.21)
Closing	17,645.18	3,654.50

*Restated (refer note 1, 2.1 & 41)

CWIP Ageing as on 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	17,645.18	-	-	-	17,645.18

CWIP Ageing as on 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	3,654.50	-	-	-	3,654.50

Note:

- i) There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

Note 3(e) - Goodwill

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Total
As at July 14, 2021 *	-
Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement *	79,085.67
As at March 31, 2022	79,085.67
As at March 31, 2023	79,085.67

*Restated (refer note 1, 2.1 & 41)

4 Investments

Unquoted mutual funds (valued at fair value through profit & loss)

9,00,408.266 units (previous year Nil) of ₹ 1,212.45 each in Aditya Birla Overnight Fund Growth -Direct Plan
65,494.582 units (previous year Nil) of ₹ 3,649.25 each in SBI Overnight Fund Direct Growth

Note:

Aggregate carrying value of unquoted mutual funds
Aggregate net assets value of unquoted mutual funds

March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
10,916.96	-
2,390.06	-
13,307.02	-
13,307.02	-
13,307.02	-

5 Trade Receivables

(unsecured, unless otherwise stated)

Trade Receivables
- Considered Good
- Credit Impaired

Less : Allowances for expected credit loss

Other Trade Receivable

Refer note 32 for Related Party Balances

Notes :

- 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.
- Generally as per credit terms, trade receivable are collectable within 0-30 days, although the Company provides extended credit period between 30- 90 days considering business and commercial arrangements with the customers including with the related parties.

c) Trade receivables ageing schedule for March 31, 2023 is as below:

₹ in Lacs

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	2,427.16	24,330.28	301.05	4.69	-	-	27,063.17
2	Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	-	205.34	10.00	39.36	-	216.35	471.05
		2,427.16	24,535.61	311.05	44.05	-	216.35	27,534.22
Less	Allowance for expected credit loss							(774.92)
	Total Trade Receivables							26,759.30

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

₹ in Lacs

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	1,591.62	3,685.83	60.60	81.16	1.47	-	5,420.68
2	Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	399.96	61.02	6.48	2.31	469.77
		1,591.62	3,685.83	460.56	142.18	7.95	2.31	5,890.45
Less	Allowance for expected credit loss							(541.94)
	Total Trade Receivables							5,348.51

6 Loans

(Unsecured unless otherwise stated)

Current

Loan to others

-Considered Good

March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
-	13.45
-	13.45

7 Other Financial assets	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Security deposit				
-Considered good	917.48	872.50	-	40.00
Bank deposits with remaining maturity of 12 months (refer note (i) below)	-	108,446.72	-	11,392.42
Bank deposits having restriction on usage (refer note (i) below)	921.47	3,312.06	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on deposits	-	167.58	34.71	5.85
Gratuity Fund (refer note 30)	-	-	205.14	63.10
Insurance claim receivable	-	-	-	7.43
	1,838.95	112,798.86	239.85	11,508.80

Note:

- (i) Bank deposits having restrictions on usage:

Margin money towards bank guarantees

₹ in Lacs	
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
921.47	3,312.06
921.47	3,312.06

8 Other Assets	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Capital Advances (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)				
(i) Other Capital Advances	362.81	814.11	-	-
	362.81	814.11	-	-
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)				
To others	-	-	1,075.21	333.24
	-	-	1,075.21	333.24
Balance with Government Authorities	353.06	351.10	608.73	525.06
Taxes recoverable (net of provision)(refer note 26)	2,198.10	2,395.46	-	-
Contract Assets (refer note (i) below)	-	-	2,541.06	3,161.42
Prepaid Expenses	43.56	18.18	97.77	361.96
	2,957.53	3,578.85	4,322.77	4,381.68

Note :

- (i) Contract assets are the right to receive consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer. Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from port operation services as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of services. Upon completion of services and acceptance by the customer, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to financial assets..

9 Inventories	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(At lower of cost and net realizable value)	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Stores and Spares	2,659.38	1,445.07
	2,659.38	1,445.07

10 Cash and Bank Balances	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
Balance in current accounts	1,013.18	882.53
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	4,603.95
Cash on hand	-	9.10
	1,013.18	5,495.58
(b) Other bank balances	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Deposits with original maturity over 3 months but less than 12 months	-	515.49
Margin Money deposits (refer note 7 (i))	3,704.86	-
	3,704.86	515.49

11 Equity Share capital	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Authorised		
50,000 (previous year 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	5.00	5.00
	5.00	5.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
50,000 (previous year 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up	5.00	5.00
	5.00	5.00

Notes:

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

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Number	₹ in Lacs	Number	₹ in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5.00	-	-
New Shares Issued during the year	-	-	50,000	5.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

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

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

(c) Shares held by parent company

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

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent company and its nominees		
50,000 equity shares (Previous year 50,000) of ₹ 10 each	5.00	5.00

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

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent company and its nominees	50,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%

(e) Details of shares held by the promoter

As at March 31, 2023

Sr No	Promotor Name	No of shares at the beginning of the year	No of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
1	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	50,000	50,000	100.00%	-

As at March 31, 2022

Sr No	Promotor Name	No of shares at the beginning of the year	No of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
1	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	50,000	100.00%	100.00%

12 Other Equity

(a) Retained Earnings (refer note (i) below)

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Opening Balance	48,355.53	-
Add : Profit for the year	64,556.67	48,338.21
Add : Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	19.05	17.32
Closing Balance	112,931.25	48,355.53

(b) Capital Reserve

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Opening Balance	73.28	-
Addition Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note (ii) below)	-	73.28
Closing Balance	73.28	73.28

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
(c) Optionally convertible debentures (OCD)		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add : Issued during the year (refer note (iii) below)	436,588.70	-
Closing Balance	436,588.70	-
Total	549,593.23	48,428.81

Note :

- (i) The portion of profits not distributed among the shareholders are termed as retained earnings. The Company may utilize the retained earnings for making investments for future growth and expansion plans, for the purpose of generating higher returns for the shareholders or for any other specific purpose, as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.
- (ii) Capital reserves represents the difference between value of net assets received by the Company in the course of composite scheme of arrangement against divestment business undertaking and the consideration paid against such arrangement.
- (iii) The Company has issued Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCD) of ₹ 436,588.70 Lacs to Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZL), the Parent Company, as consideration towards composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 2.1).

13 Borrowings

Non-current portion

Foreign currency Buyers' credit

From bank (Unsecured) (refer note (i) & (ii) below)

The above amount includes

Secured borrowings
Unsecured borrowings

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
	31,892.67	-
	31,892.67	-
	-	-
	31,892.67	-
	31,892.67	-

Notes:

- (i) Trade credit facilities of ₹ 23,686.91 lacs (previous year Nil) carries interest rate of 6M SOFR + 90BPS. The same is repayable on April 4, 2025 unless maturity date of the same is extended/rolled over as per RBI Guidelines.
- (ii) Trade credit facilities of ₹ 8,205.76 lacs (previous year Nil) carries interest rate of 6M SOFR + 95BPS. The same is repayable on March 30, 2025 unless maturity date of the same is extended/rolled over as per RBI Guidelines.

14 Lease Liabilities

Lease Liabilities (refer note (a) and (b))

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
	3,487.07	3,186.37	9.64	163.04
	3,487.07	3,186.37	9.64	163.04

Note :

- a) Leases of Land has original lease term ranging between 5 to 50 years, the lease tenure of the Corporate office building expired in October 2021. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets. The Company also has certain leases of premises with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.
- b) **Future minimum lease payments under leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:**

Particulars	Within one year	After one year but not later than five years	More than five years	Total minimum lease payments	₹ In Lacs	
					Less: Amounts representing finance charges	Present value of minimum lease payments
March 31, 2023						
Minimum Lease Payments	151.48	665.04	18,010.89	18,827.42	(15,330.71)	3,496.71
Finance charge allocated to future periods	141.84	662.80	14,526.07	15,330.71	-	-
Present Value of MLP	9.64	2.24	3,484.83	3,496.71	-	3,496.71
March 31, 2022						
Minimum Lease Payments	141.98	634.70	18,192.72	18,969.40	(15,619.98)	3,349.41
Finance charge allocated to future periods	134.04	623.05	14,862.90	15,619.98	-	-
Present Value of MLP	7.94	11.65	3,329.82	3,349.41	-	3,349.41

15 Other financial liabilities	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Current portion		
Capital creditors and retention money	6,133.99	1,357.07
Payable against Business undertaking (refer note 2.1)	-	582,688.70
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	459.86	-
Deposits from customers	668.72	359.79
	7,262.57	584,405.56

- a) **Disclosure with regards to changes in liabilities arising from financing activities as per Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows:**
Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses) is as under:

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Borrowings	Interest accrued but not due	Lease Liabilities	Total
July 14, 2021 *	-	-	-	-
Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement *	-	-	3,349.41	3,349.41
Cash Flow	-	(50.28)	(185.43)	(235.71)
Other Adjustment including finance cost for the year	-	50.28	185.43	235.71
March 31, 2022	-	-	3,349.41	3,349.41
Cash Flow	31,128.08	(319.08)	(141.82)	30,667.18
Other Adjustment including finance cost for the year	(31,128.08)	778.94	289.12	(30,060.02)
March 31, 2023	-	459.86	3,496.71	3,956.57

*Restated (refer note 1, 2.1 & 41)

16 Other Liabilities	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Current portion		
Contract Liabilities (refer note (i) below)	2,820.91	2,325.04
Statutory Liability	371.34	558.96
	3,192.25	2,884.00

Note:

- (i) Contract liabilities represents advance billings to customers against which service is yet to be rendered to the customers.

17 Trade and Other Payables	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 34)	2,459.19	662.07
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,796.77	2,515.23
	5,255.96	3,177.30
Refer note 32 for Related Party Balances	597.05	188.19

Trade and other payable ageing as on March 31, 2023 is as below

₹ in Lacs

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	2,459.19	-	-	-	-	2,459.19
2	Others	2,530.83	265.94	-	-	-	2,796.77
	Total	4,990.02	265.94	-	-	-	5,255.96

Trade and other payable ageing as on March 31, 2022 is as below

₹ in Lacs

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	-	661.60	0.47	-	-	662.07
2	Others	1,732.50	779.87	2.31	0.28	0.27	2,515.23
	Total	1,732.50	1,441.47	2.78	0.28	0.27	3,177.30

18 Provisions	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Provision for compensated absences	66.86	93.53
	66.86	93.53

19 Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Provision for Current Tax (net of advance tax) (refer note 26)	84.40	-
	84.40	-

20 Revenue from Operations	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Income from Port Operations (refer note (a) below)	148,481.10	120,435.93
Other operating income	4,404.10	148.61
	152,885.20	120,584.54
a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Contract Price	149,491.07	119,176.63
Adjustment for:		
Change in value of Contract Assets	(620.36)	1,440.98
Change in value of Contract Liabilities	(389.61)	(181.68)
Revenue from Contract with Customers	148,481.10	120,435.93
21 Other Income	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Interest Income on		
Bank Deposits (At amortised cost)	3,975.70	6,021.24
Unclaimed Liabilities /Excess Provision Written Back	-	788.48
Profit on Sale / Disposal of Assets (net)	7.67	-
Rent Income	-	1.20
Gain on sale of Mutual Fund	200.75	-
Insurance claims received	496.21	-
Miscellaneous Income	89.40	82.60
	4,769.73	6,893.52
22 Operating Expenses	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Cargo handling/other charges to sub-contractors (net of reimbursement)	25,360.00	17,710.03
Railway Operating Expenses	1,470.58	286.47
Tug and Pilotage Charges	1,971.79	1,884.30
Repairs to Plant & Machinery	2,254.33	410.24
Store & Spares consumed	1,029.21	1,182.68
Repairs to Buildings	204.59	714.84
Power & Fuel	6,456.60	5,206.46
Terminal Royalty Expenses	3,211.89	2,532.28
Other expenses including customs establishment charges	1.75	238.73
	41,960.74	30,166.03
23 Employee benefit expense	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	2,346.65	3,150.98
Managerial remuneration	2,637.62	3,629.18
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	89.69	113.28
Gratuity Expenses (refer note 30)	32.11	48.54
Staff Welfare Expenses	198.52	113.72
	5,304.59	7,055.70
24 Finance Costs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Interest on		
Buyers credit	759.15	-
Lease obligation	289.12	276.78
Others	0.64	50.28
	1,048.91	327.06
Bank and Other Finance Charges	19.15	7.34
	1,068.06	334.40
25 Other Expenses	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Guest House Rent	151.76	117.26
Rates and Taxes	372.43	184.07
Insurance (net of reimbursement)	458.90	633.66
Advertisement and Publicity	30.11	18.72
Legal and Professional Expenses	231.43	276.16

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Payment to Auditors (refer note (i) below)	30.00	34.00
Security Service Charges	331.13	298.05
Communication Expenses	91.38	42.43
Office Expenses	161.69	126.52
Travelling and Conveyance	495.18	611.04
Directors Sitting Fee	5.30	22.00
Relocation and rehabilitation expenses	-	14.84
Capital work-in-progress written off	-	9.36
Charity & Donations (refer note (b) below)	1,195.58	990.08
Allowances for doubtful debts	314.67	72.86
Miscellaneous Expenses	323.96	360.99
	4,193.52	3,812.04

Note:

(i) Payment to Auditor

As Auditor:

Audit fee
Limited review

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Audit fee	29.25	28.47
Limited review	0.75	5.53
	30.00	34.00

Note: (b)

Details of Corporate Social Responsibilities

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
i) Gross Amount required to spent during the year	1,190.73	977.60
ii) Amount spent during the year ended		
	In cash ₹ In Lacs	Yet to be paid in cash
		Total ₹ In Lacs
March 31, 2023		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	1,195.58	-
	1,195.58	1,195.58
March 31, 2022		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	990.08	-
	990.08	990.08

iii) Below are nature of CSR activities

Education, Community Health, Sustainable Livelihood and Community Infrastructure

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
	1,195.58	990.08

iv) Detail of related party Transactions

Contribution / Donation to related party (Refer note 32)

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
	1,036.00	650.00

26 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expenses for the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as under:

a) Tax Expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Current income tax:

Current tax charge

Deferred Tax:

Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences

Tax (credit) under Minimum Alternate tax

Tax Expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year

Tax impact on re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans

Tax on Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI')

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Current tax charge	12,665.02	8,788.34
Deferred Tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	6,299.05	(575.43)
Tax (credit) under Minimum Alternate tax	(11,295.81)	(6,408.33)
	7,668.26	1,804.58
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year	(10.24)	(9.31)
Tax on Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI')	(10.24)	(9.31)

b) Balance Sheet Section

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Current tax liabilities (net) (refer note 19)	(84.40)	-
Taxes Recoverable (net) (refer note 8)	2,198.10	2,395.46
	2,113.70	2,395.46

Note: Liabilities for Current Tax (net) and Taxes Recoverable (net) are presented based on a year-wise tax balances, as the case may be.

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Profit Before Tax	72,224.93	50,142.79
Tax Rate	34.94%	34.94%
At India's Statutory Income Tax rate	25,238.28	17,521.90
Tax Effect of:		
Permanent Differences	345.94	345.97
Temporary differences on which deferred tax not created	470.57	-
Benefit under section 80-IA	(30,666.45)	(24,050.49)
Reversal during 80-IA period	10,540.83	8,445.14
Impact of changes in tax rate	(2,032.90)	70.69
Reversal DTA on Indexation benefit on freehold land	3,816.17	-
Other differences	(44.19)	(528.63)
Income tax reported in Statement of Profit and Loss	7,668.26	1,804.58
Effective tax rate	10.62%	3.60%

d) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)

	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
Deferred Tax (Liabilities)/Assets in relation to:				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purpose	(93,508.14)	(90,881.22)	(2,600.93)	(10.44)
Provision for Gratuity and Leave encashment	23.36	32.68	(9.32)	(1.77)
Indexation benefit on freehold land	-	3,816.17	(3,816.17)	333.50
Allowances for expected credit loss	106.19	52.09	54.10	25.46
Lease liabilities	313.12	228.68	84.44	228.68
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	(10.24)	(9.31)	(0.93)	9.31
Asset on accumulated MAT Credit	17,704.14	6,408.33	11,295.81	6,408.33
	(75,371.57)	(80,352.58)	5,007.00	6,993.07

e) Deferred Tax Liabilities reflected in the Balance Sheet as follows

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	93,075.71	86,760.91
Less : Tax Credit Entitlement under MAT	(17,704.14)	(6,408.33)
	75,371.57	80,352.58

f) Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)

	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2022 ₹ in Lacs
Tax expense during the period recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(4,996.76)	(6,983.76)
Tax expense during the period recognised in OCI	(10.24)	(9.31)
	(5,007.00)	(6,993.07)

g) The Company is eligible to avail benefits under section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 on the Taxable income w.e.f. FY 2014-15. Currently, the company is liable to pay Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) on income of the year and accordingly has made provision for tax under section 115JB. The company has recognised the deferred tax liabilities of ₹ 93,075.71 Lacs (PY ₹ 86,786.90 Lacs) in respect of timing difference which will reverse after the tax holiday period. Based on amendment, the company has made provision of ₹ 12,666.76 Lacs (PY ₹ 8,788.34 Lacs) for current taxation based on its book profit for the financial year 2022-23 and has recognised MAT credit of ₹ 17,705.89 (including unutilised MAT credit entitlement of ₹ 6,408.33 Lacs pertaining to earlier years) as the management believes in view of strategic volumes of cargo available with the company and higher depreciation charge for accounting purposes than the depreciation for income tax purposes in the future period, it is possible that the MAT credit will be utilised post tax holiday period w.e.f. Financial Year 2024-25.

h) The Company has following unutilised MAT credit for which deferred tax assets has been recognised in the Balance Sheet.

Financial Year	(₹ in Lacs)	Expiry Year
2021-22	6,408.33	2036-37
2022-23	11,295.81	2037-38
Total	17,704.14	

27 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management

27.1 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Refer Note	March 31, 2023			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Carrying Value
Financial Asset					
Investments	4	-	13,307.02	-	13,307.02
Trade receivables	5	-	-	26,759.30	26,759.30
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	-	-	1,013.18	1,013.18
Bank balance other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	10	-	-	3,704.86	3,704.86
Others financial assets	7	-	-	2,078.80	2,078.80
Total		-	13,307.02	33,556.14	46,863.16
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (Current & Non-Current)	13	-	-	31,892.67	31,892.67
Lease Liabilities	14	-	-	3,496.71	3,496.71
Trade payables	17	-	-	5,255.96	5,255.96
Other financial liabilities	15	-	-	7,262.57	7,262.57
Total		-	-	47,907.91	47,907.91

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Refer Note	March 31, 2022			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Carrying Value
Financial Asset					
Trade receivables	5	-	-	5,348.51	5,348.51
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	-	-	5,495.58	5,495.58
Bank balance other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	10	-	-	515.49	515.49
Loans	6	-	-	13.45	13.45
Others financial assets	7	-	-	124,307.66	124,307.66
Total		-	-	135,680.69	135,680.69
Financial Liabilities					
Lease Liabilities	14	-	-	3,349.41	3,349.41
Trade payables	17	-	-	3,177.30	3,177.30
Other financial liabilities	15	-	-	584,405.56	584,405.56
Total		-	-	590,932.27	590,932.27

27.2 Fair Value Measurements:

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

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial liabilities:

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)
Financial Assets		
Investment in units of mutual funds - unquoted	13,307.02	-
Total	13,307.02	-

Note: Investments in Unquoted Mutual Funds are valued based on declared NAV.

b) Financial Instrument measured at Amortised Cost:

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

27.3 Financial Risk Management objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations/projects and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, investment including mutual funds, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that it derives directly from its operations.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuation (currency risk) and interest rate movements (interest rate risk) collectively referred as Market Risk, Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and other price risks such as equity price risk. It manages its exposure to these risks through derivative financial instruments by hedging transactions as per the policy. It uses derivative instruments such as principal only swaps and foreign currency forward contract to manage these risks. These derivative instruments reduce the impact of both favorable and unfavorable fluctuations.

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

(A) Market risk

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

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant as at March 31, 2023. The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and provisions.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:

- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing, investing and cash management activities. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates and period of borrowings. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit before tax for the year ended 31st March, 2023 would decrease / increase by ₹ 159.46 Lacs (previous year Nil). This is mainly attributable to interest rates on variable rate long term borrowings. The same has been calculated based on risk exposure outstanding as on balance sheet date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of average debt outstanding during the year.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

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

The details of unhedged exposures are given as part of Note 33(a).

The Company is mainly exposed to changes in USD. The below table demonstrates the sensitivity to a 1% increase or decrease in USD rates against INR, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity analysis is prepared on the net unhedged exposure of the Company as at the reporting date. 1% represents management's assessment of reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rate.

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Impact on Profit before tax		Impact on Pre-tax Equity	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
USD Sensitivity				
₹ / USD – Increase by 1%	(324.18)	-	(324.18)	-
₹ / USD – Decrease by 1%	324.18	-	324.18	-
EURO Sensitivity				
₹ / EUR – Increase by 1%	(5.46)	-	(5.46)	-
₹ / EUR – Decrease by 1%	5.46	-	5.46	-

(iii) Equity price risk

The Company's non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

(B) Credit risk

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

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive evaluation and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous group's and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on exchange losses historical data.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company is exposed to market conditions and counter party credit risk on Loans and ICDs extended from time to time based on limits set by the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors having regard to various factors including net-worth of the counterparties. As part of credit risk policy, guarantees are obtained to secure repayment of these loans and ICDs and interest thereon. These guarantees are evaluated for enforceability under the prevailing laws by the Board of Directors including assessment by external legal expert, and by assessing financial ability of the guarantor.

Concentrations of Credit Risk form part of Credit Risk

The Company is significantly dependent on cargo from or to few large port user customer with whom it has strategic arrangements. Out of total revenue, the Company earns ₹ 76,431.98 Lacs of revenue during the year ended March 31, 2023 (previous year ₹ 60,911.72 Lacs) from such customer which constitute 50% (previous year 51%) of total revenue and the accounts receivable from such customer approximated ₹ 16,924.42 Lacs as at March 31, 2023 (previous year ₹ 3,576.27 Lacs). A loss of these customer could adversely affect the operating results or cash flows of the Company.

(C) Liquidity Risk

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

The Company has an established liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents. The Company also has adequate credit facilities agreed with banks to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The table below analysis financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments as updated during the year, ignoring the refinancing options available with the Company. The amounts included below for variable interest rate instruments is subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Refer Note	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying Value
As at March 31, 2023						
Borrowings	13	31,892.67	-	-	31,892.67	31,892.67
Interest accrued but not due	15	459.86	-	-	459.86	459.86
Trade Payables	17	5,255.96	-	-	5,255.96	5,255.96
Lease Liabilities	14	151.48	665.04	18,010.89	18,827.42	3,496.71
Other Financial Liabilities	15	6,802.71			6,802.71	6,802.71
Total		44,562.68	665.04	18,010.89	63,238.62	47,907.91

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Refer Note	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying Value
As at March 31, 2022						
Trade Payables	17	3,177.30	-	-	3,177.30	3,177.30
Lease Liabilities	14	141.98	634.70	18,192.72	18,969.40	3,349.41
Other Financial Liabilities	15	584,405.56	-	-	584,405.56	584,405.56
Total		587,724.84	634.70	18,192.72	606,552.26	590,932.27

Note:

The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments, ignoring the refinancing options available with the Company. The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for non derivative liabilities is subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

27.4 Capital management

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

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

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total Borrowings (refer note 13)	31,892.67	-
Less: Cash and bank balance	4,718.04	6,011.07
Net Debt (A)	27,174.63	(6,011.07)
Total Equity (B)	549,598.23	48,433.81
Total Equity and Net Debt (C = A + B)	576,772.86	42,422.74
Gearing ratio (A/C)	4.71%	-

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

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

28 Earnings per share

Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the company

Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS (nos.)

Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the company	64,556.67	48,338.21
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS (nos.)	50,000	50,000
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	129,113.34	96,676.41

29 Ratios:

Sr No	Ratio Name	Formula	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% Variance	Reason for variance
1	Current	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	3.28	0.05	6642.27%	Increased due to surplus funds investment in mutual funds & settlement of divestment business undertaking liability.
2	Debt-Equity	Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity	0.06	-	100.00%	Increased due to availment of Buyer's credit.
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))	93.92	258.77	(63.71%)	Reduced due to increased Interest expense on account of Buyer's credit.
4	Return on Equity	Net Profit after Taxes / Avg Equity Shareholder's Fund	21.59%	199.61%	(89.18%)	Reduced due to issue of Optionally convertible debentures.

Sr No	Ratio Name	Formula	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% Variance	Reason for variance
5	Trade Receivables Turnover	Revenue from operations / Average Accounts Receivable	9.52	24.84	(61.67%)	Reduced due to higher trade receivables.
6	Trade Payable Turnover	Operating exp & Other expense / Average Trade Payable	10.18	10.71	(4.94%)	
7	Net Capital Turnover	Revenue from Operation / Avg Working Capital	NA	NA	-	
8	Net Profit	Profit After Tax / Revenue from Operations	42.23%	40.09%	5.34%	
9	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before Interest and Taxes / Capital Employed (Tangible Networth+Total Debt)	25.67%	NA	100.00%	Increased due to increase in profit & issue of optionally convertible debentures.
11	Return on Investment	Return or Profit or Earnings from Mutual Fund / Average Investment in Mutual Funds	3.02%	-	100.00%	During the year, gain from surplus funds invested in Mutual Fund

30 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits

(a) The Company has recognised, in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the current year, an amount of ₹ 89.69 Lacs (previous year ₹ 113.28 Lacs) as expenses under the following defined contribution plan.

₹ in Lacs

Contribution to	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provident Fund	89.69	113.28
Total	89.69	113.28

(b) The Company has a defined gratuity plan (funded) and is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, every employee who has completed at least five year of service is entitled to gratuity benefits on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with SBI Life Insurance Company Limited, India in form of a qualifying insurance policy for future payment of gratuity to the employees.

Each year, the management reviews the level of funding in the gratuity fund. Such review includes the assets-liability matching strategy. The management decides its contribution based on the results of this review. The management aim to keep annual contributions relatively stable at a level such that no plan deficits (based on valuation performed) will arise.

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 gratuity plan.

Gratuity

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

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	584.81	604.18
Current service cost	38.02	50.97
Interest cost	36.78	36.72
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- change in financial assumptions	(16.85)	(12.89)
- experience variance	(10.15)	(21.02)
Benefits paid	(144.86)	(73.14)
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	487.74	584.81

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

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	647.91	616.05
Investment income	42.68	39.15
Contributions by employer	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	2.29	(7.29)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	692.88	647.91

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

₹ in Lacs

Contribution to	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	487.74	584.81
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	692.88	647.91
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	205.14	63.10
Net (liability)/asset - Current	205.14	63.10
Net (liability)/asset - Non-current	-	-

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

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current service cost	38.02	50.97
Interest cost on benefit obligation	(5.90)	(2.43)
Total Expense included in employee benefits expense	32.11	48.54

(e) Recognised in the other comprehensive income for the year

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- change in financial assumptions	(16.85)	(12.89)
- experience variance	(10.15)	(21.02)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(2.29)	7.29
Recognised in comprehensive income	(29.29)	(26.63)

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.40%	6.85%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality	Indian assured lives mortality table 2012-14	Indian assured lives mortality table 2012-14
Attrition rate	6.00%	6.00%

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investments with insurer*	100%	100%

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

(h) Sensitivity Analysis Method

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

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Discount rate			
Sensitivity level	1 % Decrease	1% Increase	1 % Decrease	1% Increase
Impact on defined benefit obligations	₹ in Lacs 31.42	₹ in Lacs (28.21)	₹ in Lacs 38.24	₹ in Lacs (34.19)

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Salary Growth rate			
Sensitivity level	1 % Decrease	1% Increase	1 % Decrease	1% Increase
Impact on defined benefit obligations	₹ in Lacs (26.49)	₹ in Lacs 28.95	₹ in Lacs (29.53)	₹ in Lacs 32.51

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Attrition rate			
Sensitivity level	10 % Decrease of attrition rate	10 % Increase of attrition rate	10 % Decrease of attrition rate	10 % Increase of attrition rate
Impact on defined benefit obligations	₹ in Lacs (3.80)	₹ in Lacs 3.13	₹ in Lacs (3.95)	₹ in Lacs 3.68

(i) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows)	6.8 years	6.86 years

(j) The expected cash flows of defined benefit obligation over the future periods (valued on undiscounted bases)

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Within the next 12 months	76.13	95.87
Between 2 and 5 years	195.75	221.87
Between 6 and 10 years	243.06	282.99
Total Expected Payments	514.93	600.73

The company expects to contribute ₹ 38.49 lacs to gratuity fund in the financial year 2023-24. (Previous year ₹ 46.14 lacs)

(k) 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).

31 Segment information

The Company is primarily engaged in one business segment, namely developing, operating and maintaining the ports services as determined by chief operational decision maker, in accordance with Ind AS - 108 "Segment Reporting".

Considering the inter relationship of various activities of the business, the chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its business segment on overall basis. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

32 Related Party Disclosures

The Management has identified the following related party transactions of the Company

Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Companies	The Dhamra Port Company Limited
	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited
	The Adani Harbour Services Limited
	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited
	Adani Logistics Limited
	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited
	Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited
Entities over which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have control / joint control / significant influence & Entity having significant influence over the Parent has control / joint control / significant influence through voting powers	Adani Enterprises Limited
	Ambuja Cements Limited
	Adani Power Limited
	Adani Power (Maharashtra) Limited
	Adani Skill Development Centre
Key Managerial Personnel	Adani Foundation
	Mr. G. J. Rao - Managing Director
	Mr. D Muthukumaran - Director (Appointed w.e.f December 14, 2022)
	Mr. Subrat Tripathy - Director Mrs. Dipti Shah - Director (Appointed w.e.f February 02, 2023)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances of related parties at the year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Notes :

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

(ii) The Company has issued Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCD) of ₹ 436,588.70 Lacs to Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZL), the Parent Company, towards consideration of composite scheme of arrangement has not been considered for the purpose of related party disclosure (refer note 12 (iii)).

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

(A) Transactions with Related Parties

Sr. No	Transaction/Category	Relationship	Related Party	For the Year Ended	
				March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Income from port services	Other Entity*	Adani Enterprises Limited	29,349.08	16,245.88
		Other Entity*	Ambuja Cements Limited	142.07	-
		Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	23.77	-
2	Sale of Scrap	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	-	0.39
3	Rent income	Fellow Subsidiary	Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited	-	1.20
4	Sale of Assets	Fellow Subsidiary	Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited	-	21.25
		Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	183.20	-
		Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	179.35	-
5	Reimbursement of expenses (recovered)	Fellow Subsidiary	Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited	-	43.11
6	Purchase of Spares and consumables, Power & Fuel	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited	-	5.89
		Fellow Subsidiary	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	10.70	-
		Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	-	26.59
7	Services availed	Fellow Subsidiary	Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited	4,377.34	4,509.37
		Fellow Subsidiary	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	1,839.60	1,458.24
		Other Entity*	Adani Skill Development Centre	0.45	-
8	Issuance of Optionally convertible debentures	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	436,588.70	-
9	Donation	Fellow Subsidiary	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	-	650.00
		Other Entity*	Adani Foundation	1,036.00	-
10	Corporate Guarantee given	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	USD 43.05 Mn	-
11	Sitting Fees	Key Managerial Personnel	Vuppalapati Raju Sitarama#	2.75	10.50
			Sureddi Vinaya Kumar#	2.75	10.50
			R. Karikal Valaven#	-	1.00
12	Short-term employee benefits	Key Managerial Personnel	H Muralidhar#	37.38	69.54
			N. Sambasiva Rao#	-	194.63
			Ashish Kumar#	40.31	51.35
13	Managerial remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel	D.V.S Raju#	1,168.19	1,814.59
			D. Rajgopala Raju#	1,168.19	1,814.59

(B) Balances with Related Parties

Sr. No.	Closing Balance	Relationship	Related Party	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1	Other Financial & Non Financial Asset	Fellow Subsidiary	Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited	270.98	82.58
		Key Managerial Personnel	Ashish Kumar	-	6.00
				270.98	88.58
2	Trade Receivables	Other Entity*	Adani Enterprises Limited	8,450.51	-
		Fellow Subsidiary	Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited	0.12	-
		Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	230.99	-
		Other Entity*	Ambuja Cements Limited	2.36	-
		Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	215.99	-
				8,899.97	-

Sr. No.	Closing Balance	Relationship	Related Party	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
3	Trade Payables	Fellow Subsidiary	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	478.60	181.24
		Fellow Subsidiary	Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited	107.25	-
		Fellow Subsidiary	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	10.70	-
		Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	0.50	-
		Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited	-	6.95
				597.05	188.19
4	Other Financial & Non Financial Liabilities	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	582,688.70
		Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	-	4.42
		Other Entity*	Adani Enterprises Limited	-	205.25
		Other Entity*	Ambuja Cements Limited	28.99	-
		Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Logistics Limited	9.19	9.19
		Other Entity*	Adani Power Limited	79.11	-
		Other Entity*	Adani Power (Maharashtra) Limited	-	122.86
		Key Managerial Personnel	D.V.S Raju	-	225.52
Key Managerial Personnel	D. Rajgopala Raju	-	225.52		
				117.30	583,481.46
5	Corporate Guarantee Taken	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	USD 39.37 Mn	-

* Entities over which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have control / joint control / significant influence & Entity having significant influence over the Parent has control / joint control / significant influence through voting powers.

With reference to Note 2, Composite scheme of arrangement, the said persons were KMP at Gangavaram Port Limited till the scheme was sanctioned by NCLT. Since the scheme is effected retrospectively from April 02, 2021 for Adani Gangavaram Port Limited, remuneration paid to KMPs, till the sanction date, have been included in RPT.

33 Derivative instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposure

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

Nature	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Amount ₹ in Lacs	Foreign Currency in Million	Amount ₹ in Lacs	Foreign Currency in Million
Buyer's Credit	31,892.67	USD 38.81	-	-
Interest Accrued but Not Due	459.86	USD 0.56	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	484.88	EUR 0.54	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	65.01	USD 0.08	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities (Current & Non-Current)	60.95	EUR 0.07	-	-

Closing rates as at :

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
INR / USD	82.17	-
INR / EURO	89.44	-

34 Information required to be furnished as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and Schedule III 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	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(i)	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.		
	Principal	2,459.19	662.07
	Interest	Nil	Nil
(ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	Nil	Nil
(iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil
(iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	Nil	Nil

₹ in Lacs

(v)	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 MSME Act 2006.	Nil	Nil
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35 Capital commitments & other commitment

(A) Capital commitments

Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for ₹ 22,956.63 lacs (previous year ₹ 70,939.8 lacs) pertains to various projects to be completed during the span of coming 5 years. Major projects include civil works for Container Berth, construction of Warehouse, Grabs for coal handling, etc.

(B) Other commitment:

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
The Company has imported capital goods for its Container and Multipurpose Port Terminal Project under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme of the Government of India at concessional rate of custom duty by undertaking obligation to export. Future outstanding export obligation under the scheme is ₹ 21,673.75 Lacs which is equivalent to 6 times of duty saved of ₹ 3,612.29 Lacs. The export obligation has to be completed in 2028-29.	21,673.75	-

36 Contingent liabilities not provided for

₹ in Lacs

Sr. No	Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a)	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts :		
	- Customer/contractor claims	-	1,791.71
	- Claims towards land lease/license charges	-	2,925.07
	- Service tax claims towards concession fee and others	1,065.28	1,065.28

Note: Based on the Company's assessment of the contractual terms, applicable legal provisions and legal advice taken, the Management is confident that no material adverse financial implications would arise on the Company on account of above claims.

37 Statutory Information

- i) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.
- ii) Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with books of accounts.
- iii) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- iv) The Company have 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.
- v) Based on the information available with the Company, there are no transactions with struck off companies

- 38** The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post- employment benefits has received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the effective date of the Code is yet to be notified and final rules for quantifying the financial impact are also yet to be issued. In view of this, the Company will assess the impact of the Code when relevant provisions are notified and will record related impact, if any, in the period the Code becomes effective.

39 Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, as and when they become effective. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified certain amendments to Ind AS, through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 on 31st March, 2023. These amendments maintain convergence with IFRS by incorporating amendments issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) into Ind AS and has amended the following standards:

1. Ind AS 101 - First-time adoption of Ind AS
2. Ind AS 102 - Share Based Payment
3. Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations
4. Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments - Disclosures
5. Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments
6. Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers
7. Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements
8. Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
9. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes
10. Ind AS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting

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

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

- 40 During the quarter ended March 31, 2023, a short seller report was published in which certain allegations were made involving Adani Group Companies, including the Company. A writ petition was filed in the matter with the Hon'ble Supreme Court ("SC"), and during hearing the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") has represented to the SC that it is investigating the allegations made in the short seller report for any violations of the various SEBI Regulations. The SC had constituted an expert committee for assessment of the extant regulatory framework and share recommendations. The SC had constituted an expert committee for assessment of the extant of regulatory framework including volatility assessment on Adani stocks, investigate whether there have been contraventions / regulatory failures on minimum shareholding and related party transactions pertaining to Adani group.

The expert committee, post the reporting date, issued its report on the given remit, wherein no regulatory failures are observed, while SEBI continues its investigations.

Separately, to uphold the principles of good governance, Adani Group has undertaken review of transactions (including those for the Company) with parties referred in the short seller's report including relationships amongst other matters and obtained opinions from independent law firms. These opinions confirm that the Company is in compliance with the requirements of applicable laws and regulations. Considering the matter is sub-judice at SC, no additional action is considered appropriate and pending outcome of the SEBI investigations as mentioned above, the financial statements do not carry any adjustments.

- 41 The Ahmedabad Bench and Hyderabad Bench of the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), through their orders dated September 21, 2022 and October 10, 2022 respectively, have approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement between the Company, Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone Limited ("APSEZ" - the Parent Company) & Gangavaram Port Limited ("GPL") and their respective shareholders and creditors (the 'Scheme').

Pursuant to the scheme, GPL got merged with APSEZ w.e.f April 01, 2021. Thereafter, Divestment Business Undertaking, as defined in Scheme, got transferred to AGPL with appointed date i.e April 02, 2021 and the same has been accounted as transaction between commonly controlled entities under appendix C of Ind AS 103. Consequently, the Company has restated the reported financial statement of the previous year.

- (i) Below are the details of carrying value of assets and liabilities transfer pursuant to divestment business undertaking:

Particulars	₹ in Lacs	
	Transfer pursuant to divestment business undertaking	
Assets		
Tangible and Intangible Assets		606,775.28
Other Financial/Non-Financial Assets		18,846.74
Inventories		1,084.77
Trade Receivables		4,358.60
Cash and Bank Balances		52,972.07
Total Assets (A)		684,037.46
Liabilities		
Lease Liabilities		3,234.06
Deferred Tax Liabilities		87,327.04
Trade Payables		2,693.41
Other Financial/Non-Financial Liabilities		7,910.53
Provisions		110.44
Total Liabilities (B)		101,275.48

Particulars	Transfer pursuant to divestment business undertaking
Total Net Assets at Carrying Value (C=A-B)	582,761.98
Purchase Consideration (D)	582,688.70
Capital Reserve arising on Divestment Business Undertaking (D-C)	(73.28)

(ii) The Summarised reconciliation of the reported and restated financial statements of above schemes are as below:-

Statement of Profit and Loss

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	For year ended March 31, 2022	
	Reported	Restated
Revenue from Operations	-	120,584.54
(Loss) / Profit Before Tax	(4.50)	50,142.79
(Loss) / Profit After Tax	(4.50)	48,338.21
Total Comprehensive Income	(4.50)	48,355.53

Balance Sheet

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	
	Reported	Restated
(i) Non-Current Assets	-	693,987.61
(ii) Current Assets	5.00	28,708.58
Total Assets	5.00	722,696.19
(i) Total Equity	0.50	48,433.81
(ii) Non-Current Liabilities	-	83,538.95
(iii) Current Liabilities	4.50	590,723.43
Total Equity and Liabilities	5.00	722,696.19

Statement of Cash Flow

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	For year ended March 31, 2022	
	Reported	Restated
(Loss) / Profit before Tax	(4.50)	50,142.79
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	-	62,051.51
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	-	(69,488.29)
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financing Activities	5.00	(230.71)

42 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. As of May 29, 2023, there are no subsequent events to be recognised or reported that are not already disclosed.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

G J Rao
[Managing Director]
DIN: 01724002

Subrat Tripathy
[Director]
DIN: 06890393

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 29, 2023