# Karaikal Port Private Limited

# Financial Statements for the FY - 2023-24

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Members of Karaikal Port Private Limited**
**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Karaikal Port Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Directors Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

### Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, 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 except for audit trail as reported in paragraph (h)(vi) below.
    c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With Respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, we report that the Company being the private company, provision of this section is not applicable.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations having material effect on its financial position as at March 31, 2024.

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

   (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material mis-statement.

v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

vi. 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. However, the audit trail feature is not enabled for certain direct changes to data when using certain access rights and at the database level for the accounting software, as described in note 41 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.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (“the Order”) issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in “Annexure B” a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Parikh & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI’s Firm Reg. No.: 146545W

**Vedant K. Parikh**
(Partner)
Mem. No. 171995
ICAI’s UDIN: 24171995BKARJE5005

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 25, 2024

## ANNEXURE – A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of Karaikal Port Private Limited of even date)

**Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Karaikal Port Private Limited ('the Company'),** as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended and as on that date.

**Management's Responsibility 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 (the 'Guidance Note'). 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 Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act and the Guidance Note, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) 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 controls 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 and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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.

For **Parikh & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI's Firm Reg. No.: 146545W

**Vedant K. Parikh**
(Partner)
Mem. No. 171995
ICAI's UDIN: 24171995BKARJE5005

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 25, 2024

## Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

**[**Annexure referred to in paragraph 2 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report on Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 to the members of Karaikal Port Private Limited**]**

To the best of our information and according to explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of accounts and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i) (A) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

(b) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;

(B) The Property, Plant and Equipment's were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(C) Based on our examination of the relevant deeds & documents provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in (property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

(D) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets during the year.

(E) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (A) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.

(B) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) is not applicable.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments, provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a),(b),(c),(d),(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable, and hence not commented upon.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence reporting under clause 3(v) is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

A) According to the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Service Tax, Goods & Services Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it. On the basis of records produced before us for our verification and according to the information & explanation given to us, no amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

B) There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2024 because of the reasons stated in Note No. 32 to the Financial Statements.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no transactions recorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) (A) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(B) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority during the year.

(C) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.

(D) According to the information and explanations given by the management, Company has not raised funds on short-term basis during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(D) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(F) The Company did not have investment in any subsidiary or associates or joint ventures and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) (A) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Therefore, paragraph 3(x)(A) of the Order is not applicable.

(B) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. The Equity share capital subscribed by Resolution Applicant viz. Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited is in line with the NCLT Order received dated March 31, 2023.

(xi) (A) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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

(C) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) (A) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(B) We have considered, the draft of the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and upto date of our report.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of statutory auditor of the company during the year.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) The Company is not required to incur expense towards corporate social responsibility as per provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx) of the order is not applicable.

For **Parikh & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI's Firm Reg. No.: 146545W

**Vedant K. Parikh**
(Partner)
Mem. No. 171995
ICAI's UDIN: 24171995BKARJE5005

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 25, 2024

**Karaikal Port Private Limited**
**CIN : U45203PY2006PTC001945**

## 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 | 4(a) | 145,603.43 | 156,088.98 |
| Right of Use Assets | 4(d) | 397.85 | 424.09 |
| Capital work-in-progress | 4(c) | 1,472.48 | 263.49 |
| Intangible Assets | 4(b) | 802.11 | 847.52 |
| Financial Assets | | | |
| (i) Other Financial Assets | 5 | 249.86 | 2,076.45 |
| Other Non-Current Assets | 6 | 1,075.41 | 1,340.65 |
| **Total Non-Current assets** | | **149,601.14** | **161,041.18** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories | 7 | 2,053.07 | 1,332.73 |
| Financial Assets | | | |
| (i) Trade Receivables | 8 | 10,720.81 | 8,873.69 |
| (ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents | 9 | 896.57 | 16,331.46 |
| (iii) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents | 10 | 115.48 | - |
| (iv) Other Financial Assets | 5 | 408.46 | 159.07 |
| Other Current Assets | 6 | 425.79 | 1,529.05 |
| **Total Current assets** | | **14,620.18** | **28,226.00** |
| **Total Assets** | | **164,221.32** | **189,267.18** |
| **Equity and Liabilities** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity Share Capital | 11 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Other Equity | 12 | 56,669.54 | 33,337.01 |
| **Total Equity** | | **56,769.54** | **33,437.01** |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| **Non-Current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial Liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 13 | 89,846.54 | 148,500.00 |
| (ii) Lease Liabilities | 14 | 475.86 | 474.23 |
| Provisions | 18 | 127.01 | 77.68 |
| **Total Non-Current Liabilities** | | **90,449.41** | **149,051.91** |
| **Current Liabilities** | | | |
| Financial Liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 13 | - | - |
| (ii) Lease Liabilities | 14 | 52.45 | 49.25 |
| (iii) Trade and other payables | 17 | | |
| (a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises | | 973.64 | 627.07 |
| (b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises | | 4,613.06 | 3,778.41 |
| (iv) Other Financial Liabilities | 15 | 10,513.57 | 2,038.54 |
| Other Current Liabilities | 16 | 798.79 | 214.95 |
| Provisions | 18 | 50.86 | 70.04 |
| **Total Current Liabilities** | | **17,002.37** | **6,778.26** |
| **Total Liabilities** | | **107,451.78** | **155,830.17** |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | **164,221.32** | **189,267.18** |

The accompanying notes forms integral part of Financial Statements

**As per our report of even date**
**For Parikh & Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 146545W

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of**
**Karaikal Port Private Limited**

**Vedant K. Parikh**
Partner
Membership No: 171995

**D. Muthukumaran**
Director
DIN: 02232605
Place: Ahmedabad

**G.J.Rao**
Director
DIN: 01724002
Place: Ahmedabad

**Place: Ahmedabad**
**Date: April 25, 2024**

**Date: April 25, 2024**

**Karaikal Port Private Limited**
**CIN : U45203PY2006PTC001945**

## 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 | 19 | 62,239.12 | 45,053.63 |
| Other Income | 20 | 874.30 | 973.73 |
| **Total Income** | | **63,113.42** | **46,027.36** |
| **Expenses** | | | |
| Operating Expenses | 21(a) | 14,948.83 | 18,157.22 |
| Revenue Share Expenses | 21(b) | 1,619.56 | 1,189.07 |
| Employee Benefits Expense | 22 | 1,693.44 | 2,102.53 |
| Finance Costs | 23 | 8,857.51 | 2,263.77 |
| Foreign Exchange (Gain) / Loss (net) | 25 | (1.12) | 1.75 |
| Depreciation and Amortization Expense | 4 | 11,826.89 | 11,505.66 |
| Other Expenses | 24 | 879.90 | 2,753.29 |
| **Total Expense** | | **39,825.01** | **37,973.29** |
| **Profit before tax** | | 23,288.41 | 8,054.07 |
| **Tax Expense:** | 26 | | |
| Current Tax | | - | - |
| Deferred Tax | | - | - |
| **Total Tax expense** | | **-** | **-** |
| **Profit for the period** | **(A)** | **23,288.41** | **8,054.07** |
| **Other Comprehensive Income** | | | |
| **Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans | | 44.12 | 68.00 |
| Income Tax effect | | - | - |
| **Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)** | **(B)** | **44.12** | **68.00** |
| **Total Comprehensive Income for the year** | **(A+B)** | **23,332.53** | **8,122.07** |
| **Earnings per Share (EPS) - (Face Value of ₹ 10 each)** | | | |
| **Basic (in ₹)** | 30 | **2,328.84** | **1.31** |
| **Diluted (in ₹)** | | **2,328.84** | **1.31** |

The accompanying notes forms integral part of Financial Statements

**As per our report of even date**
**For Parikh & Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 146545W

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of**
**Karaikal Port Private Limited**

**Vedant K. Parikh**
Partner
Membership No: 171995

**D. Muthukumaran**
Director
DIN: 02232605
Place: Ahmedabad

**G.J.Rao**
Director
DIN: 01724002
Place: Ahmedabad

**Place: Ahmedabad**
**Date: April 25, 2024**

**Date: April 25, 2024**

**Karaikal Port Private Limited**
**Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**(₹ in Lacs)**

| Particulars | Equity Share Capital (Refer Note - 11) | Reserves | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Security premium (Refer Note - 12) | Retained Earning (Refer Note - 12) | Capital reduction account (Refer Note - 12) | |
| **Balance as at April 01, 2022** | **61,585.60** | **17,366.63** | **(193,109.00)** | - | **(114,156.77)** |
| Increase during the year pursuant to NCLT Order | 139,371.71 | - | - | - | **139,371.71** |
| Capital Reduction pursuant to NCLT Order | (200,957.31) | - | - | 200,957.31 | **-** |
| Subscribed during the year | 100.00 | - | - | - | **100.00** |
| Profit for the year | - | - | 8,054.07 | - | **8,054.07** |
| **Other Comprehensive Income** | | | | | |
| Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans | - | - | 68.00 | - | **68.00** |
| **Total Comprehensive Income for the year** | **(61,485.60)** | **-** | **8,122.07** | **200,957.31** | **147,593.78** |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2023** | **100.00** | **17,366.63** | **(184,986.93)** | **200,957.31** | **33,437.01** |
| Profit for the year | - | - | 23,288.41 | - | **23,288.41** |
| **Other Comprehensive Income** | | | | | |
| Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans | - | - | 44.12 | - | **44.12** |
| **Total Comprehensive Income for the year** | **-** | **-** | **23,332.53** | **-** | **23,332.53** |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2024** | **100.00** | **17,366.63** | **(161,654.40)** | **200,957.31** | **56,769.54** |

The accompanying notes forms integral part of Financial Statements

**As per our report of even date**
**For Parikh & Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 146545W

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of**
**Karaikal Port Private Limited**

**Vedant K. Parikh**
Partner
Membership No: 171995

**D. Muthukumaran**
Director
DIN: 02232605
Place: Ahmedabad

**G.J.Rao**
Director
DIN: 01724002
Place: Ahmedabad

**Place: Ahmedabad**
**Date: April 25, 2024**

**Date: April 25, 2024**

**Karaikal Port Private Limited**
**CIN : U45203PY2006PTC001945**

## Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

| Particulars | | For the Year Ended March 31, 2024 | For the Year Ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Cash flow from Operating Activities** | | | |
| **Profit Before Tax** | | 23,288.41 | 8,054.07 |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Loss on discard / sale of Property, Plant and Equipments (net) | | 0.37 | 195.79 |
| Excess provision/Unrealised balances (written back) / written off | | (503.91) | (300.07) |
| Depreciation and Amortisation expense | | 11,826.89 | 11,505.66 |
| Interest income | | (275.60) | (657.55) |
| Finance Cost | | 8,854.24 | 2,263.77 |
| Allowance for Bad Debts | | (499.80) | - |
| Unrealised Foreign Exchange (Gain) | | (1.12) | - |
| **Operating profit before working capital changes** | | **42,689.48** | **21,061.67** |
| **Adjustments for:** | | | |
| (Increase) in Trade Receivables | | (1,347.32) | (4,628.15) |
| (Increase) in Inventories | | (720.34) | (232.34) |
| (Increase) in Financial Assets | | (221.25) | (867.98) |
| Decrease / (Increase) in Other Assets and Contract Assets | | 1,099.22 | (1,779.33) |
| Increase in Trade Payables | | 1,686.25 | 1,955.31 |
| Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities and Contract Liabilities | | 583.84 | (423.84) |
| Increase in Provisions | | 74.27 | 15.47 |
| (Decrease) / Increase in Financial Liabilities | | (488.82) | 70.61 |
| **Cash Generated From Operations** | | **43,355.33** | **15,171.42** |
| Income Taxes Paid (net) of refunds | | (537.10) | (230.52) |
| **Net cash Inflow from operating activities** | **A** | **42,818.23** | **14,940.90** |
| **B. Cash Flows From Investing Activities** | | | |
| Payment for Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipments (Including Capital work In progress, Intangible assets, Capital creditors and Capital Advances) | | (1,460.74) | (1,031.45) |
| Interest Received | | 434.05 | 657.55 |
| Proceeds from Maturity of Margin Money Deposits (net) | | 1,524.52 | 2,214.59 |
| **Net cash inflow from Investing Activities** | **B** | **497.83** | **1,840.69** |
| **C. Cash flows from Financing Activities** | | | |
| Proceeds from issuance of Share Capital | | - | 100.00 |
| Proceeds from Borrowings | | 14,925.50 | 148,500.00 |
| Repayment of Borrowings | | (73,578.96) | (155,478.23) |
| Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities | | (52.45) | (49.24) |
| Finance Cost Paid | | (45.04) | (2,180.04) |
| **Net cash (Outflow) from Financing Activities** | **C** | **(58,750.95)** | **(9,107.51)** |
| **Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)** | | (15,434.89) | 7,674.08 |
| **D. Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year** | | 16,331.46 | 8,657.38 |
| **E. Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year** | | **896.57** | **16,331.46** |
| **Notes:** | | | |
| **Component of Cash and Cash equivalents (Refer Note 9)** | | | |
| Cash on hand | | 1.75 | 0.76 |
| Balances with scheduled bank | | | |
| On current accounts | | 894.82 | 5,253.65 |
| Deposits with original maturity of less than three months | | - | 11,077.05 |
| **Total Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year** | | **896.57** | **16,331.46** |

**Summary of Material Accounting Policies (refer note - 2.2)**
The accompanying notes forms integral part of Financial Statements

**Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024**

Note :

(1) The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Cash Flow Statements notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 (as amended) including the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2020.

(2) Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2017 (as amended) is given as per note 15(a).

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**As per our report of even date**
**For Parikh & Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 146545W

**Vedant K. Parikh**
Partner
Membership No: 171995

**Place: Ahmedabad**
**Date: April 25, 2024**

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of**
**Karaikal Port Private Limited**

**D. Muthukumaran**
Director
DIN: 02232605
Place: Ahmedabad

**G.J.Rao**
Director
DIN: 01724002
Place: Ahmedabad

**Date: April 25, 2024**

**1 Corporate information**

a. The Government of Pondicherry (GoP) sought participation of private sector in the development and operation of Karaikal deepwater port project. The project was initially awarded to Marg Limited ('Marg') during 2006, which was subsequently assigned by Marg to Karaikal Port Private Limited (KPPL / the Company) for implementation and operation of the port. The port is developed on a Build Operate Own Transfer (BOOT) basis. Karaikal port is developed as a lagoon type harbour in a phased manner viz., Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 2A extension covering an area of around 601.80 acres as port boundaries. The port development envisages nine berths (three for coal, two for containers, two for general cargo, one OSV/PSV berth and a liquid jetty) to be developed in three phases. Phase 1 of the project, comprising two berths, 1.20 km breakwater and 2 mobile harbour cranes and navigational equipment was completed and has commenced commercial operations from June 2009. Two coal berths and OSV/PSV built under phase 2A berths are operational from February 2012. Mechanised coal handling system had become operational during FY 2018-19. Accordingly, 5 berths are in operation and managed by the Company.

b. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") had admitted the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP") application filed by a financial creditor of the Company and appointed an Interim Resolution Professional ("IRP"), in terms of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 ("the Code") to manage the affairs of Karaikal Port Private Limited ("the Company") vide C.P. (IB) / 85 (CHE) 2022 dated 23rd April 2022. Subsequently, Mr. Rajesh Sheth (IP Registration No. Reg. No. IBBI / IPA – 002/ IP- N01021/2020-2021/13298) who was appointed as the IRP was confirmed as the Resolution Professional ("RP") of the Company. The powers of the Board of Directors of the Company were superseded as a consequence of the initiation of the CIRP in relation to the Company in terms of the provisions of the Code. During the financial year 2022-23, Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench vide its order dated March 31, 2023 ("NCLT Order") approved the Resolution Plan for the Company submitted under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 by Adani Port and Special Economic Zone Limied (APSEZL / Resolution Applicant). Pursuant to the NCLT Order, the existing equity share capital of KPPL stands cancelled and the Company has allotted fresh 10,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each to the APSEZ on March 31, 2023. Accordingly, the Company became wholly owned subsidiary of the APSEZL.

**2 Basis of preparation**

**2.1** The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended including the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2020) and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Company.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.) (its functional currency) and all values are rounded off to the nearest lakhs of Indian Rupees, except where otherwise indicated. Figures for the previous years have been regrouped / rearranged wherever considered necessary to conform to the current year classification. The financial statements were approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on April 25, 2024.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

**b) Foreign Currencies translations**

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the functional currency of the Company. The Company determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements are measured using that functional currency.

**Transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at 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 recognized in profit or loss.
Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of initial transactions.

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

**c) Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives and current investments at fair value at each balance sheet date.
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as investment in mutual funds, Secured Loans classified as Equity in nature and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

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.

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.

**d) Revenue Recognition**

**(i) Revenue from contract with customer**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.
The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

**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 basis based on services completed till reporting date. Revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to 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 contract prices. Revenue is recognised at allocable transaction price which represents the cost of work performed on the contract plus proportionate margin, using the percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is the proportion of cost of work performed to-date, to the total estimated contract costs. Where the rates are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost-plus margin.

**Rental income**

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit and loss due to its operating nature.

**Interest Income**

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

**ii) Inventories**

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

Stores and Spares: Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of stores and spares lying in bonded warehouse includes custom duty payable.

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

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

Cost incurred that relate to future contract activities are project work in progress. Project work in progress comprises specific contract costs and other directly attributable overheads which can be allocated on specific costs basis, valued at lower of net realisable value.

**e) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)**

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)(including capital work-in-progress) is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals; the company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives or over the balance life of the parent asset. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Refer to note 3 regarding significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions for further information about the recorded decommissioning provision.

Capital Work in Progress comprises of construction and procurement cost of port related infrastructure (project). Cost of Capital work in progress includes direct cost in the nature of Engineering, Procurement and Construction charges (EPC Charges) paid/payable to contractors and other direct and indirect cost incurred during the construction phase which are attributable to development of the project.

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

All other costs are recognised in the profit or loss incurred.

The Company adjusts exchange differences arising on translation difference/settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding in the Indian GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial statements i.e. March 31, 2016 and pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset to the cost of asset and depreciates the same over the remaining life of the asset. The depreciation on such foreign exchange difference is recognised from first day of the financial year.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, except for the assets mentioned below for which useful lives estimated by the management. The Identified component of 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.

The Company has estimated the following useful life to provide depreciation on its certain fixed assets based on assessment made by expert and management estimate.

| Assets | Estimated useful life |
|---|---|
| Port assets | Period of Concession agreeement |
| Plant and machinery | 1 - 15 |
| Electrical equipment | 5 - 10 |
| Office equipment | 3 - 10 |
| Computers | 3 - 6 |
| Furniture and fittings | 3 - 10 |
| Vehicles | 3 - 10 |

An item of property, plant and equipment covered under Concession agreement, shall be transferred to and shall vest in Grantor at the end of concession agreement. In cases, where the Company is expected to receive consideration of residual value of property from grantor at the end of concession period, the residual value of contracted property is considered as the carrying value at the end of concession period based on depreciation rates as per management estimate/Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and in other cases it is Nil.

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

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

**f) Intangible Assets**

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

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

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or losses when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

| Intangible assets | Method of Amortisation | Estimated Useful Life |
|---|---|---|
| Software applications | On Straight Line basis | 6 Years or useful life whichever is less |

**g) Borrowing Costs**

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

**h) Leases**

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

**Company as a lessee**

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

**i) Right-of-Use Assets**

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

Land - Period of Concession agreement

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

**ii) Lease Liabilities**

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

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

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

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

**Company as a lessor**

**Income from long term leases**

As a part of its business activity, the Company leases / sub-leases certain assets on long term basis to its customers. Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating lease. In some cases, the Company enters into cancellable lease / sub-lease transaction agreement, while in other cases, it enters into non-cancellable lease / sub-lease agreement. The Company recognizes the income based on the principles of leases as set out in relevant accounting standard and accordingly in cases where the lease / sub-lease agreement are cancellable in nature, the income in the nature of upfront premium received / receivable is recognized on operating lease basis i.e. on a straight line basis over the period of lease / sub-lease agreement / date of memorandum of understanding takes effect over lease period and annual lease rentals are recognized on an accrual basis.

In cases where long term lease / sub-lease agreement are non-cancellable in nature, the income is recognized on finance lease basis i.e. at the inception of lease / sub-lease agreement / date of memorandum of understanding takes effect over lease period, the income recognized is equal to the present value of the minimum lease payment over the lease period (including non-refundable upfront premium) which is substantially equal to the fair value of leased / sub-leased. In respect of land given on finance lease basis, the corresponding cost of the land and development costs incurred are expensed off in the statement of profit and loss.

**i) Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The 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.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

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

**j) 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 recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income (OCI) or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

**ii) Deferred tax**

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that 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 utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

**k) Provisions**

**General**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.

**Contingent Liabilities:**

Contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. Where it is management's assessment that the outcome is uncertain or cannot be reliably quantified, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote such contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position.

**l) Retirement and other employee benefits**

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

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

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

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:
► The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
► The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

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

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

**Compensated Absences:** Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next twelve months, is treated as short term employee benefits. The company measures the expected cost of such absence as the additional amount that is expected to pay as a result of the unused estimate that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months as long term compensated absences which are provided for based on actuarial valuation as at the end of the period. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method.

**m) 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 measurment**

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

**Subsequent measurement**

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:
- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments, derivative financial instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

**Debt instruments at amortised cost**

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

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

**Debt instrument at FVTPL**

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

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

The Company classifies its debt instruments which are held for trading under FVTPL category. Held for trading assets are recorded and measured in the Balance Sheet at fair value. Gains and losses on changes in fair value of debt instruments are recognised on net basis through profit or loss.

**Debt instrument at FVTOCI**

A debt instrument is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

**Equity Investments**

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

**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 'passthrough' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

**Impairment of financial assets**

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

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances.

b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

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

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

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

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

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

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

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

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

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

**Financial liabilities**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

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

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

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

**Subsequent Measurement**

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

**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

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

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

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

The Company classifies its debt instruments which are held for trading under FVTPL category. Held for trading assets are recorded and measured in the Balance Sheet at fair value. Gains and losses on changes in fair value of debt instruments are recognised on net basis through profit or loss.

**Loans and Borrowings**

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

**Financial Guarantee Contracts**

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

After initial recognition, an issuer of such a contract shall subsequently measure it at the higher of:

(i) the amount of the loss allowance determined and

(ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115

**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.

**Reclassifcation of financial assets**

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

**Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

**n) Segment Reporting**

In accordance with the Ind-AS 108 -" Operating Segments" , the Company has determined its business segment as developing, 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.

**o) 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, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and 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 as integral part of company's cash management.

**o) Earnings per share**

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

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

**2.3 New Standards, Interpretations and amendments adopted by the company**

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 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

**3 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions**

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

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.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

**Revenue from Contracts with customers**

The Company applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

Fixed price contracts:

Contract revenue is recognised over time to the extent of performance obligation satisfied. Contract revenue is recognised at allocable transaction price which represents the cost of work performed on the contract plus proportionate margin, using the percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is the proportion of cost of work performed to-date, to the total estimated contract costs.

**Taxation**

Determining of income tax liabilities using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted requires the management to estimate the level of tax that will be payable based upon the Company's/ expert's interpretation of applicable tax laws, relevant judicial pronouncements and an estimation of the likely outcome of any open tax assessments including litigations or closures thereof.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and unused tax credits could be utilized.

In respect of other taxes which are in disputes, the management estimates the level of tax that will be payable based upon the Company's / expert's interpretation of applicable tax laws, relevant judicial pronouncements and an estimation of the likely outcome of any open tax assessments including litigations or closures thereof.

**Defined Benefit plans (gratuity benefits)**

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

**Impairment of Non-financial assets**

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm’s length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model.

**Useful life, residual value of property, plant and equipment**

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

## 4. Property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets, Capital Work-In-Progress and Right of use assets

### Note 4 (a) - Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in Lacs)

| Particulars | Tangible assets | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Freehold land | Port asset | Plant and machinery | Furniture and fittings | Electrical equipment | Office equipment | Computers | Vehicles | Total |
| **Cost** | | | | | | | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | 75.98 | 159,212.49 | 67,516.00 | 101.11 | 177.06 | 158.48 | 126.58 | 84.54 | **227,452.24** |
| Additions | 154.70 | 210.96 | 388.84 | 7.49 | 56.99 | 4.81 | 10.01 | - | **833.80** |
| Deductions and adjustment | - | (3.43) | (311.13) | (83.50) | (67.24) | (89.19) | (88.24) | (41.16) | **(683.89)** |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **230.68** | **159,420.02** | **67,593.71** | **25.10** | **166.81** | **74.10** | **48.35** | **43.38** | **227,602.15** |
| Additions | - | 58.93 | 986.76 | 6.29 | 28.72 | 38.93 | 123.87 | - | **1,243.50** |
| Deductions and adjustment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **230.68** | **159,478.95** | **68,580.47** | **31.39** | **195.53** | **113.03** | **172.22** | **43.38** | **228,845.65** |
| **Accumulated Depreciation** | | | | | | | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | - | 42,629.51 | 17,460.58 | 67.53 | 154.84 | 121.78 | 97.45 | 56.74 | **60,588.43** |
| Depreciation for the year | - | 6,691.92 | 4,669.54 | 6.65 | 7.58 | 16.18 | 13.77 | 7.20 | **11,412.84** |
| Deductions | - | (3.43) | (143.22) | (69.29) | (67.24) | (85.55) | (88.24) | (31.13) | **(488.10)** |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **-** | **49,318.00** | **21,986.90** | **4.89** | **95.18** | **52.41** | **22.98** | **32.81** | **71,513.17** |
| Depreciation for the year | - | 6,769.56 | 4,884.86 | 4.75 | 13.23 | 14.71 | 38.30 | 3.64 | **11,729.05** |
| Deductions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **-** | **56,087.56** | **26,871.76** | **9.64** | **108.41** | **67.12** | **61.28** | **36.45** | **83,242.22** |
| **Net Block** | | | | | | | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **230.68** | **110,102.02** | **45,606.81** | **20.21** | **71.63** | **21.69** | **25.37** | **10.57** | **156,088.98** |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **230.68** | **103,391.39** | **41,708.71** | **21.75** | **87.12** | **45.91** | **110.94** | **6.93** | **145,603.43** |

**Note 4(b) - Intangible assets**

(₹ in Lacs)

| Particulars | Computer software | License | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | 143.92 | 1,208.39 | **1,352.31** |
| Additions | 0.81 | - | **0.81** |
| Deductions | (7.55) | - | **(7.55)** |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **137.18** | **1,208.39** | **1,345.57** |
| Additions | 26.18 | - | **26.18** |
| Deductions and adjustment | - | - | **-** |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **163.36** | **1,208.39** | **1,371.75** |
| **Accumulated amortisation** | | | |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | 87.70 | 350.06 | **437.76** |
| Amortisation for the year | 17.84 | 50.01 | **67.84** |
| Deductions | (7.55) | - | **(7.55)** |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **97.99** | **400.06** | **498.06** |
| Amortisation for the year | 21.59 | 50.00 | **71.59** |
| Deductions | - | - | **-** |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **119.58** | **450.06** | **569.65** |
| **Net Block** | | | |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **39.19** | **808.33** | **847.52** |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **43.78** | **758.33** | **802.11** |

**Note 4(c) - Capital work-in-progress**

(₹ in Lacs)

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Capital work-in-progress | 1,472.48 | 263.49 |

**Note:-**

a) The management has carried out detailed cash flow projections over the period of the concession agreement in determining the recoverable value of the Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets comprising of service concession rights in accordance with Ind AS 36. The Management has made various estimates relating to cargo traffic, inflation in expenses, discount rates, etc. which are reasonable over the entire concession period. These estimates are likely to differ from future actual results of operations and cashflows. The recoverable amount of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets, as worked out by the management, is higher than their carrying amounts as at March 31, 2024. Hence, no provision for impairment is considered necessary at this stage.

b) Support services related to company's accounting software are managed by the parent company w.e.f. November 01, 2023

**CWIP ageing schedule as on 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 | 1,472.48 | - | - | - | 1,472.48 |
| Projects temporarily suspended | - | - | - | - | - |

**CWIP ageing schedule as on 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 | 196.84 | 66.65 | - | - | 263.49 |
| Projects temporarily suspended | - | - | - | - | - |

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

## Note 4(d) - Right of Use Assets

(₹ in Lacs)

| Particulars | Right of Use Assets | |
|---|---|---|
| | Leasehold Land | Total |
| **Cost** | | |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | **523.88** | **523.88** |
| Additions | - | - |
| Deductions/Adjustment | - | - |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **523.88** | **523.88** |
| Additions | - | - |
| Deductions/Adjustment | - | - |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **523.88** | **523.88** |
| **Amortisation** | | |
| **As at April 1, 2022** | **74.84** | **74.84** |
| Depreciation for the year | 24.95 | **24.95** |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **99.79** | **99.79** |
| Depreciation for the year | 26.25 | **26.25** |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **126.03** | **126.03** |
| **Net Block** | | |
| **As at March 31, 2023** | **424.09** | **424.09** |
| **As at March 31, 2024** | **397.85** | **397.85** |

**5 Other Financial Assets**

| | Non-current portion | | Current portion | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
| Security Deposits - Considered Good | 249.86 | 436.45 | 11.53 | - |
| Security Deposits - Credit Impaired | - | 13.43 | - | - |
| Less: Allowances for Security Deposits - Credit Impaired (Refer Note (a) below) | - | (13.43) | - | - |
| | **249.86** | **436.45** | **11.53** | **-** |
| Interest Receivables on Advances, Security and Other deposits | - | - | 0.62 | 159.07 |
| Non-trade receivables | - | - | 48.33 | - |
| Bank Deposit with original maturity of more than twelve months and margin money deposits | - | 1,640.00 | - | - |
| Insurance Claim receivables | - | - | 347.08 | - |
| Loans and Advances to Staff (Unsecured, Considered Good) | - | - | 0.90 | - |
| | **249.86** | **2,076.45** | **408.46** | **159.07** |

**a) Movement in the Expected Credit Loss Allowances**

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 13.43 | 13.43 |
| Add: Additional allowances during the year | - | - |
| Less: Allowances adjusted against actual written off during the year | (13.43) | - |
| **Balance at the end of the year** | **-** | **13.43** |

**6 Other Assets**

| | Non-current portion | | Current portion | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
| Capital Advances (Refer note (a) below) | 60.00 | 865.07 | - | - |
| **Advances other than Capital advances** | | | | |
| To related party | - | - | - | - |
| To others | - | - | 75.73 | 1,217.22 |
| **Others** | | | | |
| Prepaid Expenses | - | - | 74.78 | 129.27 |
| Balances with Government Authorities | 57.86 | 53.82 | 18.28 | - |
| Taxes Recoverable (net) | 957.55 | 421.76 | - | - |
| Contract Assets (refer note - (ii) below) | - | - | 257.00 | 182.56 |
| | **1,075.41** | **1,340.65** | **425.79** | **1,529.05** |

**Notes:-**

i) Capital advance is net of allowance for doubtful advance of ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 4,999.30 Lacs).

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

**7 Inventories**

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| (Lower of Cost or Net Realisable value) | | |
| Stores and spares | 2,053.07 | 1,332.73 |
| | **2,053.07** | **1,332.73** |

**8 Trade Receivables**

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| **Current** | | |
| Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured | 10,720.81 | 8,873.69 |
| Trade Receivables - credit impaired | - | 137.16 |
| | 10,720.81 | 9,010.85 |
| Less : Allowances for Trade Receivables - credit impaired (refer note - c below) | - | (137.16) |
| | **10,720.81** | **8,873.69** |

**Notes:**

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

**b)** Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

**c) Movement in the Expected Credit Loss Allowances**

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 137.16 | 355.87 |
| Add: Additional Expected Credit Loss for the year | 534.97 | - |
| Less: Allowances reversal during the year | (672.13) | (218.71) |
| **Balance at the end of the year*** | **-** | **137.16** |

*- The company has analyzed recoverability of outstanding balance of Trade receivables as on March 31, 2024 and based upon evaluation it is concluded that, no additional Expected credit loss allowances are required to be made as at March 31, 2024 after considering actual bad debt written off during the year.

**d) Trade Receivables ageing schedule**

**Trade receivables ageing as on March 31, 2024** (₹ 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 | 6,418.79 | 2,331.56 | 808.91 | 910.92 | 250.63 | - | 10,720.81 |
| 2 | Undisputed Trade receivables - significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Disputed Trade receivables - significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | | **6,418.79** | **2,331.56** | **808.91** | **910.92** | **250.63** | **-** | **10,720.81** |
| | Allowances for expected credit loss | | | | | | | - |
| | **Total** | | | | | | | **10,720.81** |

**Trade receivables ageing as on March 31, 2023** (₹ 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 | 6,706.59 | 925.94 | 910.92 | 250.63 | 28.24 | 29.75 | 8,852.05 |
| 2 | Undisputed Trade receivables - significant increase in credit risk | - | 21.64 | - | - | - | - | 21.64 |
| 3 | Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired | - | 137.16 | - | - | - | - | 137.16 |
| 4 | Disputed Trade receivables - significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | **6,706.59** | **1,084.73** | **910.92** | **250.63** | **28.24** | **29.75** | **9,010.85** |
| | Allowances for expected credit loss | | | | | | | (137.16) |
| | **Total** | | | | | | | **8,873.69** |

**9 Cash and cash equivalents**

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| **Balances with banks:** | | |
| Balance in current account | 894.82 | 5,253.65 |
| Deposits with original maturity of less than three months | - | 11,077.05 |
| Cash on hand | 1.75 | 0.76 |
| | **896.57** | **16,331.46** |

**10 Bank balances (Other than cash and cash equivalents)**

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Balance held as Margin Money deposits (With original Maturity of More than 3 months and less than 12 months) | 115.48 | - |
| | **115.48** | **-** |

Note : Margin money and Fixed deposits are pledged / lien against bank guarantees

(This space has been left intentionally blank)

## 11 Equity Share Capital

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| **Authorised** | | |
| 300,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each ( Previous Year 300,00,00,000 of ₹ 10 each)* | 300,000.00 | 300,000.00 |
| 50,00,00,000 Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each (Previous Year 50,00,00,000 of ₹ 10 each)* | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| | **350,000.00** | **350,000.00** |
| **Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares** | | |
| 10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each ( Previous Year 10,00,000 of ₹ 10 each) | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | **100.00** | **100.00** |

**Notes:**

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

| | March 31, 2024 | | March 31, 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | (₹ in Lacs) | No. | (₹ in Lacs) |
| At the beginning of the year | 1,000,000 | 100.00 | 615,855,981 | 61,585.60 |
| Increase during the year pursuant to NCLT Order** | - | - | - | 139,371.71 |
| Capital Reduction pursuant to NCLT Order** | - | - | (615,855,981) | (200,957.31) |
| Subscribed during the year*** | - | - | 1,000,000 | 100.00 |
| At the end of the year | **1,000,000** | **100.00** | **1,000,000** | **100.00** |

* During the previous year, Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench vide its order dated 31st March, 2023 ("NCLT Order") approved the Resolution Plan for the Company submitted under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 by Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("APSEZL"/ Resolution Applicant). Pursuant to para 8.2(a) of the said NCLT Order, the Authorised Share Capital of the Company stand increased to Rs. 35,00,00,00,000/- (Comprising of 3,00,00,00,000/- Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each and Rs. 50,00,00,000/- Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- each). Accordingly, Memorandum of Association (MoA) has been altered for such increase in authorised share capital. It is also clarified under para 8.2 (e) of the NCLT Order that there shall be no requirement to add "and reduced" in the name of the Company.

** Pursuant to para 8.2 (c) of aforementioned NCLT Order, the balance admitted financial creditor debt, balance admitted other operational creditors debt, balance admitted governmental authority debt, balance admitted employees debt and claims of other creditors stands converted into equity shares of the Company and simultaneously subjected to Capital Reduction, without any further action or deed required from the Company.

*** Pursuant to para 8.1 of aforementioned NCLT Order, as a part of resolution plan, the resolution applicant (i.e. Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited) along with its nominees, had subscribed to 10,00,000 equity shares of the Company of Rs. 10/- each aggregating to Rs. 1,00,00,000/-.

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

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

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

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

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

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| **Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent company and its nominees** | | |
| 10,00,000 equity shares (Previous year 10,00,000 shares) of ₹ 10 each | 100.00 | 100.00 |

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

| | Particulars | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid** | | | |
| Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZL), the parent company and its nominees | No. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| | % Holding | 100.00% | 100.00% |

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

| Promoter name | No. of Shares | %of total shares | % Change during the year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZL), the parent company and its nominees | 1,000,000 | 100.00% | - |

**Details of shareholding of Promoters as at March 31, 2023**

| Promoter name | No. of Shares | %of total shares | % Change during the year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZL), the parent company and its nominees | 1,000,000 | 100.00% | - |

## 12 Other Equity

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| **Securities premium (Refer note 1 below)** | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 17,366.63 | 17,366.63 |
| Additions during the year | - | - |
| Deductions during the year | - | - |
| Balance at the end of the year | **17,366.63** | **17,366.63** |
| **Retained Earnings** | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | (184,986.93) | (193,109.00) |
| Transfer from statement of profit and loss | 23,288.41 | 8,054.07 |
| Other comprehensive income | 44.12 | 68.00 |
| Balance at the end of the year | **(161,654.40)** | **(184,986.93)** |
| **Capital Reduction Account (Refer note 2 below)** | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 200,957.31 | - |
| Additions during the year | - | 200,957.31 |
| Deductions during the year | - | - |
| Balance at the end of the year | **200,957.31** | **200,957.31** |
| **Total** | **56,669.54** | **33,337.01** |

**Notes:-**

1. Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

2. Pursuant to para 8.2 (i) of aforementioned NCLT Order, the Company has recorded reduction in issued equity share capital of the Company by way of cancellation of all of its existing issued share capital (together with the equity shares that are issued pursuant to conversion of the balance admitted financial debt and the balance admitted other operational creditors debt, balance admitted governmental authority debt, balance admitted employees debt and claims of other creditors) and the amount of such cancelled equity share capital pursuant to capital reduction is credited to 'other equity' under the head of 'Capital Reduction Account'.

## 13 Borrowings

| | Non-current portion | | Current portion | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
| **(Valued at amortised cost)** | | | | |
| Inter corporate Deposits (Unsecured) | 89,846.54 | 148,500.00 | - | - |
| | **89,846.54** | **148,500.00** | **-** | **-** |

**Notes:**

(a) Pursuant to para 6.1(a) of NCLT Order, as a part of resolution plan, the resolution applicant i.e. Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("APSEZL"), was required to infuse an amount of ₹ 1,485 crores as an upfront infusion amount for payment towards settlement of the Claims of financial creditors. Accordingly, APSEZL has infused an amount of ₹ 1,485 crores on March 31, 2023 in line with the aforesaid NCLT Order. Company pays interest @ 7.5 p.a. on this borrowing and the same is repayable after 10 years from the date of its availment.

## 14 Lease Liabilities

| | Non-current portion | | Current portion | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
| Lease Obligation | 475.86 | 474.23 | 52.45 | 49.25 |
| | **475.86** | **474.23** | **52.45** | **49.25** |

**Note:-**

The Company has leased land for purposes of developing, constructing, operating and maintaining the Karaikal Port and related infrastructure for providing services to the users in accordance with the terms of the concession agreement with Government of Puducherry ('GOP'). The lease rent is subject to revision every year in April by 6% of the previous amount. The lease rent terms are for the period of 30 years and are renewable accordingly with extension or renewal of the concession agreement. The lease agreement entered is non-cancellable till the termination or expiry of the concession agreement. There is no contingent rent imposed by the lease arrangements.

**Future minimum lease payments under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows :**

(₹ in Lacs)

| Particulars | Within One Year | After One Year but not later than five years | More than five years | Total Minimum Lease Payments | Less: Amounts representing finance charges | Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **March 31, 2024** | | | | | | |
| Minimum Lease Payments | 52.45 | 246.16 | 939.60 | 1,238.21 | (709.90) | 528.31 |
| Finance charge allocated to future | - | 234.49 | 475.41 | 709.90 | | |
| Present Value of MLP | 52.45 | 11.67 | 464.19 | 528.31 | | 528.31 |
| **March 31, 2023** | | | | | | |
| Minimum Lease Payments | 49.25 | 231.13 | 1,059.51 | 1,339.89 | (814.78) | 525.10 |
| Finance charge allocated to future | - | 231.13 | 583.65 | 814.78 | | |
| Present Value of MLP | 49.25 | - | 475.86 | 525.11 | | 525.10 |

**15 Other financial liabilities**

| | Current portion | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
| Interest accrued but not due on borrowings | 8,778.07 | 27.46 |
| Deposits from customers | 961.49 | 1,038.75 |
| Capital creditors, retention money and other payable | 213.24 | - |
| Other payables (including operational claims) | 560.77 | 972.33 |
| | **10,513.57** | **2,038.54** |

a) **Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative**

Ind AS 7 requires 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 period.

(₹ in Lacs)

| Particulars | April 01, 2023 | Cash Flows | Other Changes | March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | **148,500.00** | (58,653.46) | - | 89,846.54 |
| Lease Obligation | **523.48** | (52.45) | 57.28 | 528.31 |
| Interest Accrued but not due | **27.46** | (45.04) | 8,795.65 | 8,778.07 |
| **TOTAL** | **149,050.94** | **(58,750.95)** | **8,852.93** | **99,152.92** |

(₹ in Lacs)

| Particulars | April 01, 2022 | Cash Flows | Other Changes | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | 196,807.30 | (6,978.23) | (41,329.07) | **148,500.00** |
| Lease Obligation | 516.44 | (49.23) | 56.27 | **523.48** |
| Interest Accrued but not due | 96,600.19 | (2,180.04) | (94,392.69) | **27.46** |
| **TOTAL** | **293,923.93** | **(9,207.50)** | **(135,665.49)** | **149,050.94** |

**16 Other Liabilities**

| | Current portion | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
| Contract Liabilities (refer note 1 below) | 490.48 | 56.36 |
| Statutory liabilities | 308.31 | 158.59 |
| | **798.79** | **214.95** |

**Note 1 :-** Current Contract liabilities of ₹ 18.17 Lacs (Previous Year ₹ 56.36 Lacs) include advances received to deliver Port Operation Services and as well as transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligation in respect of Storage and Dispatch services of Customers' Cargo lying at Port.

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities and how much relates to performance obligations that were satisfied in a prior year.

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue recognised out of the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period | 56.36 | 309.25 |

**17 Trade payables**

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises | 973.64 | 627.07 |
| Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises | 4,613.06 | 3,778.41 |
| | **5,586.70** | **4,405.48** |

**Trade Payables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2024**

(₹ in Lacs)

| Sr No | Particulars | Not Due | Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment | | | | As on March 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 Years | More than 3 years | |
| 1 | MSME | 973.64 | - | - | - | - | **973.64** |
| 2 | Others | 1,454.62 | 3,158.44 | - | - | - | **4,613.06** |
| 3 | Disputed dues - MSME | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| 4 | Disputed dues - Others | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| 5 | Unbilled dues | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| | **Total** | **2,428.26** | **3,158.44** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **5,586.70** |

**Trade Payables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2023**

(₹ in Lacs)

| Sr No | Particulars | Not Due | Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment | | | | As on March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 Years | More than 3 years | |
| 1 | MSME | - | 627.07 | - | - | - | **627.07** |
| 2 | Others | 3,350.31 | 428.10 | - | - | - | **3,778.41** |
| 3 | Disputed dues - MSME | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| 4 | Disputed dues - Others | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| 5 | Unbilled dues | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| | **Total** | **3,350.31** | **1,055.17** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **4,405.48** |

Trade payables are non interest bearing and carry a credit period generally between 30 and 90 days

**18 Provisions**

| | Non-current portion | | Current portion | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
| Provision for Gratuity | 48.10 | 14.84 | 35.35 | 48.32 |
| Provision for Compensated Absences | 78.91 | 62.84 | 15.51 | 21.72 |
| | **127.01** | **77.68** | **50.86** | **70.04** |

**19 Revenue from Operations**

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue from Contract with Customers* (refer note - a)** | | |
| Income from Port Operations | 62,108.96 | 44,962.43 |
| Lease Income | 91.20 | 91.20 |
| Other operating income | 38.96 | - |
| | **62,239.12** | **45,053.63** |

* Revenue recognised based on services transferred at a point of time

**a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:**

| **Particulars** | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| **Contract Price** | **62,619.94** | **45,503.31** |
| Adjustment for: | | |
| Customer claims and rebates | (151.30) | (570.57) |
| Change in value of Contract Assets (Refer Note - 6) | 74.44 | - |
| Change in value of Contract Liabilities (Refer Note - 16) | (434.12) | - |
| **Revenue from Contract with Customers** | **62,108.96** | **44,962.43** |

**b) Assets given under operating lease:**

The company has given cetain assets on operating lease basis. The total future minimum lease rentals receivable at the balance sheet date is as under:

| **Particulars** | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| i) Not later than one year | 91.20 | 91.20 |
| ii) Later than one year and not later than five years | 364.80 | 364.80 |
| iii) Later than five years | 273.60 | 364.80 |

The company has recognised income from operating leases of ₹ 91.20 Lacs (Previous year ₹ 91.20 Lacs).

**20 Other Income**

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Interest Income from Financial Assets measured at amortised cost | | |
| Bank deposits | 275.60 | 657.55 |
| Interest on Income Tax | - | 12.08 |
| Unclaimed liabilities/provisions no longer required written back | 503.91 | 300.07 |
| Scrap sale | 79.30 | 0.03 |
| Miscellaneous Income | 15.49 | 4.00 |
| | **874.30** | **973.73** |

**21(a) Operating Expenses**

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Handling and Storage Expenses | 6,095.45 | 4,211.78 |
| Tug and Pilotage Charges | 435.97 | 1,247.22 |
| Power & Fuel (net of reimbursement) | 3,005.32 | 2,557.39 |
| Maintenance Dredging | 3,578.99 | 8,028.18 |
| Repairs to Buildings | 46.24 | 52.94 |
| Repairs to Plant & Machinery | 346.89 | 616.66 |
| Store & Spares Consumed (Net of reimbursement) | 1,439.97 | 1,443.05 |
| | **14,948.83** | **18,157.22** |

**21(b) Revenue Share Expenses ***

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| | **1,619.56** | **1,189.07** |

* - As per clause 2.4 of Supplementary concession agreement dated November 19, 2010, executed between the Company and the Government of Puducherry, the portion of income earned from port operation, which is required to be shared is classified as "Revenue Share Expenses".

**22 Employee benefit expense**

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries, Wages and Bonus | 1,414.37 | 1,686.94 |
| Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds | 64.19 | 108.01 |
| Gratuity expenses | 36.58 | 69.00 |
| Staff Welfare Expenses | 178.30 | 238.58 |
| | **1,693.44** | **2,102.53** |

## 23 Finance Costs

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest on** | | |
| Loan from others | - | 2,121.81 |
| Inter Corporate Deposit | 8,795.66 | - |
| Income Tax | 1.31 | - |
| Finance Charges Payable under lease | 57.27 | 56.27 |
| Bank and other finance charges | 3.27 | 85.69 |
| | **8,857.51** | **2,263.77** |

## 24 Other Expenses

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Repairs to other assets | 54.42 | 142.17 |
| Rent (Refer note 2 below) | 10.55 | 14.79 |
| Rates and Taxes | 28.37 | 43.85 |
| Insurance charges | 157.52 | 378.25 |
| Payment to Auditors (refer note 1 below) | 21.35 | 20.20 |
| Legal and other professional costs | 87.65 | 1,019.20 |
| Advertisement, promotion and selling expenses | 7.10 | 7.71 |
| Travelling expenses | 243.35 | 252.42 |
| Clearing & Forwarding expenses | 109.36 | 80.53 |
| Security Expenses | 167.49 | 97.69 |
| Communication Expenses | 43.33 | 26.68 |
| Office Expenses | 197.91 | 538.23 |
| Directors Sitting Fee | 0.20 | 5.10 |
| Loss on sale/discard of property, plant and equipment/other assets (net) | 0.37 | 195.79 |
| Donation and charity | 27.61 | - |
| Bank charges | 13.14 | - |
| Other General Expenses | 209.98 | 149.39 |
| Bad Debts Written Off | 237.28 | - |
| Less: Allowance for trade and other receivables | (737.08) | (218.71) |
| | (499.80) | (218.71) |
| | **879.90** | **2,753.29** |

**Note: 1**
**Payment to Auditor**

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| **As Auditor:** | | |
| For audit | 14.00 | 20.00 |
| For other services | | |
| - Limited Review | 6.00 | - |
| For reimbursement of Expenses | 1.35 | 0.20 |
| | **21.35** | **20.20** |

**Note: 2**
Assets taken under operating leases – office facilities, amenities and utilities are obtained on operating leases. During the year, the Company has incurred ₹ 14.56 lacs (Previous year ₹ 14.79 lacs) towards lease rentals which has been charged to statement of profit & loss. There is no sub-lease and the leases are cancellable in nature. There are no restrictions imposed under the lease arrangements. There is no contingent rent clause in the lease agreements.

## 25 Foreign Exchange (Gain) / Loss (net)

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Exchange (Gain) / Loss (net) | (1.12) | 1.75 |
| | **(1.12)** | **1.75** |

## 26 Income Tax

**The major components of income tax expenses for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023**
**(a) Statement of Profit and Loss**

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| **Current Income tax:** | | |
| Current income tax charge | - | - |
| **Deferred Tax:** | | |
| Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences | - | - |
| **Income tax expenses reported in statement of profit and loss** | **-** | **-** |

**Notes:**
1. There is no liability to provide for Income Tax arises since brought forward unabsorbed depreciation and business losses are higher than current year's profitability. Further, Company has not created deferred tax assets for the reasons mentioned in note below. Since there is no Tax expense debited to statement of P&L, a reconciliation of tax expense with profit earned is not presented.

**(b) Balance Sheet Section**

| **Particulars** | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Provision for Income Tax | - | - |
| Tax recoverable | 957.55 | 421.76 |
| **Net Tax Recoverable/(Provision) Outstanding** | **957.55** | **421.76** |

**(c) Deferred Tax relates to following:-**

| Particulars | Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) | Statement of Profit and Loss March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | Statement of Profit and Loss March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Liability) on Accelerated Depreciation for Tax Purpose | (20,311.80) | (20,561.46) | 249.66 | (4,676.90) |
| Asset on Lease Transaction | 32.83 | 25.01 | 7.82 | 142.78 |
| (Liability) / Asset on Allowances for Doubtful Financial Assets and expenditure allowed on payment basis | (44.77) | 1,333.30 | (1,378.07) | 23,737.11 |
| Asset on brought forward losses and Unabsorbed Depreciation (to the extent of the Liability) | 20,323.73 | 19,203.15 | 1,120.58 | (19,202.98) |
| | - | - | - | - |

**(d) Deferred Tax reflected in the balance sheet as follows**

| | As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | As at March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Tax Credit Entitlement under MAT | - | - |
| Less: Deferred tax liabilities (net) | - | - |
| | - | - |

**(e)** The Company has recognized deferred tax assets arising on account of carried forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation to the extent of the deferred tax liability. Since it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the complete unused tax losses and unused tax credits will be utilised.

**27 Fair Value Measurement**

**a) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2024 is as follows :**

(₹ in Lacs)

| Particulars | Note Reference | Fair Value through Other comprehensive income | Fair Value through Profit & Loss | Amortised Cost | Carrying Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial Asset** | | | | | |
| Trade receivables | 8 | - | - | 10,720.81 | 10,720.81 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 9 | - | - | 896.57 | 896.57 |
| Other Bank balance | 10 | - | - | 115.48 | 115.48 |
| Other financial assets | 5 | - | - | 658.32 | 658.32 |
| | | - | - | **12,391.18** | **12,391.18** |
| **Financial Liabilities** | | | | | |
| Borrowings | 13 | - | - | 89,846.54 | 89,846.54 |
| Trade payables | 17 | - | - | 5,586.70 | 5,586.70 |
| Lease Liabilities | 14 | - | - | 528.31 | 528.31 |
| Other financial liabilities | 15 | - | - | 10,513.57 | 10,513.57 |
| | | - | - | **106,475.12** | **106,475.12** |

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

(₹ in Lacs)

| Particulars | Note Reference | Fair Value through Other comprehensive income | Fair Value through Profit & Loss | Amortised Cost | Carrying Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial Asset** | | | | | |
| Trade receivables | 8 | - | - | 8,873.69 | 8,873.69 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 9 | - | - | 16,331.46 | 16,331.46 |
| Other financial assets | 5 | - | - | 2,235.52 | 2,235.52 |
| | | - | - | **27,440.67** | **27,440.67** |
| **Financial Liabilities** | | | | | |
| Borrowings | 13 | - | - | 148,500.00 | 148,500.00 |
| Trade payables | 17 | - | - | 4,405.48 | 4,405.48 |
| Lease Liabilities | 14 | - | - | 523.48 | 523.48 |
| Other financial liabilities | 15 | - | - | 2,038.54 | 2,038.54 |
| | | - | - | **155,467.50** | **155,467.50** |

**28 Capital Management:**

For the purpose of company's management, capital includes Equity, Security premium, Capital reduction account and Other Equity. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximize shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic environment and the requirement of financial covenant.

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

| Particular | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Total Borrowings (refer note - 13) | 89,846.54 | 148,500.00 |
| Less: Cash and Bank balance (refer note - 9 & 10) | 1,012.05 | 16,331.46 |
| Net debt (A) | **88,834.49** | **132,168.54** |
| Total Capital* (B) | **56,769.54** | **33,437.01** |
| Net debt and total equity (C = A + B ) | 145,604.03 | 165,605.55 |
| Gearing Ratio | **61.01%** | **79.81%** |

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Non-Adherence of Financial Covenants can lead to Event of Default whereby Lender may exercise right to recall the call after expiry cure period permitted in respective period. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.
No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

* - Total Capital includes Equity, Security premium, Capital reduction account and Other Equity.

**29 Financial Risk Management objective and policies**

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents and other short term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a finance team. The finance team provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by 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. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

**Market risk**
Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realizable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy. Company is not exposed to any currency risk and other price risk.

**Interest rate risk**
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as at March 31, 2024 because it does not have any borrowings at floating interest rates.

**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, Security and Other Deposits given under the contract and other financial assets) and from its financing and investing activities, including deposits with banks and investment, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

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

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

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents and fixed deposits are considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings. Other financial assets mainly comprises of security deposits which are given to governmental agencies, advance to employees, etc. in relation to operations and are assessed by the Company for credit risk on a continuous basis.

**Concentrations of Credit Risk form part of Credit Risk**
Out of total revenue, the Company earns 61% revenue during the year ended March 31, 2024 from such large port users. Accounts receivable from such customers constitute 91% as at March 31, 2024. A loss of these customer could adversely affect the operating result or cash flow of the Company.

**Liquidity risk**
Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company manages its liquidity needs by monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for long-term financial liabilities as well as forecast cash flows on a day-to-day business. The data used for analysing these cash flows is consistent with that used in the contractual maturity analysis below. Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis, as well as on a monthly, quarterly, and yearly basis depending on the business needs. Net cash requirements are compared to available borrowing facilities in order to determine headroom or any shortfalls. This analysis shows that available borrowing facilities are expected to be sufficient over the lookout period.

The Company's objective is to maintain cash and other liquid funds to meet its immediate liquidity requirements. This objective was met for the reporting periods. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The Company considers expected cash flows from financial assets in assessing and managing liquidity risk, in particular its cash resources and trade receivables. Cash flows from trade receivables are all contractually due within six months.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(₹ in Lacs)

| Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2024 | Total Carrying Value | Total Contractual Cashflow | On demand or within 1 year | Over 1 year Within 5 years | Over 5 year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings (Refer note - 13) | 89,846.54 | 89,846.54 | - | - | 89,846.54 |
| Trade Payables (Refer note - 17) | 5,586.70 | 5,586.70 | 5,586.70 | - | - |
| Lease Liabilities (Refer Note - 14) | 528.31 | 1,238.20 | 52.45 | 246.16 | 939.60 |
| Interest on Borrowings (Refer note - 15) | 8,778.07 | 60,664.88 | 6,738.49 | 26,972.42 | 26,953.96 |
| Other Financial Liabilities (Refer note - 15) | 1,735.50 | 1,735.50 | 1,735.50 | - | - |
| **Total** | **106,475.12** | **159,071.81** | **14,113.14** | **27,218.59** | **117,740.10** |

(₹ in Lacs)

| Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2023 | Total Carrying Value | Total Contractual Cashflow | On demand or within 1 year | Over 1 year Within 5 years | Over 5 year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings (Refer note - 13) | 148,500.00 | 148,500.00 | - | - | 148,500.00 |
| Trade Payables (Refer note - 17) | 4,405.48 | 4,405.48 | 4,405.48 | - | - |
| Lease Liabilities (Refer Note - 14) | 525.10 | 1,339.89 | 49.25 | 231.13 | 1,059.51 |
| Interest on Borrowings (Refer note - 15) | 27.46 | 27.46 | 27.46 | - | - |
| Other Financial Liabilities (Refer note - 15) | 2,011.08 | 2,011.08 | 2,011.08 | - | - |
| **Total** | **155,469.12** | **156,283.91** | **6,493.27** | **231.14** | **149,559.51** |

**30 Earnings per share**

| | March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs) | March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| Number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year | 1,000,000 | 615,855,981 |
| Less: Capital Reduction | - | (615,855,981) |
| Add: Subscribed during the year | - | 1,000,000 |
| Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| **Weighted average number of shares** | | |
| a. Basic | 1,000,000 | 614,171,444 |
| b. Diluted | 1,000,000 | 614,171,444 |
| Profit for the year | 23,288.41 | 8,054.07 |
| Earnings per share : | | |
| -- Basic earnings per share (₹) | 2,328.84 | 1.31 |
| -- Diluted earnings per share (₹) | 2,328.84 | 1.31 |
| Nominal value per share (₹) | 10.00 | 10.00 |

**31 Capital commitments & other commitment**

Estimated amount of contracts to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) is ₹ 1,316.32 lacs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 308.86 lacs). Other commitments, which are cancellable at the option of the Company are not disclosed.

**32 Contingent liabilities not provided for**

**(i)** During the FY 2022-23, Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench vide its order dated 31st March, 2023 ("NCLT Order") approved the Resolution Plan for the Company submitted under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 by Adani Port and Special Economic Zone (APSEZ / Resolution Applicant).Pursuant to the approval of the Resolution Plan by the honourable NCLT, Chennai all past liabilities/demands stand extinguished and the Resolution Applicant is therefore not liable for any such past liabilities/demands related to any entity whether corporate or individual including Government authorities. Consequently, the adjudicating authority has granted certain reliefs and waivers to Resolution Applicant under the NCLT Order which are as follows:
'- All Governmental authorities (as they are operational creditors) to waive any financial penalties, or any other financial liabilities that may arise from any defaults and non-compliances by the Company prior to the effective date of acquisition of control by resolution applicant, of applicable laws.
- With respect to the contractual arrangements with related party, which are terminated by implementation and Monitoring Committee, any claims or financial liabilities arising as a consequence of any termination of such contracts till the effective date shall be cancelled and written off on and with effect from the NCLT approval date and shall be permanently extinguished and written off on and with effect from the NCLT approval date.
- Other than as specifically addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Resolution Plan, any and all other claims, rights and entitlements of any person shall be deemed to be written off and permanently extinguished on the effective date.
Accordingly, there are no contingent liabilities to paid as at March 31, 2024 (Nil as at March 31, 2023).

**33 Segment information**

The Company operates in a single operating segment, viz. "development, construction, operation and maintenance of port services in Karaikal which is the only reportable business segment and in only one geographic segment as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 - Operating Segments, Since the Company's entire business is developing and operating the port and providing port services to the customer, the Chief operating decision maker review the financial statement as one segment for making operating and financial decision accordingly, there are no other primary segment. Thus, the segment revenue, segment results, total carrying value of segment assets, total carrying amount of segment liabilities, total cost incurred to acquire segment assets, total amount of depreciation and amortisation during the year are all as reflected in the financial statement as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

**34 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits**
**A) Defined Benefit plan**

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan (funded) and is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, every employee who has completed at least five year of service is entitled to gratuity benefits on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC') in form of a qualifying insurance policy with effect from September 09, 2016 for future payment of gratuity to the employees.

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

**The status of Gratuity plans as required under Ind AS 19 :**

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year | 244.27 | 428.34 |
| Current service cost | 30.72 | 53.33 |
| Interest cost | 16.98 | 27.86 |
| Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from: | | |
| - change in demographic assumptions | * | (14.61) |
| - change in financial assumptions | 1.49 | (2.75) |
| - experience variance | (56.73) | (52.29) |
| Benefits paid | (58.70) | (195.61) |
| Liability Transfer In | 36.15 | - |
| Present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year | **214.18** | **244.27** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year | 181.11 | 342.53 |
| Investment income | 11.12 | 17.42 |
| Contributions by employer | - | 18.43 |
| Benefits paid | (50.38) | (195.61) |
| Return on plan assets , excluding amount recognised in net interest expense | (11.12) | (1.65) |
| Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year | **130.73** | **181.11** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year | 214.18 | 244.27 |
| Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year | 130.73 | 181.11 |
| Net asset/(liability) recognised on balance sheet date (Refer note 18) | **(83.45)** | **(63.16)** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Current service cost | 30.72 | 53.33 |
| Interest cost on benefit obligation | 5.86 | 10.44 |
| Total Expense included in employee benefits expense (Refer note - 22) | **36.58** | **63.77** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from | | |
| - change in demographic assumptions | * | (14.61) |
| - change in financial assumptions | 1.49 | (2.75) |
| - experience variance | (56.73) | (52.29) |
| Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense | 11.12 | 1.65 |
| **Recognised in comprehensive income** | **(44.12)** | **(68.00)** |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | 6.96% | 7.13% |
| Rate of escalation in salary (per annum) | 10.00% | 10.00% |
| Mortality Rate | Indian assured mortality table 2012-14 | Indian assured mortality table 2012-14 |
| Attrition rate | 17.60% | 17.60% |

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

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

**g) Sensitivity analysis**

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

**h) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below**

Increase/(Decrease) on present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | | March 31, 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Discount rate | | Discount rate | |
| | Increase (₹ in Lacs) | Decrease (₹ in Lacs) | Increase (₹ in Lacs) | Decrease (₹ in Lacs) |
| Discount rate (- / + 1%) | -3.97% | 4.29% | -3.95% | 4.29% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligations | (8.50) | 9.19 | (9.66) | 10.49 |
| Salary Growth rate (- / + 1%) | 3.08% | -3.04% | 3.09% | -3.13% |
| Impact on defined benefit obligations | 6.59 | (6.52) | 7.55 | (7.64) |

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

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Investments with insurer - (Refer note below) | 100% | 100% |

**j) Asset Liability Matching Strategies**

The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity payable to the employees left during the year other than the payments made by the company directly (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset).

**k) Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows**

(i) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Company. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the Company.

(iii) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

| Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) | 3.71 years | 3.70 years |

**(₹ in Lacs)**

| Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis): | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 year | 35.35 | 48.32 |
| 2 to 5 year | 129.26 | 143.11 |
| 6 to 10 year | 83.27 | 93.81 |

**B) Defined Contribution Plan**

During the year, the company recognized ₹ 58.55 lacs (Previous year- ₹ 80.32 lacs) to Provident Fund under defined contribution plan and ₹ 2.31 lacs (Previous year - ₹ 3.28 lacs) for contributions to Employee State Insurance scheme in the Statement of profit & loss.

**35** Information required to be furnished as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and Schedule III the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2024. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by auditors.

**(₹ in Lacs)**

| Sr No | Particulars | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year. | | |
| | Principal | 973.64 | 612.02 |
| | Interest | Nil | 15.05 |
| (b) | The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 a long with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year | Nil | Nil |
| (c) | 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 |
| (d) | The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and | Nil | 15.05 |
| (e) | 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 |

**36** **Unhedged foreign currency exposure**

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

| Nature | March 31, 2024 | | March 31, 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount (₹ in Lacs) | Foreign Currency (in millions) | Amount (₹ in Lacs) | Foreign Currency (in millions) |
| Capital/Other Liabilities (EUR) | 5.07 | 0.01 | - | - |

**Closing rates as at March 31, 2024**

INR / EUR = ₹ 89.87750

The company does not have hedged Foreign Currency Exposure outstanding as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively.

**37** **Standards 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

**38 Related Party Transactions**

| Sl. No. | Name of the related party | Nature of relationship |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited | Parent Company |
| 2 | Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited | Fellow Subsidiary Company |
| 2 | Adani Hazira Port Limited | |
| 3 | Adani Petronet Dahej Port Limited | |
| 4 | Dighi Port Limited | |
| 5 | Ocean Sparkle Limited | |
| 6 | Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited | Joint venture of parent company |
| 7 | Marg Limited (till March 31, 2023) | Related parties with significant influence (upto March 31, 2023) and their subsidiaries |
| 8 | Mr. G R K Reddy (till March 31, 2023) | |
| 9 | Marg International Dredging PTE Ltd (till March 31, 2023) | |
| 10 | Marg Logistics Private Limited (till March 31, 2023) | |
| 11 | Adani Enterprises Limited (w.e.f. March 31, 2023) | Entities over which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have control / joint control / significant influence & Entity having significant influence over the Parent has control / joint control / significant influence through voting powers |
| 12 | ACC Limited | |
| 13 | **Key Managerial Persons : -** | Key Management Personnel (KMP) |
| | Mr. G R K Reddy, Director (till March 31, 2023) | |
| | Mrs. V P Rajini Reddy, Director (till March 31, 2023) | |
| | Mr. Nilanjan Battacharya, Chief Financial Officer (From March 01, 2022) (till November 21, 2023) | |
| | Mr. Vettath Raghunandan, Chief Executive Officer (From February 18, 2022) (till May 24, 2023) | |
| | Mr. Susanta Kumar Dehury, Company Secretary (till December 05, 2023) | |
| | Mr. Sreedhar Challa,Nominee Director* (till March 31, 2023) | |
| | Mr. Ajay Mittal, Nominee Director* (till March 31, 2023) | |
| | Mr. MLN Acharyulu, Nominee Director* (till March 31, 2023) | |
| | Mr. Sandeep Goyal, Nominee Director* (till July 1, 2022) | |
| | Mr. Sabyasachi Hajara, Independent Director* (till March 31, 2023) | |
| | Mr. Surender Kumar Tuteja, Nominee Director* (from January 17, 2022 till March 31, 2023) | |
| | Mr. Ameet Hiranyakumar Desai, Additional Director* (from January 17, 2022 till March 31, 2023) | |
| | Mr. Muthukumaran Doraiswami, Director (from April 04, 2023) | |
| | Mr. Gudena Jagannadha Rao, Director (from April 04, 2023) | |
| | Mr. Jagdishkumar Nanji Patel - Director (from April 04, 2023) and Chief Executive Officer (from May 25, 2023) | |
| | Mrs. Dipti Shah - Additional Director (From October 31, 2023) | |

**Note:-**

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

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

(₹ in Lacs)

| Sr. No. | Nature of transaction | Name of the Related Party | Relationship | Transaction for Year ended March 31, 2024 | Transaction for Year Ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Income from Port Services / Other Operating Income /Rendering of Services | Ocean Sparkle Limited | Fellow subsidiary | 1.50 | - |
| | | Adani Enterprises Limited | Other entity* | 3,670.11 | - |
| 2 | Services Availed (including reimbursement of expenses) | Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited | Parent company | 1,221.89 | - |
| | | Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited | Fellow Subsidiary | 2,066.38 | - |
| 3 | Recovery of expenses | Marg International Dredging PTE Ltd | Related parties with significant influence (Till March 31, 2023) | - | 4.92 |
| 4 | Provision for doubtful receivables | Marg International Dredging PTE Ltd | Related parties with significant influence (Till March 31, 2023) | - | -4.92 |
| 5 | Loans Taken | Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited | Parent company | 14,925.50 | 148,500.00 |
| 6 | Loans Repaid | Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited | Parent company | 73,578.96 | - |
| 7 | Interest Expenses | Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited | Parent company | 8,795.66 | 30.51 |
| 8 | Subscription to Equity share capital | Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited | Parent company | - | 100.00 |
| 9 | Compensation of Key Management Personnel (Refer note (b) below) | Mr. Jagdish Patel | Key Management Personnel | | |
| | | - Short-term benefits | | 60.84 | - |
| | | - Post-employment benefits | | 4.12 | - |
| | | Mr. Nilanjan Bhattacharya | | | |
| | | - Short-term benefits | | 27.23 | - |
| | | - Post-employment benefits | | 9.12 | - |
| | | Mr. Susanta Dehury | | | |
| | | - Short-term benefits | | 16.84 | - |
| | | - Post-employment benefits | | 12.61 | - |
| 10 | Sitting fees | Mrs. V P Rajini Reddy | Key Management Personnel | - | 0.30 |
| | | Mr. MLN Acharyulu | | - | 1.20 |
| | | Mr. Sreedhar Challa | | - | 0.60 |
| | | Mr. Sabyasachi Hajara | | - | 1.20 |
| | | Ameet. H. Desai | | - | 0.60 |
| | | Mrs. Dipti Shah | | 0.20 | - |
| | | Surender Kumar Tuteja | | - | 1.20 |

(₹ in Lacs)

| Sr. No. | Nature of outstanding balance | Name of the Related Party | Relationship | As at March 31, 2024 | As at March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Trade receivables | Adani Enterprises Limited | Other entity* | 372.65 | 137.89 |
| | | Ocean Sparkle Limited | Fellow subsidiary | 1.72 | 0.07 |
| 2 | Trade payables | Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited | Parent company | 1,036.05 | - |
| | | Marg Logistics Private Limited | Related parties with significant influence (Till March 31, 2023) | - | 10.13 |
| | | Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited | Fellow Subsidiary | 1,248.62 | - |
| | | Adani Hazira Port Limited | Fellow subsidiary | 0.14 | - |
| 3 | Other financial and non-financial assets | Adani Petronet Dahej Port Limited | Fellow subsidiary | 36.28 | - |
| | | Dighi Port Limited | Fellow subsidiary | 5.10 | - |
| | | Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited | Joint venture of Parent company | 4.79 | - |
| | | ACC Limited | Other entity* | 2.16 | - |
| 4 | Capital advances and other receivables | Marg Limited | Related parties with significant influence (Till March 31, 2023) | - | 4,771.38 |
| | | Marg International Dredging PTE Ltd | Related parties with significant influence (Till March 31, 2023) | - | 66.51 |
| 5 | Provision for capital advances and other receivables | Marg Limited | Related parties with significant influence (Till March 31, 2023) | - | (4,771.38) |
| | | Marg International Dredging PTE Ltd | Related parties with significant influence (Till March 31, 2023) | - | (66.51) |
| 6 | Borrowings | Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited | Parent company | 89,846.54 | 148,500.00 |
| 7 | Interest accured and not due | Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited | Parent company | 8,778.07 | 27.46 |

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

**Notes:-**

(a) All the transactions with these related parties are at arm's length and none of the balance are secured.

(b) The above remuneration does not include Provision for Leave Encashment and Gratuity as it is provided in the books on the basis of actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole and hence individual figures cannot be identified.

**39 Ratio Analysis**

| Particulars | Items included in numerator and denominator | Ratio as at March 31, 2024 | Ratio as at March 31, 2023 | % Variance | Reason for Variance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Current Ratio, | Current Assets / Current Liabilities | 0.86 | 4.16 | -79.35% | Refer note (a) below |
| (b) Debt-Equity Ratio, | Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity | 1.58 | 4.44 | -64.41% | Refer note (b) below |
| (c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio, | Earnings available for debt service (PAT + Exceptional items + 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)) | 0.53 | 0.14 | 285.33% | Refer note (c) below |
| (d) Return on Equity Ratio, | Net Profit after Taxes / Average Equity Shareholder's Fund | 51.63% | -19.96% | -358.74% | Refer note (d) below |
| (e) Inventory turnover ratio, | Cost of goods sold / Average inventory | Not Applicable | | | |
| (f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio, | Revenue from operation / Average Accounts Receivable | 6.35 | 7.61 | -16.48% | Not required |
| (g) Trade payables turnover ratio, | Operating exp & Other expense / Average Trade Payable | 3.17 | 5.14 | -38.39% | Refer note (e) below |
| (h) Net capital turnover ratio, | Revenue from Operation / Average Working Capital | 6.53 | (0.35) | -1992.12% | Refer note (f) below |
| (i) Net profit ratio, | Profit After Tax / Revenue from operations | 37.42% | 17.88% | 109.31% | Refer note (g) below |
| (j) Return on Capital employed | Earnings before Exceptional items, Interest and Taxes / Capital Employed (Tangible Networth+Total Debt) | 22.03% | 5.70% | 286.72% | |
| (k) Return on investment. | Not applicable | Not Applicable | | | |

**Reasons for variances in ratio :**

a) Mainly on account of maturity of bank deposits (part of Cash & cash equivalents) and increase in Interest accrued on ICD.
b) Better Debt-equity ratio due to repayment of borrowings and increase on equity on account of profit earned during the year.
c) Better debt service coverage ratio mainly on account of better operational performance resulting in nearly ~3 times profit increase.
d) Mainly due to better operational performance during the current year and capital reduction in previous year pursuant to NCLT order
e) Decrease in Operating expenses and other expenses significantly has resulted in decreased Trade payable turnover ratio
f) Mainly on account increase in revenue from operation by ~40% and reduction in average working capital due to reasons mentioned above.
g) Mainly due to better operational performance during the current year resulting in nearly ~3 times increase in earnings.

**40 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date**

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of April 25, 2024 there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

**41 Audit trail**

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.

**42 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 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.

(iii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iv) The company does not have any working capital facility availed from banks or financial institutions and hence it is not required to file Quarterly returns or statements of current assets with banks or financial institutions.

(v) The company has not entered into any transaction with struck off companies (as per section 248 of Companies Act, 2013) or does not have any outstanding balances with such companies.

(vi) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(vii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(viii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ix) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(x) The company is not required to spend amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility.

**43 Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on April 25, 2024.

**As per our report of even date**
**For Parikh & Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 146545W

**Vedant K. Parikh**
Partner
Membership No: 171995

**Place: Ahmedabad**
**Date: April 25, 2024**

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of**
**Karaikal Port Private Limited**

**D. Muthukumaran**
Director
DIN: 02232605
Place: Ahmedabad

**G.J.Rao**
Director
DIN: 01724002
Place: Ahmedabad

**Date: April 25, 2024**