

Adani International Ports
Holdings Pte Limited,
Singapore

Financial Statements for the
FY - 2022-23

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

(Registration number: 202121088N)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of **ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.** ("the Company") for the financial period ended 31 March 2023.

1. **OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS**

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2. **DIRECTORS**

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Sandeep Mehta
Anand Sanjay
Bharat Bhushan (Appointed on 3 March 2023)

3. **ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES**

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

4. **DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES**

The directors who held office at the end of the financial period had no interests in the shares of the Company and its related corporations as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act 1967.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT – cont'd

5. SHARE OPTIONS

There were no share options granted during the financial period to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

There were no shares issued during the financial period by virtue of the exercise of an option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial period.

6. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Prudential Public Accounting Corporation, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, have expressed their willingness to accept appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors


.....
Anand Sanjay
Director


.....
Bharat Bhushan
Director

Date: 15 May 2023

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.** (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, and statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2023, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSS") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 and 2.

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 in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD. – cont'd**

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities 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 guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs 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 SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- (a) 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 risks 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.
- (b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- (c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD. – cont'd**

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements – cont'd

- (d) 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.
- (e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures as going concern, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors 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.

Report on Other Legal Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Prudential P.A.C.

**PRUDENTIAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTING CORPORATION
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
SINGAPORE**



Date: 15 May 2023

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiary	(7)	26,500,001	15,300,001
Loan receivable from related party	(8)	459,767,917	-
Advances to suppliers	(9)	12,060,000	-
Total non-current assets		498,327,918	15,300,001
Current assets:			
Derivative financial instruments	(10)	19,979,733	-
Loan receivable from related party	(8)	3,776,842	-
Trade and other receivables	(11)	27,549,311	-
Bank balances	(12)	15,198,556	35,635
Total current assets		66,504,442	35,635
Total assets		564,832,360	15,335,636
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves:			
Share capital	(13)	12,305,000	5,000
Retained earnings/(Accumulated loss)		9,932,086	(89,408)
Total equity/(capital deficiency)		22,237,086	(84,408)
Non-current liabilities:			
Bank borrowings	(14)	472,640,102	-
Loan from holding company	(15)	36,370,000	15,370,000
Total non-current liabilities		509,010,102	15,370,000
Current liabilities:			
Derivative financial instruments	(10)	2,270,011	-
Bank borrowings	(14)	3,957,749	-
Loan from holding company	(15)	1,558,277	44,887
Trade and other payables	(16)	24,198,018	5,157
Income tax payable	(21)	1,601,117	-
Total current liabilities		33,585,172	50,044
Total liabilities		542,595,274	15,420,044
Total equity and liabilities		564,832,360	15,335,636

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>US\$</u>
Revenue	(17)	33,878,740	-
Cost of services		<u>(28,435,347)</u>	<u>-</u>
Gross profit		5,443,393	-
Other income	(18)	8,349,873	24
Other gains and losses	(19)	7,243,398	-
Administrative expenses		(1,587,178)	(44,545)
Finance cost	(20)	<u>(7,826,875)</u>	<u>(44,887)</u>
Profit/(loss) before income tax		11,622,611	(89,408)
Income tax expense	(21)	<u>(1,601,117)</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(22)	10,021,494	(89,408)
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		<u>10,021,494</u>	<u>(89,408)</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share Capital	(Accumulated losses)/ Retained earning	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Balance as at date of incorporation, 16 June 2021	5,000	-	5,000
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(89,408)	(89,408)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	5,000	(89,408)	(84,408)
Issue of share capital	12,300,000	-	12,300,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	10,021,494	10,021,494
Balance as at 31 March 2023	12,305,000	9,932,086	22,237,086

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		11,622,611	(89,408)
<i>Adjustment for:</i>			
Amortisation of deferred financial fee		68,008	-
Net fair value changes from derivative financial instrument		(17,709,722)	-
Interest income		(6,448,656)	-
Interest expense		7,313,166	44,887
Exchange difference		10,483,097	-
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes		5,328,504	(44,521)
Trade and other receivables		(27,543,904)	-
Trade and other payables		24,192,861	5,157
Other non-current assets		(12,060,000)	-
Net cash used in operating activities		(10,082,539)	(39,364)
Investing activity:			
Acquisition of subsidiary	(7)	-	(1)
Additional investment in subsidiary	(7)	(11,200,000)	(15,300,000)
Loan to related party, net		(468,814,622)	-
Net cash used in investing activity		(480,014,622)	(15,300,001)
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from issue of shares	(13)	12,300,000	5,000
Proceeds from bank borrowings, net	(25)	471,960,082	-
Loan from holding company	(25)	21,000,000	15,370,000
Net cash generated from financing activities		505,260,082	15,375,000
Net increase in bank balances		15,162,921	35,635
Bank balances at beginning of period		35,635	-
Bank balances at end of period		15,198,556	35,635

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2023

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. GENERAL

Adani International Ports Holdings Pte. Ltd. ("the Company") (Registration number: 202121088N) is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore with its registered office and principal place of business at:

3 Anson Road
#22-01 Springleaf Tower
Singapore 079909

The principal activity of the Company is to act as port operators and other holding companies. The company's branch, Adani International Ports Holdings Pte. Ltd. which operates in Tanzania carries the activities of port operators, cargo handling and activities incidental to water transportation.

The financial statements of the Company for the financial period ended 31 March 2023 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 15 May 2023.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up and in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS").

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in the exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/ or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use in FRS 36 Impairment of Assets.

In addition, for financial reporting purpose, fair value measurements are described in Note 5.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumption. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas when assumption and estimates are significant to the financial statements as disclosed in Note 4.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.2. Changes in Accounting Policies

a) Adoption of new revised FRSs and INT FRSs

In the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. The adoption of these new/ revised FRSs and INT FRSs did not result in substantial changes to the Company's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

b) Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of financial statements, the following FRSs that are relevant to the Company were issued but not effective are as follows:

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
FRS 8	Amendments to FRS 8: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Various	Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Various	Amendments to FRS 1: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
FRS 1	Amendments to FRS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-Current	1 January 2024

The management anticipate that the adoption of the above FRSs, interpretations and amendments to FRSs will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the year of their initial adoption.

2.3 Functional and Foreign Currency

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements of the Company are presented in United States dollar, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

(b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies have been converted into United States dollar at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the end of reporting period have been converted into United States dollar at the rates of exchange approximating those ruling at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of initial transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value are measured at exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. All realised and unrealised exchange adjustment gains and losses are dealt with in profit or loss.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.4. Investment in Subsidiary

Subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. The Company controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Investment in subsidiary is carried at cost less any impairment in net recoverable value that has been recognised in profit or loss. On disposal of such investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and their carrying amounts is included in profit or loss.

These financial statements are the separate financial statements of the Company.

The Company is exempted from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as the Company itself is the wholly owned subsidiary of another entity, Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited which produces consolidated financial statements which are available for public use.

2.5 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.6. Bank balances

Bank balances in statements of cash flows comprise cash at bank and fixed deposits that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are classified as measured at amortised cost under FRS 109.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.7. Related Party

A related party is a person or an entity related to the Company and is further defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
- i) has control or joint control over the Company;
 - ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
 - iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.
- (b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
- i) the entity and the Company are members of the same group (i.e. each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary are related to the others);
 - ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity or an associate or joint venture of a member of a Company of which the other entity is a member;
 - iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
 - vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - vii) a person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity or of a parent of the entity; or
 - viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity and include:

- (a) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
- (b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
- (c) dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director of the Company.

Related party transactions and outstanding balances disclosed in the financial statement are in accordance with the above definition as per FRS 24 - Related Party Disclosures.

2.8. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.8. Revenue Recognition – cont'd

(a) Port operation services

Revenue from port operation services including cargo handling and other ancillary port services are recognised overtime.

(b) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

(c) Commitment fee income and facility fee income

Income in the nature of fees is recognised in accordance with the terms and conditions of the relevant agreements with the counterparties.

2.9 Income Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

a) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profits for the year. Taxable profits differ from profit as reported in statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are the amounts of income taxes payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences carry forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction and at the time of transaction affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.9 Income Tax – cont'd

b) Deferred tax

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

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

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

2.10. Deferred Financial Charges

Fees incurred for obtaining new loans or refinancing existing ones are deferred and amortised to interest expense over the life of the related debt using the effective interest method. Unamortised deferred financial charges are written off when the related debt is repaid or refinanced and such amounts are expensed in the period the repayment or refinancing is made. Such amounts are classified as a reduction of the long-term debt balance on the statement of financial position.

2.11. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has present obligations (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where 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 some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.12 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.12 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – cont'd

A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that the outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When inflow is virtually certain, an asset is recognised.

2.13 Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Company's position at the end of the reporting period or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are adjusting events and are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instruments.

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

3.1 Financial Assets

All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the assets within the timeframe established by the market concerned.

(a) Classification and subsequent measurement

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd

3.1 Financial Assets – cont'd

(a) Classification and subsequent measurement – cont'd

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial instruments other than purchases or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premium or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

The Company's debt instruments at amortised cost consist of trade and other receivables, loan receivable, and bank balances.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd

3.1 Financial Assets – cont'd

(b) Impairment of financial assets

The expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual 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 effect interest rate.

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instruments.

The Company recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measured the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12m ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of default occurring since initial recognition instead of evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets gross carrying amount at the reporting date; or for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be draw down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

(c) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of (a) the consideration received and (b) any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised directly in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd

3.2 Equity and Financial Liabilities

Equity instruments issued by the Company and financial liabilities are classified accordingly to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of an equity instrument and a financial liability.

(a) Equity instruments

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

Share capital is classified as equity.

(b) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below market interest rates are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the liabilities are contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading, or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held-for-trading, or designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd

3.2 Equity and Financial Liabilities

(b) Financial liabilities – cont'd

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost – cont'd

The effective interest method is calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost comprise trade and other payables, borrowings and loan from holding Company.

(c) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligation are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between carrying amount of the financial liabilities derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

3.3 Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks arising from the foreign currency loans.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value as at each reporting date. Changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2 to the financial statements, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY – cont'd

4.1. Critical Accounting Judgements

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that management has made in the process of applying the group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgement is required to determine the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services and of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services. The functional currency of the Company is determined based on management's assessment of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and the Company's process of determining sales prices.

4.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Impairment of investment in subsidiary

The Company follows the guidance of FRS 36 in determining the recoverability of its investments in subsidiary. This requires assessment as to whether the carrying values of the investment can be supported by net present values of future cash flows derived from such investment using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate. This determination requires significant judgement. The Company determines forecasts of future cash flows based on its estimates of future revenues and operating expenses using historical and industry trends, general market conditions, forecasts and other available information.

The carrying amount of the investment in subsidiary as at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Calculation of expected credit loss allowance

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL for the trade receivables except for amounts which are assessed individually. The provision rates are based on internal credit ratings with groupings of various debtors that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is based on the Company's historical default rates taking into consideration forward-looking information that is reasonable and supportable without undue costs or effort. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are reassessed and changes in the forward-looking information are considered.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumption and expectations of future conditions.

For other receivables, management determines whether there is significant increase in credit risk of these receivables since initial recognition. Management uses judgement in making the determination and considers the credit worthiness and financial condition of the counterparties and management's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY – cont'd

4.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty – cont'd

Calculation of expected credit loss allowance – cont'd

The carrying amount of the Company's trade and other receivables and loan receivables as at the end of the reporting period are disclosed in Note 11 and Note 8 to the financial statements.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 Categories of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The categories of financial assets and financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position and the headings in which they are included are as follows:

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
- Derivative financial instruments	19,979,733	-
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
- Loan receivable	463,544,759	-
- Trade and other receivables	27,543,241	-
- Bank balances	15,198,556	35,635
	<u>526,266,289</u>	<u>35,635</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss:		
- Derivative financial instruments	2,270,011	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
- Loan from holding company	37,928,277	15,414,887
- Bank borrowings	476,597,851	-
- Trade and other payables	19,363,484	5,157
	<u>536,159,623</u>	<u>15,420,044</u>

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The Company's overall risk management policy seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The management meet periodically to analyse, formulate and monitor the specific risks such as credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk) and cash flow interest rate risk, and believe that the financial risks associated with these financial instruments are manageable.

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk. The Company is not significantly exposed to foreign currency risk as its operations are almost entirely in United states dollars.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES – cont'd

5.2. Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

The following sections provide the Company's exposure to the above mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages measures the risk.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from loans to related party, trade and other receivables and bank balances. The Company transacts only with recognised and creditworthy counterparties. The Company places the cash deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

It is the Company's policy to enter into transactions with creditworthy counterparties to mitigate any significant credit risk. The Company has procedures in place to control credit risk and that exposure to such risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and at each reporting date, assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Significant concentration of credit risk

The Company's significant concentration of credit risk is with one third party customer amounting to US\$26,000,202 which accounted for 99% (2022: Nil) of its trade receivables and with its related party in respect of loan amounting to US\$463,544,759.

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and include forward-looking information. These include:

- Internal and/or external credit rating information;
- Existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations and
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behavior of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if the counterparty is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES – cont'd

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(a) Credit risk – cont'd

Low credit risk

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- The financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- The counterparty has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the counterparty to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

Credit impaired

A financial asset is assessed as "credit-impaired" when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or counter-party;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise; or
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Default event

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The counterparty is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The counterparty fails to make contractual payments, within 90 days when they fall due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Write-off

The Company categorises a financial asset for potential write-off when:

- There is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery; or
- When a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 365 days past due.

Where receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES – cont'd

5.2. Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(a) Credit risk – cont'd

Credit risk grading

The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)
I - Performing	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past due amounts and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows	12-month ECL
II - Under performing	Amount is > 30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired
III – Default	Amount is > 90 days past due to or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default).	Lifetime ECL – credit impaired
IV – Write off	Amount is > 365 days past due or there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

There are no significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions made during the reporting period.

The following are qualitative information on expected credit loss for financial assets under amortised cost.

- Trade and other receivables

These are due from customers that have a good credit record with the Company. The loss allowance is measured based on lifetime ECL using the provision matrix. The management considers the risk of default as minimal based on the past collection history and did not recognise ECL as the amount was not significant.

- Impairment on loan to related party and amount due from subsidiary

Based on an assessment of qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default (including but not limited to management accounts and cash flows), management has determined that credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. Therefore, impairment on these balances have been measured on the 12 months ECL basis; and the amount of the allowance is insignificant.

- Derivative financial instruments

The credit risk on derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparty are banks with high credit rating assigned by international credit rating agencies.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES – cont'd

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(a) Credit risk – cont'd

The following are qualitative information on expected credit loss for financial assets under amortised cost: - cont'd

- Loss allowance on bank balances

Loss allowance on bank balances are measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its bank balances have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. The amount of the allowance on bank balances is insignificant.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the potential change in interest rate that may have an adverse effect on the Company's results in the current reporting period and in future years.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes. The interest rates on loan receivable, bank borrowings and loan from holding company are subject to changes in accordance with the bank's prime lending rates and are contractually re-priced at regular intervals. Exposure to interest rate risk is monitored on an ongoing basis with the primary objective of limiting the extent to which net interest exposure could be affected by an adverse movement in interest rates. The Company's policy is to obtain most favourable interest rate available in the market. Management believes that the interest rate risk is manageable. Hence, the Company does not use derivative financial instruments to mitigate this risk.

In addition, the Company has bank balances placed with reputable financial institutions, which generate interest income for the Company. The Company manages its interest rate risks by placing such balances on varying maturities and interest rate terms. The risk exposure is not significant as interest income is not a significant source of the Company's income.

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments during the reporting period. A 100 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in interest rates.

If interest rate had been 100 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended 31 March 2023 would decrease/increase by **US\$641,106**.

(c) Foreign exchange risk management

Foreign currency risk arises from the change in foreign currency exchange rates that may have an adverse effect on the Company in the current reporting period and in the future years.

The Company transacts mainly in United States dollar, Israeli Shekel and Japanese Yen.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES – cont'd

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(c) Foreign exchange risk management – cont'd

The company has exposure to foreign exchange risk management due to assets and liabilities being in currencies other than functional currency.

The Company use forward contracts to hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk. The Company has loan to its related party and bank borrowings which are denominated in Israeli Shekel and Japanese Yen respectively.

The Company's exposures to foreign currency risk in equivalent US\$ based on the information provided by management are as follows:

<u>2023</u>	<u>Israeli Shekel</u> US\$	<u>Japanese Yen</u> US\$
<u>Financial assets</u>		
- Loan receivables	<u>463,544,759</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
- Bank borrowings	<u>-</u>	<u>(76,154,110)</u>
Net exposure	<u>463,544,759</u>	<u>(76,154,110)</u>

Sensitivity analysis

The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of assets and liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 10% increase or decrease is used when reporting foreign currency exchange rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in exchange rates.

A 10% strengthening of the above currencies against the United States dollar would increase/(decrease) profit or loss by the amount shown below:

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Israeli Shekel impact	46,354,476	-
Japanese Yen impact	<u>(7,615,411)</u>	<u>-</u>

A 10% weakening of above currencies against the United States dollar would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

(d) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refer to risk that the Company will not have sufficient funds to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES – cont'd

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(d) Liquidity risk management – cont'd

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of bank balances and internally cash flows to finance their activities. The Company finances their liquidity through internally generated cash flows and minimise liquidity risk by keeping committed credit lines available.

The following table summarises the remaining contractual maturity for its derivative and non derivative financial instruments at the end of the reporting period. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial assets and financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to receive and pay.

	Effective Interest Rate	Less than	Within	Later than	Contractual Amount	Carrying Amount
		1 year	2 to 5 years	5 years		
		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
2023						
Financial assets						
Derivative financial instruments						
<i>Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss:</i>						
- Derivative financial instruments	-	19,979,733	-	-	19,979,733	19,979,733
Non-derivative financial instruments						
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost:</i>						
Loan receivable from related party	6.53%	32,032,184	511,231,614	-	543,263,798	463,544,759
Trade and other receivables	-	27,549,311	-	-	27,549,311	27,549,311
Bank balances	-	15,198,556	-	-	15,198,556	15,198,556
		94,759,784	511,231,614	-	605,991,398	526,272,359
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments						
<i>Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss:</i>						
- Derivative financial instruments	-	2,270,011	-	-	2,270,011	2,270,011
Non-derivative financial instruments						
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost:</i>						
- Loan from holding company	3.26% to 7.10%	2,625,652	46,578,476	-	49,204,128	37,928,277
- Bank borrowings	0.79% to 6.32%	23,089,852	514,925,692	-	538,015,543	476,597,851
- Trade and other payables	-	24,198,018	-	-	24,198,018	24,198,018
		52,183,533	561,504,168	-	613,687,700	540,994,157
Net exposure		42,576,251	(50,272,554)	-	(7,696,302)	(14,721,798)

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES – cont'd

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(e) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities – cont'd

(i) Financial assets and liabilities – cont'd

Management has determined that the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, loan receivable, trade and other payables, loan from holding company and bank borrowings based on their notional amounts, reasonably approximate their fair values because these are mostly short-term in nature and are repriced at regular intervals, see Note 5.2(b).

The Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts recorded at end of the reporting period would significantly be different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

(ii) Fair values of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Some of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined.

	Fair Value		Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Technique and Key Impact	Significant unobservable input	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	Assets	Liabilities				
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$				
<u>Financial Assets / Financial Liabilities</u>	19,979,733	-	Level 2	Quoted forward currency rates at end of reporting period	N.A.	N.A.
<u>Derivative financial instruments (Note 10)</u>						
- Forward foreign currency contracts	19,979,733	-	Level 2	Quoted forward currency rates at end of reporting period	N.A.	N.A.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES – cont'd

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(e) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities – cont'd

The company categories fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follow:

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

During the financial year ended 31 March 2023, there was no transfer between instruments in Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3, or vice versa.

5.3 Capital Risk Management Policies and Objectives

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company is able to continue as a going concern and maintains an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may, adjust the dividend payment to equity holders, issue new shares, return capital to the equity holders, obtain new borrowings or redeem borrowings.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as bank borrowings plus loan from holding company and trade and other payables less bank balances. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged during the year.

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Loan from holding company	37,928,277	15,414,887
Bank borrowings	476,597,851	-
Trade and other payables	24,198,018	5,157
Less: Bank balances	<u>(15,198,556)</u>	<u>(35,635)</u>
Net debt	523,525,590	15,384,409
Total equity/(capital deficiency)	<u>9,932,086</u>	<u>(89,408)</u>
Total capital	<u>533,457,676</u>	<u>15,295,001</u>
Gearing ratio	<u>98%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

6. HOLDING COMPANIES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, incorporated in India, which is also the Company's ultimate holding company.

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

Some of the transactions and arrangements are with the companies and related parties and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements.

(a) Transactions with holding company:

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Loan interest	1,513,390	44,887
Guarantee Commission	<u>757,352</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Transactions with related parties:

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Facility fee income	444,436	-
Interest income	<u>6,443,249</u>	<u>5,113,816</u>

(c) Transactions with subsidiary:

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Facility fee income	<u>301,101</u>	<u>-</u>

7. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
<u>Unquoted equity investments at cost</u>		
Colombo West International Terminal (Pvt) Ltd	<u>26,500,001</u>	<u>15,300,001</u>

Details of the subsidiary are as follows:

<u>Name of the subsidiary</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Equity holding</u>	
			<u>2023</u> %	<u>2022</u> %
Colombo West International Terminal (Pvt) Ltd	Development, operation and maintenance port	Colombo, Sri Lanka	51%	51

The subsidiary's financial statements is audited by Ernst & Young, Colombo Sri Lanka.

During the year, the Company subscribed for and was allotted 40,849,097 equity share at LKR100 per share for cash consideration of US\$11,200, 000.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

7. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY – cont'd

In 2022, the Company acquired 3 equity shares of LKR100 each in the capital of Colombo West International Terminal Private Limited held by Coastal International Terminals Pte Ltd for cash consideration of LKR300, equivalent US\$1. The Company subsequently subscribed for and was allotted 42,839,541 equity shares at LKR100 per share for cash consideration of US\$15,300,000.

The financial statements of its subsidiary have not been consolidated with the Company's financial statements because the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, with registered office at Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, near Vaishno Devi Circle, S.G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad 382421, Gujarat, India which prepares and makes available for public use, the consolidated financial statements.

At the end of the reporting period, the Company carried out a review on the recoverable amount of its investment in subsidiary. There was no allowance for impairment required for the subsidiary.

8. LOAN RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTY

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Loan to related party	462,351,080	-
Interest receivable	6,443,249	-
	<u>468,794,329</u>	<u>-</u>
Less: Deferred financial charges	<u>(5,249,570)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>463,544,759</u>	<u>-</u>
Analysed as:		
Current	3,776,842	-
Non current	<u>459,767,917</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>463,544,759</u>	<u>-</u>

On 5 January 2023, the Company has entered into loan agreement with a related party (MIAPL) for the amount of NIS 1,775 million (US\$475 million). The loan bears interest at Bank of Israel plus 2.15% per annum for the first 24 months and Bank of Israel plus 2.75% per annum thereafter.

On 19 January 2023, MIAPL made a voluntary prepayment of NIS4.1 Million(US\$1.9 million). The loan is unsecured and repayable on 30 December 2025.

The purpose of the loan is to finance MIAPL's acquisition of Haifa Port Company Ltd.

The loan is denominated in Israeli Shekel.

9. ADVANCES TO SUPPLIERS

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Advance paid to suppliers		
- Aircraft (1)	10,000,000	-
- Others	<u>2,060,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>12,060,000</u>	<u>-</u>

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

9. **ADVANCES TO SUPPLIERS – cont'd**

Advance relates to the purchase of aircraft which is scheduled for delivery in September 2024.

10. **DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

	Contractual	Fair value	
	Notional value	Asset	Liability
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Not designated in hedge accounting relationships			
<u>2023</u>			
Foreign currency forward contracts	<u>659,362,978</u>	<u>19,979,733</u>	<u>(2,270,011)</u>
<u>2022</u>			
Foreign currency forward contracts	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The settlement dates of contracts are less than 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

11. **TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	US\$	US\$
Trade receivables:		
- subsidiary	134,040	-
- third parties	<u>26,075,719</u>	<u>-</u>
	26,209,759	-
- accrued income	1,119,175	-
Other receivables:		
- subsidiary	208,905	-
- Fixed deposit interest receivable	<u>5,402</u>	<u>-</u>
	27,543,241	-
- Withholding tax	<u>6,070</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>27,549,311</u>	<u>-</u>

The amount due from subsidiary company is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Accrued income relates to the loan commitment fee receivable from a third party, Gadot Chemicals Terminals (1985) Ltd who is the guarantor for the Company's loan to MIAPL. Commitment fee is charged at 1.05% on quarterly basis on the outstanding amount.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and they are normally settled on 30 to 120 days term. They are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancement. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts, which represents their fair values on initial recognition. The Company did not recognised a loss allowance for these receivables as the amount is not significant.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES – cont'd

Analysis of trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Current (Not past due)	26,182,065	-
Past due:		
1 - 30 days	<u>27,694</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>26,209,759</u>	<u>-</u>

Trade and other receivables are denominated in United states dollars.

12. BANK BALANCES

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Cash at bank	8,698,556	35,635
Fixed deposits	<u>6,500,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Bank balances	<u>15,198,556</u>	<u>35,635</u>

Fixed deposits have an original maturity of 3 months and bears interest at 3.74% per annum.

Bank balances are denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Singapore dollar	4,495	8,655
United States dollar	<u>15,194,061</u>	<u>26,980</u>
	<u>15,198,556</u>	<u>35,635</u>

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>2023</u> <u>Number of ordinary shares</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>Number of ordinary shares</u>	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
<u>Issued and paid up:</u>				
At beginning of the year/date of incorporation	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Issued during the year	<u>12,300,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,300,000</u>	<u>-</u>
At the end of the year	<u>12,305,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>12,305,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

13. SHARE CAPITAL – cont'd

During the year, the Company issued 12,300,000 ordinary shares to its sole shareholder for a cash consideration of US\$12,300,000.

At date of incorporation on 16 June 2021, the Company issued 5,000 ordinary shares at US\$1 per ordinary share for cash to the subscribers according to the Constitution.

The ordinary shares has no par value, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends as and when declared by the Company.

14. BANK BORROWINGS

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Bank borrowings	476,893,148	-
Interest payable	5,799,776	-
	<u>482,692,924</u>	<u>-</u>
Less: Deferred financial charges	(6,095,073)	-
	<u>476,597,851</u>	<u>-</u>
Analysed as		
Current	3,957,749	-
Non current	472,640,102	-
	<u>476,597,851</u>	<u>-</u>

On 23 December 2022, the Company as the borrower, entered into a facility agreement of US\$400 million with two banks, Mizuho Bank Ltd and MUFG Bank Ltd., GIFT Branch (Facility A) and JPY 10,257,000,000 (equivalent of USD 77.6 Million) with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Singapore Branch, (Facility B) together with Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("Holding Company") as guarantor. The holding company has guaranteed the Company's performance of its obligations and liabilities.

Facility A and Facility B is repayable in full, 3 years from date of drawdown on 6 January 2023.

Facility A bears interest at Term SOFR plus margin of 1.50% per annum and Facility B bears interest at TONAR plus margin of 0.75% per annum and the interest is repayable on the last day of each quarter.

The purpose of the loan is to finance MIAPL's acquisition of Haifa Port Company Ltd. Both the loans are unsecured.

Based on the financial covenants imposed by the lenders, the Company shall at all times maintain positive net assets.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

14. BORROWINGS – cont'd

Borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Japanese Yen	76,154,110	-
United States dollar	400,443,741	-
	<u>476,597,851</u>	<u>-</u>

15. LOAN FROM HOLDING COMPANY

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Loan from holding company	36,370,000	15,370,000
Interest payable	1,558,277	44,887
	<u>37,928,277</u>	<u>15,414,887</u>
<i>Analysed of:</i>		
Non-current	36,370,000	15,370,000
Current	1,558,277	44,887
	<u>37,928,277</u>	<u>15,414,887</u>

On 4 January 2023, the Company entered into an additional loan agreement with holding company for a maximum credit facility of US\$150 million (2022: US\$52 million). The loan is unsecured and repayable on or before 21 February 2027. The loan bears interest at a rate of 3 months USD LIBOR plus 2.75% per annum and the interest is repayable at the end of every financial year.

On 28 March 2023, the Company entered into a revised agreement for the change of interest rate from 3 months USD LIBOR to Term SOFR Reference Rate effective on 1 April 2024. Libor ceases in June 2023.

The loan is denominated in United States dollar.

16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Trade payables – third party	18,314,512	-
Other payables:		
- holding company (Note 6)	757,352	-
- accrued expenses	14,651	5,157
- Others	276,969	-
	<u>19,363,484</u>	<u>5,157</u>
- VAT tax payable	4,834,534	-
	<u>24,198,018</u>	<u>5,157</u>

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES – cont'd

Trade payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 60 days term.

The amount due to holding company is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Trade and other payables are denominated in United States dollar.

17. REVENUE

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
<u>Revenue from contract with customers</u>		
Port operation and service fee	<u>33,878,740</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Timing of transfer of services</u>		
Over a period of time	<u>33,878,740</u>	<u>-</u>

18. OTHER INCOME

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Commitment fee income	1,119,175	-
Amortisation of financial charges on loan receivable	444,436	-
Interest from loan receivable	6,443,249	-
Interest from bank	5,412	24
Facility fee income	301,101	-
Over provision of expenses in prior year	<u>36,500</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>8,349,873</u>	<u>24</u>

19. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Fair value gain from derivative financial instruments	17,709,722	-
Foreign currency exchange loss	<u>(10,466,324)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>7,243,398</u>	<u>-</u>

20. FINANCE COST

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Interest on loans		
- Holding company (Note 6)	1,513,390	44,887
- Bank borrowings	5,799,776	-
- Amortisation of financial charges	<u>513,709</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>7,826,875</u>	<u>44,887</u>

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

21. INCOME TAX

a) Major component of income tax expense

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Current year's provision	<u>1,601,117</u>	<u>-</u>

b) The reconciliation between the tax expense/(benefit) and the product of accounting profit/(loss) multiplied by the applicable tax rate is as follows:

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	<u>11,622,611</u>	<u>(89,408)</u>
Income tax expense at statutory rate 17%	1,975,844	(15,199)
Income tax effects of:		
- effects of difference in tax rates	655,883	-
- allowable items	(4,106,005)	-
- non-deductible item	3,058,879	-
- tax exemption	(16,014)	-
- tax loss disregarded	-	15,199
- others	32,530	-
	<u>1,601,117</u>	<u>-</u>

22. PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR

Profit/(loss) for the year has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Guarantee commission expense	909,029	-
Professional fees	<u>215,965</u>	<u>3,550</u>

23. COMMITMENT

At the reporting date, the Company has the capital commitments of US\$62.5 million with external vendors in respect of purchase of aircraft which is scheduled for delivery in September 2024.

24. CONTINGENT LIABILITY

As at the end of the reporting period, there were contingent liabilities in respect of bank guarantees given by the Company for bank guarantee facilities granted to its subsidiary for US\$17,295,430.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

25. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes.

Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

<u>2023</u>	Bank borrowings (Note 14)	Loan from holding company (Note 15)
	US\$	US\$
At 1 April 2022	-	15,370,000
<i>Financing cash flows on cash transactions:</i>		
- Loan proceeds	478,567,599	21,000,000
- Payment of deferred financial charges	(6,607,517)	-
	471,960,082	21,000,000
<i>Non-cash transactions:</i>		
- Interest charged	5,799,776	1,558,277
- Amortisation of deferred financial charges	512,444	-
- Exchange difference	(1,674,451)	-
	4,637,769	1,558,277
At 31 March 2023	476,597,851	37,928,277
<u>2022</u>		<u>Loan from holding company (Note 15) 2022 US\$</u>
At 1 April 2022		-
<i>Financing cash flows:</i>		
- Loan proceeds		15,370,000
At 31 March 2022		15,370,000

26. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The financial statements for 31 March 2023 cover the financial period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. The financial statements for 31 March 2022 covered the financial period from 16 June 2021 to 31 March 2022. Accordingly, the comparative figures in the statement of comprehensive income and the related notes are not comparable.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

27. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No items, transactions or events of material and unusual nature have arisen between the end of the reporting period and the date of authorisation for the issue of the financial statements which are likely to affect substantially the results of operations of the Company for the succeeding reporting period except as follows:

Subsequent to the year end, the Company issued and allotted 41,498,738 ordinary shares at a cash consideration of US\$ 12,750,000 to its sole shareholder.

ADANI INTERNATIONAL PORTS HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	<u>2023</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> US\$
Revenue	33,878,740	-
Less:		
Handling fees	(11,047,377)	-
Consultancy fees	(17,387,970)	-
	(28,435,347)	-
Gross profit	5,443,393	-
Add: Other income		
Interest income from bank	5,412	24
Interest income from loan	6,443,249	-
Commitment fee income	1,119,175	-
Amortisation of facility fees on loan receivable	444,436	-
Facility fee income	301,101	-
Over provision of expenses in prior year	36,500	-
	8,349,873	24
	13,793,266	24
Other gain and losses	7,243,398	-
	21,036,664	24
Less:		
Administrative Expenses		
Audit fee	12,000	3,500
Agency fees	15,029	-
Bank charges	4,738	538
Business development fees	4,392	-
Commission	909,029	-
Legal and professional fees	215,965	3,550
Levy expenses	101,636	-
Miscellaneous expenses	-	457
License and support fees	296,471	-
Sponsorship	-	36,500
Travelling expenses	27,918	-
Finance cost		
Interest on loan from holding company	1,513,390	44,887
Interest on bank borrowings	5,799,776	-
Amortisation of facility fees	513,709	-
	(9,414,053)	(89,432)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	11,622,611	(89,408)

The schedule does not form part of the statutory financial statements.