

Adani Kattupalli Port Limited

Financial Statements for the
FY - 2023-24

Independent Auditor’s Report
To the Members of Adani Kattupalli Port Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **Adani Kattupalli Port Limited** (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024, 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 (hereinafter referred to as “Standalone Financial Statements”).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements, read with the emphasis of matter paragraph below, give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (“Ind AS”) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2024, the Profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company’s board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board’s Report including Annexure to Board’s Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Adani Kattupalli Port Limited (Continue)

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

Independent Auditor’s Report
To the Members of Adani Kattupalli Port Limited (Continue)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (“the Order”) issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in “Annexure A” statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Statement of Cash Flows, and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. in our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Adani Kattupalli Port Limited (Continue)

- e. on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B';
- g. with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- A. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
- B. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- C. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- D. (i) The management of the company has represented by Note 31 to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (ii) The management of the company has represented by Note 31, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (iii) Based on such audit procedures that the auditor has considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Kattupalli Port Limited (Continue)

- E. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- F. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for certain direct changes to data when using certain access rights, as described in note 34 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software

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

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

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112054W / W100725

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27th April, 2024

Harsh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 194284
UDIN: 24194284BJZX YM7884

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Kattupalli Port Limited

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

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all Property, Plant and Equipment's are verified by the management in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Based on our verification, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) With respect to immovable properties disclosed in the standalone financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and 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 its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(ii) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the company has a regular programme of physical verification of its inventory and the coverage and procedure of verification by management is appropriate. There were no material discrepancies noticed on the verification between the physical stock and the book records.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 Crore, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Kattupalli Port Limited (Continue)

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

(iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, during the year the company has not provided any guarantee or security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. However, the company has made granted unsecured loans to its parent company.

a) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has provided unsecured loans to its parent company reporting is as under:

(Rs. In Lacs)

	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances in the nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year				
-Parent Company	-	-	1619.66	-
- Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
- Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
- Associates	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases				
-Parent Company	-	-	740.18	-
- Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
- Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
- Associates	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-

b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans are not prejudicial to the company's interest.

c) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, in respect of an unsecured loan to companies, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and repayments or receipts are regular. However, ICD interest has been capitalized to the principal amount as per ICD agreements entered between the parties.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Kattupalli Port Limited (Continue)

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

- d) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, there are no amount of loan which is overdue for more than ninety days. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order are not applicable.
- e) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, any loan or advance in the nature of loan granted which has fallen due during the year, has not been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to the same parties. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(iii)(e) of the Order are not applicable.
- f) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us and representations made by the Management, the Company has not granted any loans, given any guarantees or provided any securities to the parties covered under section 185 of the Act. Accordingly, compliance under section 185 of the Act is not applicable to the company. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities and accordingly the provisions of Section 186 (except subsection (1) of Section 186) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments referred in Section 186(1) of the Act.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provisions of the Act and the relevant rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) According to the information and explanation given to us, Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Income-Tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Goods and Service Tax and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the company did not have any dues on account of Duty of Customs and Duty of Excise.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-Tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Goods and Service Tax and other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March, 2024, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Kattupalli Port Limited (Continue)

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

- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed dues of Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax, and other statutory dues as at 31st March, 2024, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under section 43 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not borrowed any funds. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- (x) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement.
- (xi) a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b) No report on any matter under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, the provisions of Clauses 3 (xii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) As per the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act 2013, The provision of section 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly the requirements of reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the order is so far as it relates to section 177 of the act is not applicable to the company

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Kattupalli Port Limited (Continue)

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

- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records the company is not required to have internal audit system as per the provisions of The Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(xiv) (a) & (b) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions, within the meaning of Section 192 of the Act, with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) (a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (COR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) (b) of the Order are not applicable.
- c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) (c) & (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses during the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There is no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year in the company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Kattupalli Port Limited (Continue)

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

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, section 135 is not applicable on the company. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112054W / W100725

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27th April, 2024

Harsh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 194284
UDIN-24194284BJZXYM7884

Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor’s Report
RE: Adani Kattupalli Port Limited

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company as of 31st March, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the Guidance Note) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor’s Report
RE: Adani Kattupalli Port Limited (continue)

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion:

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112054W / W100725

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27th April, 2024

Harsh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 194284
UDIN: 24194284BJZXYM7884

Adani Kattupalli Port Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024



₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3(a)	1,193.08	862.98
Capital Work-in-Progress	3(c)	7.56	29.18
Other Intangible Assets	3(b)	0.45	1.06
Non-current financial assets			
(i) Loans	5	740.18	502.06
Deferred tax assets (net)	20	1,256.60	1,344.56
Other Non-Current Assets	7	344.22	329.84
Total Non-current Assets		3,542.09	3,069.68
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	12.86	14.94
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	4	170.58	135.62
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	29.21	10.70
(iii) Other Financial Assets	6	53.12	51.44
Other Current Assets	7	47.30	158.43
Total Current Assets		313.07	371.13
Total Assets		3,855.16	3,440.81
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	10	5.00	5.00
Other Equity	11	3,403.54	2,829.47
Total Equity		3,408.54	2,834.47
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	14		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		4.88	86.14
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		120.19	41.53
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	12	276.93	317.40
Current tax liabilities (net)	20(b)	-	10.03
Other Current Liabilities	13	44.62	151.24
Total Current Liabilities		446.62	606.34
Total Liabilities		446.62	606.34
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,855.16	3,440.81

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

For, Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W/W100725

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Harsh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.194284

G. J. Rao
Director
DIN : 01724002

Pranav Choudhary
Director
DIN : 08123475

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 27, 2024

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 27, 2024

Adani Kattupalli Port Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024



₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from Operations	15	1,886.89	1,645.85
Other Income	16	209.66	47.07
Total Income		2,096.55	1,692.92
Expenses			
Operating Expenses	17	930.22	1,090.91
Finance Costs	18	0.02	0.67
Foreign Exchange (Gain)(net)		-	(2.95)
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	3	62.15	64.00
Other Expenses	19	316.51	169.02
Total Expense		1,308.90	1,321.65
Profit Before Tax		787.65	371.27
Tax expense:	20(a)		
Current Tax		203.90	116.26
Deferred Tax		9.68	(12.27)
Total tax expense		213.58	103.99
Profit for the year		574.07	267.28
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income Tax effect (charge)		-	-
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Fair value (loss)/gain on FVTOCI financial asset		-	-
Income Tax effect		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income (net of taxes)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		574.07	267.28
Earnings per Share - (Face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	22	1,148.14	534.56

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For, Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W/W100725

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Harsh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.194284

G. J. Rao
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DIN : 08123475

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 27, 2024

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Adani Kattupalli Port Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024



₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity		Total
		Reserves and Surplus		
		Retained Earning		
Balance as at April 01, 2022	5.00	2,562.19	2,567.19	
Profit for the year	-	267.28	267.28	
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	267.28	267.28	
Balance as at March 31, 2023	5.00	2,829.47	2,834.47	
Balance as at April 01, 2023	5.00	2,829.47	2,834.47	
Profit for the year	-	574.07	574.07	
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	574.07	574.07	
Balance as at March 31, 2024	5.00	3,403.54	3,408.54	

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For, Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
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DIN : 08123475

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 27, 2024

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 27, 2024

Adani Kattupalli Port Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the Year ended March 31, 2024



₹ in Lacs

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
(A) Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	787.65	371.27
Adjustments for:		
(Profit)/Loss on sale / discard of fixed assets (net)	7.09	23.30
Depreciation and amortisation expense	62.15	64.00
Unclaimed liabilities / excess provision written back	(162.74)	-
Finance Cost	0.02	0.67
Interest Income	(46.92)	(44.95)
Unrealised foreign exchange fluctuation (gain)	-	(2.95)
Bad Debt Written Off	-	20.52
Allowances for doubtful advances (net)	-	25.17
Operating profit before working capital changes	647.25	457.03
Adjustments for :		
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(34.97)	178.27
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	2.08	(3.43)
Decrease/(Increase) in Financial Assets	0.10	(0.09)
Decrease in Other Assets	111.13	6.37
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	160.14	(87.08)
(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	(106.62)	(55.07)
(Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	(0.86)	(0.79)
Cash Generated from Operations	778.25	495.21
Direct Taxes Paid	(150.03)	(25.79)
Net cash generated from operating activities	A 628.22	469.42
(B) Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property plant and equipment (Including Capital in Work in Progress, other Intangible assets, capital advances and capital creditors)	(416.72)	(323.25)
Loans Given	(1,594.66)	(1,548.37)
Loans Received Back	1,356.55	1,370.12
Interest received	45.14	12.38
Net cash (used in) investing activities	B (609.69)	(489.12)
(C) Cash flows from financing activities		
Finance cost paid	(0.02)	(0.67)
Net cash (used in) Financing Activities	C (0.02)	(0.67)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(A+B+C) 18.51	(20.37)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	10.70	31.07
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 9)	29.21	10.70
Component of Cash and Cash equivalents		
Balances with scheduled bank		
On current accounts	29.21	10.70
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	29.21	10.70

(1) The Statement of Cash Flows 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 under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2017 is given in note 28

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For, Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Harsh Parikh
Partner
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G. J. Rao
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Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 27, 2024

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1 Corporate information

Adani Kattupalli Port Limited ("the Company or "AKPL") (CIN : U61100GJ2015PLC084219) is a private limited Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provision of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at "Adani Corporate House", Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad-382421. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited with an objective to acquire and operate port at Kattupalli, Tamil Nadu.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of operation of container freight station.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 27, 2024.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 The financial statements of the Company has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS) 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 are vision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in accounting policy as mentioned in note 2.3 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:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

2.2 Summary of material 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
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading; 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; or

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b) Inventories

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

Stores and Spares: Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis.

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

c) 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.

d) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, Plant and Equipment (including Capital work-in-progress) are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price directly and indirectly attributable costs arising directly from the construction/development and borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met directly attributable cost of bringing the asset / project to its working condition for the intended use.

Capital Work in Progress

Capital work-in-progress included in PPE is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. All other costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Notes to Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

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

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

e) 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 amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and 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. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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 and 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 applications	on straight line basis	5 Years based on management estimates

f) Revenue Recognition**Revenue from contract with customer**

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.

Port Operation Services

Revenue from port operation services including cargo handling, storage, rail infrastructure and other ancillary port services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered on proportionate completion method based on services completed till reporting date. Revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided by the end of reporting period as a proportion of total services to be provided.

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.

g) Foreign currency transactions

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 recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction.

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

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.

h) Investments

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long - term investments. Long - term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognise a decline other than temporary in the value of investments.

i) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other ancillary costs incurred with the arrangement of Borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset / project 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.

j) Segment Reporting

In accordance with the Ind-As 108 -" Operating Segments" , the Company has determined its business segment as operating and maintaining the port based terminal infrastructure facilities. Since there are no other business segments in which the Company operates, there are no other primary reportable segments.

Notes to Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

k) 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 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 transfers 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 (i) 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 because 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.

The Company as a lessor

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

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

l) Earnings per share (EPS)

The Basic EPS has been computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

m) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

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

ii) 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 recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Notes to Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, 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 affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

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 utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised 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 realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

n) 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, 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 assets over its remaining useful life.

o) Provisions (other than employee benefits), 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.

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

p) Government grants

Government grants and subsidies are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants and subsidies will be received. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the Balance sheet and transferred to the statement of profit and loss on systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related asset. Other government grants and subsidies are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs which they are intended to compensate on a systematic basis. Export benefits available under prevalent schemes are accrued in the year in which the goods are exported and there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.

q) 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.

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 categorised 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
- > 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 recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (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 recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

Notes to Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

External valuers are involved for valuation of 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 management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management 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 on a yearly basis.

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

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

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (refer note 21)

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (refer note 21)

Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (refer note 21)

r) 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.

Subsequent measurement

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

- > Debt instruments at amortised cost
- > Debt instruments, derivatives and financial 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade 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 categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised 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

Notes to Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

b) Trade receivables

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

> Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

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. This amount is reflected under the head " Other Expense" in the statement of profit and loss.

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, 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.

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 statement of profit and 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 recognised in OCI. These gains / loss are not subsequently transferred to the statement of profit and loss. 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. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

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:

Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a legally enforceable right (not contingent on future events) to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Notes to Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures****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, 2023, 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 April 1, 2023, that do not have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

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

2.4 Material accounting estimates and assumptions

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

(a) 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.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of the Company's assets are determined by the Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipments are described in note 2.2 (d).

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 20(d).

Note 3(a) - Property, Plant and Equipment

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Tangible Assets						Total
	Plant & equipment	Building	Office Equipment	Computer Hardware	Vehicle	Furniture & Fixture	
Cost							
As at April 1, 2022	308.43	334.52	84.28	80.06	33.52	37.55	878.36
Additions	61.35	253.39	-	-	-	-	314.74
Deductions/Adjustment	(30.19)	-	(2.38)	-	-	-	(32.57)
As at March 31, 2023	339.59	587.91	81.90	80.06	33.52	37.55	1,160.53
Additions	53.01	330.80	14.92	-	-	-	398.73
Deductions/Adjustment	(0.97)	-	(1.47)	-	(33.52)	-	(35.96)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asset Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	391.63	918.71	95.35	80.06	-	37.55	1,523.30
Depreciation and Amortisation							
As at April 1, 2022	71.87	0.03	67.54	71.58	18.88	13.53	243.43
Depreciation for the year	21.84	15.90	14.37	3.34	4.19	3.76	63.40
Deductions/Adjustment	(7.93)	-	(1.35)	-	-	-	(9.28)
As at March 31, 2023	85.78	15.93	80.56	74.92	23.07	17.29	297.55
Depreciation for the year	23.37	23.77	3.11	3.34	4.19	3.76	61.54
Deductions/Adjustment	(0.76)	-	(1.54)	-	(26.57)	-	(28.87)
As at March 31, 2024	108.39	39.70	82.13	78.26	-	21.05	330.22
Net Block							
As at March 31, 2024	283.24	879.01	13.22	1.80	-	16.50	1,193.08
As at March 31, 2023	253.81	571.98	1.34	5.12	10.45	20.26	862.98

Note 3(b) Other Intangible Assets

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Other Intangible Assets
	Software
Cost	
As at April 1, 2022	30.46
Additions	-
Deductions/Adjustment	2.06
Exchange difference	-
Asset Held for Sale	-
As at March 31, 2023	28.40
Additions	-
Deductions/Adjustment	-
Asset Held for Sale	-
As at March 31, 2024	28.40
Amortisation	
As at April 1, 2022	28.79
Amortisation for the year	0.61
Deductions/Adjustment	2.06
Asset Held for Sale	-
As at March 31, 2023	27.34
Amortisation for the year	0.61
Deductions/Adjustment	-
Asset Held for Sale	-
As at March 31, 2024	27.95
Net Block	
As at March 31, 2024	0.45
As at March 31, 2023	1.06

Note 3(c) Capital Work-in-Progress**Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) movement** ₹ in Lacs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening	29.18	21.08
Additions	377.11	322.87
Capitalised during the year	(398.73)	(314.77)
Closing	7.56	29.18

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Aging Schedule as at March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs

CWIP	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	-	7.42	-	0.13	7.56
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	7.42	-	0.13	7.55

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Aging Schedule as at March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs

CWIP	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	8.13	18.79	2.12	0.13	29.18
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8.13	18.79	2.12	0.13	29.18

Note :

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

		March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
4	Trade Receivables (Unsecured, unless otherwise stated)		
	Current		
	Considered Good	333.58	298.62
	Credit Impaired	26.11	61.86
		359.69	360.48
	Allowances for expected credit loss	(189.11)	(224.86)
		170.58	135.62

Note:

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

(ii) Generally, as per credit terms trade receivable are collectable within 30-60 days although the Company provide extended credit period with interest between 7.5% to 9% considering business and commercial arrangements with the customers including with the related parties.

Trade receivables ageing schedule for March 31, 2024 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	78.63	274.54	6.52	-	-	-	359.69
2	Allowance for Doubtful Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	(189.11)
	Total	78.63	274.54	6.52	-	-	-	170.58

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	40.98	150.95	2.13	4.53	3.50	96.53	298.62
2	Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	16.63	0.23	3.24	3.03	38.74	61.86
3	Allowance for Doubtful Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	(224.86)
	Total	40.98	167.58	2.36	7.77	6.53	135.27	135.62

		March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
5	Loans		
	Non Current		
	Loans and Advance to Related Parties	740.18	502.06
		740.18	502.06

Note :

(i) Refer Note 30 for Related Party Transactions

(ii) Interest Rate for the above loan is 7.5% p.a.

		March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
6	Other Financial assets		
	Current		
	Interest accrued on deposits and loans	42.23	40.45
	Non Trade receivable	0.09	0.09
	Security Deposit		
	Unsecured, considered good	10.80	10.90
		53.12	51.44

		March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
7	Other Assets		
	Non Current		
	Others (Unsecured)		
	Balance with Govt Authorities	319.53	319.53
	Taxes recoverable	24.69	10.31
		344.22	329.84

Note : The amount lying in Balance with Government Authorities is fully recoverable.

Current

Advances recoverable other than in cash

Unsecured, considered good	6.01	16.98
	6.01	16.98

Others (Unsecured)

Contract Assets	-	38.98
Balances with Government authorities	41.29	102.47
	41.29	141.45
	47.30	158.43

	March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
8 Inventories (at lower of cost or net realisable value)		
Stores and spares	12.86	14.94
	12.86	14.94
9 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
Balance in current accounts	29.21	10.70
	29.21	10.70
10 Equity Share capital		
Authorised		
50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2023)	5.00	5.00
	5.00	5.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2023)	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, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	₹ in Lacs	No. of Shares	₹ in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Add : New shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
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 holding Company

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding Company is as below:

	March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the holding Company and its nominee		
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	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the holding Company and its nominee	No of shares	50,000	50,000
	% Holding	100.00%	100.00%

e) Details of shareholding of Promoters as at March 31, 2024

Sr. No	Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the Parent Company and its nominee	50,000	100.00%	-
	Total	50,000	100.00%	

Details of shareholding of Promoters as at March 31, 2023

Sr. No	Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the Parent Company and its nominee	50,000	100.00%	-
	Total	50,000	100.00%	

	March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
11 Other Equity		
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	2,829.47	2,562.19
Add : Profit for the year	574.07	267.28
Closing Balance	3,403.54	2,829.47

Note:- The portion of profits not distributed among the shareholders are termed as retained earnings. The Company may utilise 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.

Adani Kattupalli Port Limited
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024



12 Other financial liabilities

March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
34.64	36.64
32.30	71.90
209.99	208.86
276.93	317.40

Current

Deposits from customers
Capital creditors, retention money and other payable
Refund Liability (Refer note below)

Note: A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period. Refund liabilities refers to the volume discount which shall be payable to the customer after adjusting any outstanding receivable from them.

13 Other Liabilities

March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
3.81	5.45
40.81	145.79
44.62	151.24

Current

Statutory liability
Contract Liability

14 Trade payables

March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
4.88	86.14
120.19	41.53
125.07	127.67
29.50	-

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 27)
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

Dues to related parties included in above (Refer note 30)

Trade Payables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2024 is as below

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	4.88	-	-	-	-	4.88
2	Others	88.18	32.01	-	-	-	120.19
	Total	93.06	32.01	-	-	-	125.07

Trade Payables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2023 is as below

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	45.87	40.27	-	-	-	86.14
2	Others	17.65	18.18	5.60	0.10	-	41.53
	Total	63.52	58.45	5.60	0.10	-	127.67

15 Revenue from Operations

For the year ended March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
1,886.89	1,645.85
1,886.89	1,645.85

Revenue from Contract with Customers

Notes

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:

Particulars

For the year ended March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
1,984.59	1,573.50
(97.70)	35.52
-	36.83
1,886.89	1,645.85

Contract Price

Adjustment for:

Refund Liabilities
Change in value of Contract Assets

Revenue from Contract with Customers

16 Other Income

For the year ended March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
46.92	44.95
162.74	-
-	2.12
209.66	47.07

Interest Income on Loans given
Unclaimed liabilities / excess provision written back
Interest on income tax refund

Note : Refer note 30 for related party transactions.

17 Operating Expenses

For the year ended March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
702.00	854.85
-	1.45
228.22	234.61
930.22	1,090.91

Cargo handling /Other charges to sub-contractors
Other expenses including customs establishment charges
Power and Fuel cost

18 Finance Costs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
Interest on		
Others	-	0.65
Bank and other finance charges	0.02	0.02
	0.02	0.67
	0.02	0.67

19 Other Expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
Rent Expenses	-	0.93
Legal and Professional Expenses	-	1.24
Payment to Auditors (refer note (a) below)	1.50	1.50
Communication Expenses	26.75	26.66
Travelling and Conveyance	71.24	55.17
Charity & Donations (refer note (b) below)	-	7.02
Loss on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment (net)	7.09	23.30
Provision for Doubtful debts	-	25.17
Printing & Stationery Expenses	-	7.27
Bad Debt Written Off	-	20.52
Miscellaneous Expenses	209.93	0.24
	316.51	169.02

Note: a)

Payment to Auditor As Auditor:	For the year ended March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
Audit fee	1.50	1.50
	1.50	1.50

Note: b)

Details of CSR Expenses

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company does not meet the applicability threshold, but as a part of practising good corporate governance the Company had spent 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.

During the year Company has spend ₹ Nil as CSR Expenditure and neither of CSR provisions are applicable on Company.

As per notification issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated January 22, 2021, where a Company spends an amount in excess of requirement provided under sub-section (5) of section 135, such excess amount may be set off against the requirement to spend under sub-section (5) of section 135 up to immediate succeeding three financial years.

- (i) Gross amount required to Spent during the year ₹ Nil Lacs (previous year ₹ 7.02 Lacs)
- (ii) Excess amount to be set off against succeeding three financial years ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ Nil)
- (iii) Amount spent during the year ended: ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 7.02 Lacs)

Gross amount spent by the Company during the year

Particulars	In cash (₹ in Lacs)	Yet to be paid in cash	Total (₹ in Lacs)
Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2024			
(i) Construction/acquisition of any Asset	-	-	-
(ii) On Purpose other than (i) above	-	-	-
Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2023			
(i) Construction/acquisition of any Asset	-	-	-
(ii) On Purpose other than (i) above	7.02	-	7.02

Below are nature of CSR activities

Nature	₹ in Lacs	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Promoting Health Care	-	7.02
Total	-	7.02

Detail of related party Transactions

Nature	₹ in Lacs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Contribution / Donation to related party (Refer note 30)	-	7.02

20 Income Tax

The major component of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as under

a) Profit and Loss Section	For the year ended March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ in Lacs
Current Income Tax		
Current income tax charge	203.90	116.26
Deferred Tax	9.68	(12.27)
Tax Expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	213.58	103.99

b) Balance sheet Section	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Current tax liabilities (net)	-	10.03
Taxes Recoverable (net) (refer note 7)	24.69	10.31
Net Tax Provision	24.69	0.28

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

c) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Accounting profit before taxation	787.65	371.27
Company's domestic tax rate	27.82%	27.82%
Tax using the Company's domestic rate	219.12	103.29
Tax effect of :		
Permanent disallowance	-	0.34
Tax Adjustment pertains to previous year	(5.54)	0.32
Effective tax	213.58	103.94
Income tax expenses charged to profit and loss	213.58	103.99

Note : Pursuant to the Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ("Ordinance") issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) on September 20, 2019 effective from April 01, 2019, domestic companies have an option to pay Corporate income tax rate at 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess ("New tax rate") subject to certain conditions. The Company has made an assessment of the impact of the Ordinance and decided to continue with existing tax structure until utilisation of accumulated Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit.

- d) The Company has unutilised MAT credit under the Income Tax Act, 1961, for which deferred tax assets has been recognised in the Balance Sheet at March 31, 2024 of ₹ 1,281.16 Lacs (previous year ₹ 1,359.44 Lacs) which will be expired in financial year 2033-34.

e) Deferred tax Liabilities relate to following	₹ in Lacs			
	Balance Sheet as at		Statement of Profit and Loss / Other Comprehensive Income	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Liability on Accelerated depreciation for tax purpose	81.98	77.44	4.54	(5.27)
(Asset) on Others Temporary Difference	(57.42)	(62.56)	5.14	(7.00)
Deferred tax liabilities / (Deferred Tax Charge)	24.56	14.88	9.67	(12.27)

f) Deferred Tax Asset reflected in the Balance Sheet as follows	₹ in Lacs	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Tax Credit Entitlement under MAT (refer note (d) above)	1,281.16	1,359.44
Less : Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(24.56)	(14.88)
	1,256.60	1,344.56

21 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management
21.1 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

Particulars	Refer Note	₹ in Lacs		
		As at March 31, 2024		
		Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Asset				
Trade receivables	4	-	170.58	170.58
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	-	29.21	29.21
Loans	5	-	740.18	740.18
Others financial assets	6	-	53.12	53.12
Total		-	993.09	993.09
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	14	-	125.07	125.07
Other financial liabilities	12	-	276.93	276.93
Total		-	402.00	402.00

b) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2023 is as follows :

Particulars	Refer Note	₹ in Lacs		
		As at March 31, 2023		
		Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Asset				
Trade receivables	4	-	135.62	135.62
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	-	10.70	10.70
Loans	5	-	502.06	502.06
Others financial assets	6	-	51.44	51.44
Total		-	699.82	699.82
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	14	-	127.67	127.67
Other financial liabilities	12	-	317.40	317.40
Total		-	445.07	445.07

21.2 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.

21.3 Financial Risk objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, perpetual debt, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and acquisition of port asset. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. In the ordinary course of business, the Company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from interest rate movement.

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control of Central Treasury Team of Adani Ports Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZL), the Holding Company under the framework of Risk Management Policy for Currency and Interest rate risk as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The APSEZL 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

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 debt obligations with interest rates linked to general borrowing rate and period of borrowings. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. Currently, inter corporate deposit is of fixed rate of interest. The Company has issued Perpetual Debt to APSEZL with no obligation to redeem the debt.

(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. Currently, the Company has fixed interest rate borrowing from its Parent Company.

The Company has no borrowing outstanding as at March 31, 2024 & March 31, 2023, hence there is no impact on Company's profit for both the years.

(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 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 groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on exchange losses historical data.

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Holding 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 subject to approval of the Company's Board of Directors. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

(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 and from the Holding Company to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating and strategic commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner.

i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyze the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

₹ in Lacs						
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2024	Carrying amount	On demand or within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 year Within 5 years	Over 5 year	Total
Trade Payables	125.07	125.07	-	-	-	125.07
Other Financial Liabilities	276.93	276.93	-	-	-	276.93
Total	402.00	402.00	-	-	-	402.00

₹ in Lacs						
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2023	Carrying amount	On demand or within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 year Within 5 years	Over 5 year	Total
Trade Payables	127.67	217.70	-	-	-	217.70
Other Financial Liabilities	317.40	318.60	-	-	-	318.60
Total	445.07	536.30	-	-	-	536.30

21.4 Capital management :

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, perpetual debt (equity in nature) and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize shareholder value keeping long term and short term goal of the Company. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long term and short term strategic investment and expansion plans.

Since the company has no external borrowings, capital gearing ratio is not presented for the year ended 31 March 2024, and 31 March 2023.

22 Earnings per Share

Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company (₹ in Lacs)

Weighted average number of equity shares (No's)

Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)

	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company (₹ in Lacs)	574.07	267.28
Weighted average number of equity shares (No's)	50,000	50,000
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	1,148.14	534.56

23 Capital Commitments & Other Commitment

₹ in Lacs		
Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Estimated amount of contracts (net of advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	8.93	293.36

24 Contingent Liabilities not provided for

Company has outstanding demand of ₹0.16 Lakhs u/s 143(3) of Income Tax Act, 1961. Company has filed an appeal against the same with CIT(A) on 23.03.2021.

Company has outstanding demand of ₹8.02 Lakhs of Cenvat related to Krishi Cess transferred to TRANS1 to GST is not eligible credit. Appeal is yet to be filed against tribunal.

25 Segment Information

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of operation of container freight station. The entire business has been considered as a single segment in terms of Ind AS - 108 on Segment Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. There being no business outside India, the entire business has been considered as single geographic segment.

26 Employee Benefits

The Company does not have any employee. The management and administrative functions of the Company are being managed by the holding Company, Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited.

27 Details as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act). This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company

				₹ in Lacs	
Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023		
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.				
	Principal	4.88	86.14		
	Interest	Nil	Nil		
2	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil		
3	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil		
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	Nil		
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	Nil	Nil		

28 Disclosure with regards to changes in liabilities arising from financing activities as per Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows:

The amendments require entities to provide disclosure of changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses). The Company has provided the information for current year and previous year.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

						₹ in Lacs
Particulars	April 1, 2023	Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange Management	Other Changes*	March 31, 2024	
Interest accrued on Borrowings	-	(0.02)	-	0.02	-	
TOTAL	-	(0.02)	-	0.02	-	

* This relates to the amount charged / credited in the Statement of profit and loss

						₹ in Lacs
Particulars	April 1, 2022	Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange Management	Other Changes*	March 31, 2023	
Interest accrued on Borrowings	-	(0.67)	-	0.67	-	
TOTAL	-	(0.67)	-	0.67	-	

29 Ratio Analysis

							₹ in Lacs
Sr. No.	Ratio Name	Formula	March 24	March 23	% Variance	Reason for variance	
1	Current	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	0.70	0.61	15%		
2	Debt-Equity	Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA	NA	Refer note (a)	
3	Debt Service Coverage	Earnings available for debt service (PAT + Interest cost + Foreign Exchange Loss or (Gain) (net) + Depreciation) / Debt Service (Interest cost & lease payments + repayment of non current debt made during the period excluding refinanced loans))	NA	NA	NA	Refer note (a)	
4	Return on Equity	Net Profit after Taxes / Avg Equity Shareholder's Fund	18.39%	9.90%	86%	Increase in Revenue and Other Income during the year	
5	Inventory Turnover	Revenue from operation / Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	Refer note (b)	
6	Trade Receivables Turnover	Revenue from operations / Average Accounts Receivable	12.32	6.65	85%	Mainly due to increase in Revenue	
7	Trade Payable Turnover	Operating exp & Other expense/ Average Trade Payable	9.87	7.30	35%	Decrease in Trade Payables.	

Sr. No.	Ratio Name	Formula	March 24	March 23	% Variance	Reason for variance
8	Net Capital Turnover	Revenue from Operation / Working Capital	-14.13	-7.00	102%	Mainly due to increase in turnover as compared to previous period.
9	Net Profit	Profit After Tax / Revenue from Operations	30.42%	16.24%	87%	Mainly due to increase in Revenue during the year
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before Interest and Taxes / Capital Employed (Tangible Networth+Total Debt)	23.11%	13.13%	76%	Due to increase in EBITDA
11	Return on Investment	Income generated from invested funds / Average invested funds in treasury instruments	NA	NA	NA	Refer note (c)

(a) As there is no debt outstanding, debt-equity ratio & debt service coverage ratios are not calculated.

(b) As Company is into the business of providing port services, inventory turnover ratio is not applicable.

(c) As there is no investment in treasury instruments in current year, return on investment ratio is not applicable.

30 Related Party Disclosures

As per Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS 24), disclosure of transactions with related parties (as identified by management) are given below:

Particulars	Company
Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited
Other Entity	Adani Foundation
Key Managerial Person	Captain Sandeep Mehta (Director)
	Pranav Choudhary (Director)
	G.J. Rao (Director)

₹ in Lacs

Transaction/Category	Relationship	Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest Income	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	46.92	44.95
Borrowings (Loan Given)	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	1,594.66	1,548.37
Borrowings (Loan received back)	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	1,356.55	1,370.12
Services Availed	Fellow Subsidiary	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	300.00	300.00
Donation	Other Entity *	Adani Foundation	-	7.02

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

₹ in Lacs

Closing Balance	Relationship	Related Party	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Other Financial Assets	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.09	0.09
			0.09	0.09
Interest Accrued and Due Receivable	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	42.23	40.45
			42.23	40.45
Loan Given - Inter Corporate Deposit	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	740.18	502.06
			740.18	502.06
Other Financial and Non-Financial Assets	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.95	-
			0.95	-
Trade Payables	Fellow Subsidiary	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	29.50	-
			29.50	-

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

(i) 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. 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.

(ii) All Rupee loans are given on interest bearing @ 7.50 % p.a.

31 Statutory Information:

- (i) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.
(ii) The Company was not required to file quarterly statement/returns of current assets with the banks or financial institutions w.r.t. secured working capital.
(iii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(iv) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

32 Transaction with Struck Off Companies:

Name of Struck off Company	Nature of Transaction	Balance Outstanding at the end of the year as at March 31, 2024	Relationship with struck off Company
Ocean Shell Projects Pvt Ltd	Deposit from Customers	(0.50)	Customer

33 Standard issued but not effective:

As at the date of issue of financial statements, there are no new standards or amendments which have been notified by the MCA but not yet adopted by the Company. Hence, the disclosure is not applicable.

34 The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software. However, a) the audit trail feature is not enabled for certain direct changes to the data for users with the certain privileged access rights to the SAP application and b) audit trail feature is not enabled at the database level for the underlying HANA database. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the accounting software.

Presently, the log has been activated at the application and the privileged access to HANA database continues to be restricted to limited set of users who necessarily require this access for maintenance and administration of the database.

35 During the financial year ended 31st March 2023, a short seller issued a report making certain allegations against some of the Adani Group Companies. In this regard, certain writ petitions were filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court ("SC") and during the proceedings, SC observed that the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") was investigating the matter. In the same proceedings, the SC also constituted an Expert Committee to investigate as well as suggest measures to strengthen existing laws and regulations.

The Expert committee submitted its report in May 2023, finding no regulatory failure. SEBI also submitted its status report dated August 25, 2023 to the SC about the 24 investigations. On January 03, 2024, the SC dismissed all matters in various petitions including the prayer for separate independent investigations relating to the allegations in the Short Sellers Report. Further, the SC directed SEBI to complete the pending two investigations, preferably within three months, and take its investigations (including 22 already completed) to their logical conclusion in accordance with law.

Given the fact that there are no pending regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings as of date, The management of the Company concludes that there are no consequence of allegation mentioned in the Short Sellers Report on the company and accordingly these financial results do not carry any reporting adjustments in this regard.

36 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approved financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of March 31, 2024 there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

As per our report of even date
For, Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Harsh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.194284

G. J. Rao
Director
DIN : 01724002

Pranav Choudhary
Director
DIN : 08123475

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 27, 2024

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 27, 2024