

ADANI RAILWAYS TRANSPORT LIMITED**Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020****adani**

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rs.)
Current Assets		
(a) Financial Assets		
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	1,00,000
Total Current Assets		1,00,000
Total Assets		1,00,000
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
(a) Equity Share Capital	4	1,00,000
(b) Other Equity	5	(20,000)
Total Equity		80,000
Liabilities		
Non-current Liabilities		-
Total Non-current Liabilities		-
Current Liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings		-
(ii) Trade Payables	6	-
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		20,000
Total Current Liabilities		20,000
Total Liabilities		20,000
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,00,000

For M/S Dharmesh Parikh & CO.
Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration Number : 112054W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Adani Railways Transport Limited

Anuj Jain
Partner
 Membership No.119140

Krishna Prakash Maheshwari
Director
 DIN 00309055

Haresh Mehta
Director
 DIN 08284581

Place : Ahmedabad
 Date : 25th April,2020

Place : Ahmedabad
 Date : 25th April,2020

ADANI RAILWAYS TRANSPORT LIMITED**Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March, 2020****adani**

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rs.)
Expenses		
Other Expenses	7	20,000
Total Expenses		20,000
(Loss) / Profit before tax		(20,000)
Tax Expenses:		
Current Tax	8	-
Deferred Tax		-
		-
Profit for the period	Total A	(20,000)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)	Total B	-
Total comprehensive Profit for the period	Total (A+B)	(20,000)
Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS) (Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)		
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	12	(2.00)

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Place : Ahmedabad
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ADANI RAILWAYS TRANSPORT LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31st March, 2020



A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. Shares	(Amount in Rs.)
Balance as at 23rd October, 2019	-	-
Issue of Equity share capital during the period :	10,000	1,00,000
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	10,000	1,00,000

B. Other Equity

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 23rd October, 2019	-	-
(Loss) / Profit for the period	(20,000)	(20,000)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Total Comprehensive Profit for the period	(20,000)	(20,000)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	(20,000)	(20,000)

The notes referred above are an integral part of these financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For M/S Dharmesh Parikh & CO.
Chartered Accountants
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ADANI RAILWAYS TRANSPORT LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31st March, 2020

adani

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rs.)
(A) Cash flow from operating activities	
(Loss) / Profit before tax	(20,000)
Adjustment for the period	
	(20,000)
Working Capital Changes	
(Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets	
(Increase) in Other Non-current Financial Assets	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities	
Trade Payables	20,000
	20,000
Cash (used in) operations	
Less : Tax Paid	-
Net cash (used in) operating activities (A)	-
(B) Cash flow from investing activities	
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	-
(C) Cash flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of Equity share Capital	1,00,000
Net cash Generated from financing activities (C)	1,00,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	1,00,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1,00,000
Notes to Cash flow Statement :	
1 Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:	
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet (Refer Note 3)	1,00,000
	1,00,000
2 The Cash Flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 'Cash Flow Statement'.	

The notes referred above are an integral part of these financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For M/S Dharmesh Parikh & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 112054W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
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Place : Ahmedabad
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1 Corporate information

Adani Railways Transport Limited (the Company) is domiciled in India and incorporated on 23rd October, 2019 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as a subsidiary of Adani Enterprises Limited. The Company is presently in the business of development of infrastructure facilities like Road, Railways, Metro & Mono Rail Segment and EPC thereof and project management consultant of water ways, smart cities infra, rail oil and gas plants and to deal as trader, agent, broker representative or otherwise deal in any other products and goods.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 25th April, 2020.

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 section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; or
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or

Cash or Cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle A liability for at least twelve months after the reporting Period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle; or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting Period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current

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

b Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

c Earnings per share

The Basic earning per share has been computed by dividing the income available 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 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.

d 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.

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

e Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

in the principal market for the asset or liability, or

in the absence of A principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

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

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as 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 reassessed 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.

-Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (refer note 11.1)

f Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus in case of financial asset not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction cost that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified:

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

> The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the 12 Month ECL is used to provide if credit risk has not increased significantly and 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.

> Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

Loans and borrowings

This is the most relevant category 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 profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations.

Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.3 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

ADANI RAILWAYS TRANSPORT LIMITED**Notes to financial statements for the period ended on 31st March, 2020****adani****3 Cash and Cash equivalents****As at
31st March, 2020
(Amount in Rs.)**Balances with banks
In current accounts
Cash on hand1,00,000
-**Total****1,00,000**

ADANI RAILWAYS TRANSPORT LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the period ended on 31st March, 2020

adani**4 Equity Share Capital**

		As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rs.)
Authorised Share Capital		
10,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each		1,00,000
	Total	1,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up equity shares		
10,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid		1,00,000
	Total	1,00,000

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period**Equity Shares**

	As at 31st March, 2020	
	No. Shares	(Amount in ₹)
At the beginning of the period	-	-
Issued during the period	10,000	1,00,000
Outstanding at the end of the period	10,000	1,00,000

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 the 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 share holders.

c. Shares held by Parent Company

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its parent company together with its nominees are as under:

	As at 31st March, 2020	
	No. Shares	(Amount in ₹)
Adani Enterprise Limited (Parent Company along with its nominees)	10,000	1,00,000
Total	10,000	1,00,000

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31st March, 2020	
	No. Shares	% holding in the class
Adani Enterprise Limited (Parent Company along with its nominees)	10,000	100%
Total	10,000	100%

5 Other Equity

		As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)
Retained earnings		
Opening Balance		-
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the period		(20,000)
Add : Other Comprehensive Income for the period		-
Closing Balance	Total	(20,000)

Note :

Retained earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends considering the requirements of the Companies' Act, 2013. No dividends are distributed given the accumulated losses incurred by the Company.

ADANI RAILWAYS TRANSPORT LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the period ended on 31st March, 2020

adani**6 Trade Payables**As at
31st March, 2020
(Amount in Rs.)**Other than Acceptances**

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

20,000

Total**20,000****7 Other Expenses**As at
31st March, 2020
(Amount in Rs.)

Statutory Audit Fees

20,000

Total**20,000****8 Income Tax**

The major components of income tax expense for the period ended 31st March, 2020 are:

As at
31st March, 2020
(Amount in ₹)**Current Tax:**

Current Income Tax Charge

-

Total (a)

-

Deferred Tax

In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences

-

Total (b)

-

Total (a+b)

-

As at
31st March, 2020
(Amount in ₹)**Accounting profit / (loss) before tax****(20,000)****Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate**

Tax Rate for Corporate Entity as per Income Tax Act, 1961

Tax Effect of :

Provisions Disallowed

-

Income tax recognised in profit and loss account at effective rate

-

Total Tax Expense for the year

-

Net DTL / (DTA) recognised during the period

-

9 Financial Risk objective and policies:

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management direction and control under the framework of Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Management ensures appropriate risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures and that risks are identified, measured and managed in

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

Market Risk :

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

Interest 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's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's Non Current debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company has no Non Current borrowing outstanding as at 31st March, 2020 and hence, there is no impact on the Company's loss for the year.

Foreign Currency risk

Foreign Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

There is no foreign currency exposure as at 31st March, 2020. Hence, there is no impact on Company's loss for the year.

Price risk

The Company's exposure to price risk in the investment in mutual funds and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through profit or loss. Management monitors the prices closely to mitigate its impact on profit and cash flows. Since there is no investments, the exposure to price changes is Nil.

Liquidity Risk :

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner and to manage its capital structure. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through continued support from lenders, trade creditors as well as through issue of equity shares.

Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth.

The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments.

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation, and other Non Current / Current borrowings. The Company's policy is to use Current and Non Current borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company monitors The Company believes that it will able to meet all its current liabilities and interest obligation on timely manner, Since most of the current liabilities is from related parties.

- 10** The Company's activities during the year revolve around bidding for various tenders of Government Authority for Construction & Maintenance of Infrastructure facility. Considering the nature of Company's business, as well as based on reviews by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resource allocation and performance measurement, there is only one primary reportable segment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS - 108 – "Operating Segments", prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 which is construction of infrastructure facility at this point of time and advisory in that regard.

11 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for) :**(i) Contingent Liabilities :**

Based on the information available with the Company, there is no contingent liability as at the period ended 31st March, 2020.

(ii) Commitments :

Based on the information available with the Company, there is no capital commitment as at the period ended 31st March, 2020.

12 Pursuant to the Indian Accounting Standard 33 – Earning per Share, the disclosure is as under:

	UOM	As at 31st March, 2020
Basic and Diluted EPS		
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	₹	(20,000)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	No.	10,000
Nominal Value of equity share	₹	10
Basic and Diluted EPS	₹	(2.00)

13 Fair Value Measurement :

a) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2020 is as follows :

(Amount in ₹)				
Particulars	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Other Non current Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total	-	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	20,000	20,000
Total	-	-	20,000	20,000

Note :

Since the Company does not have any financial asset or liability measured at fair value, disclosure of fair value hierarchy and disclosure of category-wise assets and liabilities is not relevant. All financial assets and liabilities of the Company have been valued at amortised cost and their values are not expected to be different than those presented in financial statements.

14 Related party transactions

a) List of related parties and relationship

Description of relationship	Name of Related Parties
Ultimate Controlling Entity	: S. B. Adani Family Trust
Parent Company	: Adani Enterprise Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Companies (with whom transactions done)	:
Key Management Personnel	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> Mr. Krishna Prakash Maheshwari, Director (w.e.f. 16/03/2018) Mr. Vipul Shah, Director (w.e.f. 16/03/2018) Mr. Haresh Mehta, Director (w.e.f. 26/03/2019) </div> </div>

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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

Notes:

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.

b) Transaction with Related Parties :

Related Party Name	Nature of Transactions	As at 31st March, 2020
Adani Enterprise Limited	Equity Share Capital issued	1,00,000

c) Balances With Related Parties :

Related Party Name	Nature of Closing Balance	As at 31st March, 2020
Adani Enterprise Limited	Borrowings	-

15 Personnel Cost

The Company does not have any employee. The operational management and administrative functions of the company are being managed by Holding Company.

16 This, being the first financial statements of the Company since incorporation, are drawn for the period 31 March, 2020 and hence, there are no comparatives to present.

17 The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements.

18 Due to outbreak of COVID 19 globally and in India, the Company's management is in the process of making assessment of likely adverse impact on business and financial risks on account of COVID 19, The management does not see any risks in the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

19 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 25th April, 2020.

The notes referred above are an integral part of these financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For M/S Dharmesh Parikh & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 112054W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Adani Railways Transport Limited

Anuj Jain
Partner
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