

DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

303/304, "Milestone", Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp. T. V Tower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad-380 054 Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Shipping (India) Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Adani Shipping (India) Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Financial Statements").

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 31st March, 2020, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and 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 Responsibilities 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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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 Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Shipping (India) Private Limited (Continue) ...

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 Statements 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Shipping (India) Private Limited (Continue)...

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

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

Other Matter

Attention invited to Note 20 on Accumulated losses and Negative Net Worth of the company. However, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis considering continuous financial support from Holding Company.

Our report is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B";
 - g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 which would impact its financial position;
 - 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.



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Shipping (India) Private Limited (Continue)...

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

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

Place. Ahmedabad
Date: 27th April, 2020



For, DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W

Kanti Gothi

Kanti Gothi
Partner

Membership No. 127664

UDIN - 20127664 AAAA BX 8987

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RE: ADANI SHIPPING (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
ANNEXURE – A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020, we report that:

- (i) a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets. The same are in the process of being updated;
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a program of physically verifying its fixed assets in a phased manner designed to cover all assets, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its business. Accordingly during the year the management had carried out physical verification for some of its assets and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c) The company does not have any Immovable Properties. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (i) (c) of the Order are not applicable
- (ii) The Company is deal in service industries and does not hold any inventories. Accordingly the provision of paragraph 3 (ii) of the order are not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and representations made by the Management, the Company has not done any transactions covered under section 185 and 186 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable
- (vi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act as prescribed by the Central Government is not applicable to the company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the statutory dues payable by company including income tax, Goods and Service tax, Provident fund, cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of any duty of custom.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, Goods and Service tax, Provident fund, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) According to the records of the Company and representations made by the Management, there are no statutory dues as mentioned in paragraph 3(vii)(a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.



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RE: ADANI SHIPPING (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

ANNEXURE – A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continue...)

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

- (viii) The Company has not taken any loan either from banks, financial institutions or from the government and has not issued any debentures. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ix) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable.
- (x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud on or by the company, or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid/provided. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) As per information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transaction with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act 2013 and all the details have been disclosed in Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement or not issued any debenture during the year under review. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any director or any person connected with him. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable.

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27th April, 2020



For, DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W

Kanti Gothi

Kanti Gothi
Partner

Membership No. 127664

UDIN - 20127664 AAAABx8987

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RE: ADANI SHIPPING (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
ANNEXURE – B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continue...)

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Adani Shipping (INDIA) Private Limited on the financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Adani Shipping (India) Private Limited (the company) as of 31st March, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the company for the year ended on that date. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2020, 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.

Management's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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



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RE: ADANI SHIPPING (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
ANNEXURE – B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continue ...)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27th April, 2020



For, DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W

Kanti Gothi

Kanti Gothi
Partner

Membership No. 127664

UDIN - 20127664 AAAA BX 8987

ADANI SHIPPING (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

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(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	15,162	40,873
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	4	1,706,069	1,765,602
Total Non-current Assets		1,721,231	1,806,475
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	5	1,597,887	1,910,815
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	5,119,003	7,729,969
Other Current Assets	7	2,542,623	906,160
Total Current Assets		9,259,513	10,546,944
Total Assets		10,980,744	12,353,419
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	8	500,000	500,000
Other Equity	9	(942,605)	(2,790,821)
Total Equity		(442,605)	(2,290,821)
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
Provision	10	3,812,042	2,958,857
Total Non-current Liabilities		3,812,042	2,958,857
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables			
i. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	11	-	-
ii. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,827,327	7,562,686
Other Current Liabilities	12	753,237	1,250,033
Provision	10	2,918,923	2,517,277
Income Tax Liabilities (Net)	13	111,820	355,387
Total Current Liabilities		7,611,307	11,685,383
Total Equity and Liabilities		10,980,744	12,353,419

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per attached our report of even date

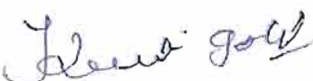
For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of


ADANI SHIPPING (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED



Kantil Gothli

Partner

Membership No. 127664

Jatinkumar Jalundhwala
Director
DIN 00137888



Kaushal Shah

Director

DIN 06898439

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 27th April, 2020



Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 27th April, 2020

ADANI SHIPPING (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on 31st March, 2020

adani

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Revenue			
Revenue from Operations	14	39,922,651	39,255,218
Other Income	15	293,129	359,512
Total Revenue		40,215,780	39,614,730
Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expenses	16	33,038,626	28,344,823
Finance Costs	17	32,028	1,639
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	3	25,710	99,224
Other Expenses	18	4,469,607	8,996,918
Total Expenses		37,565,971	37,442,604
Profit Before Tax		2,649,809	2,172,126
Tax Expense:	19		
Current Tax		711,818	556,387
Current Tax relating to earlier periods		(24,193)	-
Deferred Tax		73,235	50,611
		760,860	606,998
Profit for the Year	Total A	1,888,949	1,565,128
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit or loss		-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset		(54,436)	592,316
Tax impact on above		13,702	(154,002)
Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)	Total B	(40,734)	438,314
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	Total (A+B)	1,848,215	2,003,442
Earnings Per Share (EPS) (Face Value Rs. 10 Per Share)			
Basic & Diluted Earnings per Share	22	37.78	31.30

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per attached our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 112054W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
ADANI SHIPPING (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Kanti Gothi
Partner
Membership No. 127664



J. R. Jalundhwala
Director
DIN 00137888

Kaushal Shah
Director
DIN 06898439

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27th April, 2020

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27th April, 2020



A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount in Rupees
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	50,000	500,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance As at 31st March, 2019	50,000	500,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance As at 31st March, 2020	50,000	500,000

B. Other Equity

Particulars	(Amount in Rupees)
	Retained Earnings
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	(4,794,263)
Profit for the year	1,565,128
Other Comprehensive Income	438,314
Balance As at 31st March, 2019	(2,790,821)
Profit for the year	1,888,949
Other Comprehensive Income	(40,734)
Balance As at 31st March, 2020	(942,605)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per attached our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of

ADANI SHIPPING (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Kanti Gothi

Kanti Gothi

Partner

Membership No. 127664



R. Jalundhwala

Jatinkumar Jalundhwala

Director

DIN 00137888

Kaushal Shah

Kaushal Shah

Director

DIN 06898439

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 27th April, 2020

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 27th April, 2020



Statement of Cash flow for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
	Net Profit before tax		2,649,809		2,172,126
	Adjustment for:				
	Depreciation / Amortisation	25,710		99,224	
	Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	(61,204)		29,157	
	Total Adjustments to Net Profit		(35,494)		128,381
	Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes		2,614,315		2,300,507
	Adjustment for:				
	Trade Payables	(3,735,360)		1,359,314	
	Provision and Other Liabilities	717,304		797,323	
	Other Current Assets	(1,636,463)		(2,513)	
	Trade Receivables	374,132		(1,903,972)	
	Total Working Capital Changes		(4,280,387)		250,152
	Cash Generated from Operations		(1,666,072)		2,550,659
	Direct Tax (Paid) / Refund		(944,894)		(221,361)
	Net Cash Flow (Used In) / from Operating Activities		(2,610,966)		2,329,298
B	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
	Purchase of Fixed Assets			(10,000)	
	Net Cash (Used) In Investing Activities				(10,000)
C	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
	Finance Cost paid				
	Net Cash Flow (Used) In Financing Activities				
D	Net Increase / (Decrease) in cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		(2,610,966)		2,319,298
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year		7,729,969		5,410,671
	Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 6)		5,119,003		7,729,969

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows :

- The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statements on cash flows, notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).
- Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary, to conform to this year's classification.
- Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2017 (as amended) is not given as The Company has no liabilities arising from financing activities during the year.

The accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per attached our report of even date

For DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No : 112054W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
ADANI SHIPPING (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED



Kantl Gothi
Partner
Membership No. 127664




Jatinkumar Jalundhwala
Director
DIN 00137888



Kaushal Shah
Director
DIN 06898439

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27th April, 2020



Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27th April, 2020

1 Corporate Information

Adani Shipping (India) Private Limited (ASIPL) is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 having its registered office at 601, 6th Floor, Hallmark Business Plaza, Opp. Guru Nanak Hospital, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400051, Maharashtra. The Company is incorporated on 27/08/2010 vide registration no. U63090MH2010PTC207152. The Company is wholly owned Subsidiary of Adani Enterprise Limited.

The main objects of the company to carry on the business to provide services such as ship management services, container vessel management, vessel management, bulk carrier and crew management services, crew support services, ship repair and ship inspections services.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies**a) Basis of preparation**

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.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments (including derivative instruments) which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

b) 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
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- 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
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current

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

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

c) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation / amortisation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises of the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation on fixed assets, is provided using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives of assets are determined based on technical parameters/assessment. The aforesaid estimated useful lives for Computing depreciation is as per Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on Assets acquired or disposed off during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of acquisition or disposal.

d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses if any. Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful economic life. Computer Software cost is amortised over a period of three years using straight-line method.

e) Cash and cash equivalents (for purpose of cash flow statement)

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

f) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated based on the available information.



g) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers in its capacity as an agent.

The accounting policies for the specific revenue streams of the Company as summarized below:

1) Revenue from operation is recognised in terms of the agreement entered with Shipping Companies and is measured at the value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts if any.

2) Interest income is recognised on a time proportionate basis taking into account the amount invested and the rate applicable.

Contract Balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by rendering services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of consideration is due.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to render services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract."

h) Foreign Currency Translation

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

i) Initial Recognition :

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

ii) Conversion

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

lii) Exchange Differences

Gains and losses arising on account of differences in foreign exchange rates on settlement/translation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss

i) Employees Retirement Benefits

i) 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.

ii) Defined benefit plan : 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.

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

lii) 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

iv) Short term employee benefits: They are recognised at an undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year in which the related services are received.



j) **Segment Reporting**

In accordance with the Ind-AS 108 - "Operating Segments", the Company has determined its business segment as Ship Management Services. Since there are no other business segments in which the Company operates, there are no other primary reportable segments. Therefore, the segment revenue, results, segment assets, segment liabilities, total cost incurred to acquire segment assets, depreciation charge are all as is reflected in the financial statement.

k) **Earnings per share**

The Basic EPS has been computed by dividing the income available to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the accounting year.

The Diluted EPS has been computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding at the end of the year.

l) **Taxes**

i) **Current income tax**

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the concerned company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period."

ii) **Deferred tax**

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

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

m) **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.

n) **Expenditure**

Expenditures are accounted net of taxes recoverable, wherever applicable



o) Financial Instruments

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

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

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

(A) Financial assets

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries are recognised initially at fair value.

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

1) At amortised cost

A financial asset 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

2) At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- (a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, 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.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI) and on derecognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to statement of profit and loss. For equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment.

3) At Fair Value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments and default category for equity instruments. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

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. The Company follows 'Simplified Approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on all trade receivables or contractual receivables.

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



(B) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition as at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below.

At amortised cost

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, financial liabilities 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.

At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as such. Subsequently, any changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition of Financial Liability

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

p) Recent Pronouncements for Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

2.1 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The application of the Company's accounting policies as described in Note 2, in the preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and any revisions thereto are recognized in the period in which they are revised or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both the current and future periods. Actual results may differ from these estimates which could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

(i) Property, plant and equipment¹

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis

(ii) Taxation

Deferred tax assets²

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses / credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies

(iii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments²

In estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Company uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company establishes appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 23.

(iv) Defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits²

The present value of obligations under defined benefit plan and other long term employment benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual development in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary escalations, attrition rate and mortality rates etc. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, these obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

¹Critical accounting judgments

²Key sources of estimation uncertainties



3. Property, Plant & Equipment

Description of Assets	Tangible Assets				Intangible Assets		Total
	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Computer Software			
I. Cost or Deemed Cost							
Balances as at 1st April, 2018	4,671	15,659	570,079	324,060	590,409	324,060	324,060
Additions during the Year	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Disposals during the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as at 31st March, 2019	4,671	15,659	580,079	324,060	600,409	324,060	324,060
Additions during the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as at 31st March, 2020	4,671	15,659	580,079	324,060	600,409	324,060	324,060
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balances as at 1st April, 2018	2,441	9,302	448,569	324,060	460,312	324,060	324,060
Depreciation for the year	743	1,766	96,715	-	99,224	-	-
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as at 31st March, 2019	3,184	11,068	545,284	324,060	559,536	324,060	324,060
Depreciation for the year	743	1,766	23,201	-	25,711	-	-
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as at 31st March, 2020	3,927	12,834	568,485	324,060	585,247	324,060	324,060

Description of Assets	(Amount in Rupees)					
	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Total	Computer Software	Total
Carrying Amount :						
As at 31st March, 2019	1,487	4,591	34,795	40,873	-	-
As at 31st March, 2020	744	2,824	11,594	15,162	-	-



4 (A) - Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
Deferred tax liability		
Difference between book base and tax base of Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Gross deferred tax liability	-	-
Deferred tax assets		
Business Loss and Unabsorbed Depreciation	-	-
Gratuity	964,358	788,695
Leave Encashment	729,826	635,100
Difference between book base and tax base of Property, Plant and equipment	11,885	14,061
Gross deferred tax assets	1,706,069	1,437,856
Net deferred tax assets	1,706,069	1,437,856
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	327,746
Net deferred tax assets after MAT Credit Entitlement	1,706,069	1,765,602
Total	1,706,069	1,765,602

Note:

1. In accordance with the Ind AS 12, the deferred tax expense for Rs.73,235 (31st March, 2019 : Rs. 50,611) for the year has been recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

2. Refer Note 30

4 (B) - The gross movement in the deferred tax account for the year ended 31st March 2020 and 31st March 2019, are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
Net deferred tax asset at the beginning (A)	1,765,602	1,970,215
Difference in tax base of assets / liabilities :		
Unabsorbed Depreciation / Business Loss	-	(211,192)
Gratuity	175,664	43,961
Leave Encashment	94,726	(36,575)
Difference between book base and tax base of Property, Plant and equipment	(2,177)	11,772
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-
Deferred Tax Asset for the year (B)	268,213	(192,034)
MAT Credit (Utilised) / Created (C)	(327,746)	(12,579)
Net deferred tax asset at the end (A+B+C)	1,706,069	1,765,602

5 Trade Receivables

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
Considered Good - Unsecured (Refer note no. 26)	1,597,887	1,910,815
Considered Good - Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-
Less : Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Total	1,597,887	1,910,815

5.1 Trade Receivables

Age of receivables	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
Within Credit period	1,597,887	1,910,815
Above credit period	-	-
	1,597,887	1,910,815

6 Cash and Cash equivalents

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
Bank Balance		
In current accounts	5,119,003	7,729,969
Total	5,119,003	7,729,969

7 Other Current Assets

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Advance against Expenses	70,167	59,143
Prepaid Expenses	10,564	12,588
Staff Imprest	5,000	50,745
Balance with Government Authorities	2,456,892	783,684
Total	2,542,623	906,160



8 Share Capital

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
Authorised Share Capital 50,000 (As at 31st March 2019 - 50,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	500,000	500,000
Total	500,000	500,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up equity shares 50,000 (As at 31st March 2019 - 50,000) fully paid up equity shares of Rs. 10 each	500,000	500,000
Total	500,000	500,000

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

Equity Shares

	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No. Shares	Rupees	No. Shares	Rupees
At the beginning of the Year	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend if proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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.

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

	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No. Shares	% holding in the class	No. Shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid Adani Enterprises Limited - a Holding Company and its nominee	50,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%
	50,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%

d. As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

9 Other Equity

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
Surplus / (Deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer note below)		
Opening Balance	(3,049,373)	(4,614,501)
Add : Profit for the year	1,888,949	1,565,128
Total Retained Earning	(1,160,424)	(3,049,373)
Opening Balance of Other Comprehensive Income	258,553	(179,761)
Add : Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans transferred to Other Comprehensive Income	(40,734)	438,314
Total Other Comprehensive Income	217,819	258,553
Closing Balance	Total	(942,605)

Note:
Retained earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends considering the requirements of the Companies' Act 2013.

10 Provision

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
Provision for Employee Benefits				
- Gratuity	2,337,401	1,777,953	1,493,978	1,255,488
- Leave Encashment	1,474,641	1,180,904	1,424,945	1,261,789
	3,812,042	2,958,857	2,918,923	2,517,277



11 Trade Payables

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount In Rupees)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount In Rupees)
Trade Payables		
Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprise and small enterprise	3,827,327	7,562,686
Total outstanding dues of creditor micro enterprise and small enterprise		
Total	3,827,327	7,562,686

The Disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to Micro and Small Enterprises have been made in the standalone Financial Statements based on the information received and available with the company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance sheet date. These facts has been relied upon by the auditors.

There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues (including interest on outstanding dues), which are outstanding as at the Balance Sheet date. The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

12 Other Current Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount In Rupees)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount In Rupees)
Statutory liabilities (includes TDS, PF, PT Etc.)	753,237	1,250,033
Total	753,237	1,250,033

13 Income Tax Liabilities (Net)

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount In Rupees)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount In Rupees)
Current Tax Provision	111,820	355,387
	111,820	355,387



14 Revenue from Operations		For the year ended 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
Revenue from Operations			
Vessel Management Services (Refer Note 26)		39,922,651	39,255,218
Total		39,922,651	39,255,218
15 Other Income		For the year ended 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Gain (net)		293,129	359,512
Total		293,129	359,512
16 Employee Benefits Expenses		For the year ended 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
Salaries, Wages and Allowances		30,338,170	25,878,843
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds		2,231,381	2,090,580
Employee Welfare Expenses		469,075	375,400
Total		33,038,626	28,344,823
17 Finance costs		For the year ended 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
Other borrowing costs			
Interest on Income Tax		32,028	1,639
Total		32,028	1,639
18 Other Expenses		For the year ended 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
Rent		-	4,089,187
Bank Charges		10,649	5,549
Legal & Professional Expenses		3,835,570	3,785,023
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses		336,632	526,145
Printing and Stationery		59,228	181,857
Payment to Auditors (Refer note below)		100,410	104,900
Communication Expenses		70,084	130,312
Office Expenses		10,277	172,105
Provision for doubtful advance		45,745	-
Rates and Taxes		1,012	1,840
Total		4,469,607	8,996,918
Payment to auditors		For the year ended 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
As auditor:			
Statutory Audit Fees		50,000	59,000
Tax Audit Fees		20,000	25,000
Transfer Pricing Audit fees		15,000	5,900
Others Matters		15,410	15,000
		100,410	104,900



19 Income Tax Expenses

	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees)	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rupees)
Current Tax :		
Current Income Tax Charge (Refer Note : 30)	711,818	556,387
Deferred Tax	73,235	50,611
Total	785,053	606,998
Accounting profit before tax	2,649,809	2,172,126
Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate @ 26%	688,950	564,753
Tax Effect of :		
- Non deductible Expenses	8,327	154,428
i) Depreciation allowable on assets (difference between Income tax act and Companies act)	(1,785)	12,938
ii) Provisions disallowed	16,325	6,329
iii) Tax Impact of carry forward losses	-	(182,061)
Tax provisions :		
Current tax for the year	711,818	556,387
Deferred Tax	73,235	50,611
Total	785,053	606,998
Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss at effective rate		



- 20 The Company has accumulated losses at 31st March, 2020, and the net worth is negative. The Holding company has provided assurance that it intends to provide sufficient financial support to finance the operation of the company for foreseeable future if necessary. Based on above discussion, the management is of the opinion that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statement on the basis of going concern.

21 Contingent Liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Nature	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
a.	Contingent Liabilities	TDS & Income Tax	9,830	9,830
b.	Commitment		NIL	NIL

22 Earnings per share (EPS)

For the year ended 31st March, 2020
(Amount in Rupees)

For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(Amount in Rupees)

Total operations for the year		
Profit after tax (for calculation of Basic and Diluted EPS)	1,888,949	1,565,128
No of equity shares at the beginning of the year	50,000	50,000
Weighted average no of equity shares in calculating Basic and Diluted EPS	50,000	50,000
Nominal value per share (in Rupees)	10	10
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rupees)	37.78	31.30

23 Fair Value Measurement :

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

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	-	-	1,597,887	1,597,887
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	5,119,003	5,119,003
	-	-	6,716,890	6,716,890
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	3,827,327	3,827,327
Total	-	-	3,827,327	3,827,327

b) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2019 is as follows :

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	-	-	1,910,815	1,910,815
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	7,729,969	7,729,969
Total	-	-	9,640,784	9,640,784
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	7,562,686	7,562,686
Total	-	-	7,562,686	7,562,686

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.



24 Financial Risk objective and policies

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

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuation (currency risk), interest rate movements (interest rate risk) collectively referred to as Market Risk, Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and other price risks such as equity price risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. It manages its exposure to these risks through derivative financial instruments. By hedging corporations, it uses derivative instruments such as Principal only Swaps, Interest rate swaps, foreign currency future options and foreign currency forward contract to mitigate these risks. These derivative instruments reduce the impact of both favourable and unfavourable fluctuations.

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

The decision of whether and when to execute derivative financial instruments along with its tenure can vary from period to period depending on market conditions and the revenue costs of the instruments. The tenure is linked to the timing of the underlying exposure, with the connection between the two being regularly monitored. The Company is exposed to losses in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to the derivative contracts. All derivative contracts are executed with counterparties that, in our judgment, are creditworthy. The outstanding derivatives are reviewed periodically to ensure that there is no inappropriate concentration of outstanding to any particular counterparty.

Further, all currency and interest rate risk as described above is measured on a daily basis by monitoring the mark to market (MTM) of open and hedged position. The MTM is derived based underlying market curves on closing basis of relevant instrument quoted on Bloomberg/Reuters. For quarterly, the MTM for each derivative instrument outstanding is obtained from respective banks.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the company. The Company has adopted the policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial losses from default, and generally does not obtain any collateral or other security on trade receivables.

Liquidity Risk

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments, contracted 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 the use of various types of borrowings.

The table below analysis derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(Amount in Rupees)				
As at 31st March, 2020	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	3,527,327			-

(Amount in Rupees)				
As at 31st March, 2019	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	7,562,686			



- 25 The Company has made provision in the Accounts for Gratuity based on Actuarial valuation. The particulars under the Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefit' furnished below are those which are relevant and available to company for this year

(a) Contributions to Defined Contribution Plan, recognised as expense for the year are as under:

Particulars	(Amount in Rupees)	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	1,420,383	1,266,082

(b) Contributions to Defined Benefit Plans are as under:

(i) Gratuity

Particulars	(Amount in Rupees)	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
i. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of defined benefit obligation		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the beginning of the Year	3,033,441	2,864,361
Service cost	512,470	537,955
Interest cost	231,032	223,261
Actuarial loss/(gain)	54,436	(592,136)
Benefits paid	-	-
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the end of the Year	3,831,379	3,033,441
ii. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of the Fair value of Plan assets		
Fair Value of Plan assets at the beginning of the Year	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Contributions	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	-
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the Year	-	-
iii. Reconciliation of the Present value of defined benefit obligation and Fair value of plan assets		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the end of the year	3,831,379	3,033,441
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the Year	-	-
Net Asset / (Liability) recognized in balance sheet as at the end of the year	3,831,379	3,033,441
iv. Gratuity Cost for the Year		
Current service cost	512,470	537,955
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest cost	231,032	223,261
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	54,436	(592,136)
Net Gratuity cost recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss	797,938	169,080
v. Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gains) / losses		
change in demographic assumptions	(6,632)	-
change in financial assumptions	170,617	31,702
experience variance (i.e. Actual experience assumptions)	(109,549)	(623,838)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	54,436	(592,136)
vi. Actuarial Assumptions		
Discount Rate	6.70%	7.60%
Expected rate of return on Plan Assets	8.00%	8.00%



vii. Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. 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. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
Defined benefit obligations (Base)	3,831,379		3,033,441	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (- / + 1%) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	4,034,891 5.30%	3,648,697 -4.80%	3,201,284 5.50%	2,883,258 -5.00%
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	3,649,183 -4.80%	4,030,360 5.20%	2,882,461 -5.00%	3,199,005 5.50%
Attrition Rate (- / + 50%) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	3,844,712 0.30%	3,818,899 -0.30%	3,038,532 0.20%	3,028,505 -0.20%
Mortality Rate (- / + 10%) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	3,831,860 0.00%	3,830,900 0.00%	3,033,545 0.00%	3,033,338 0.00%

viii. Asset Liability Matching Strategies

The Scheme is managed on unfunded basis

ix. Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows

a) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The Scheme is managed on unfunded basis

b) Expected Contribution during the next annual reporting period

The Company's best estimate of Contribution during the next year is Nil

c) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) - 5 Years

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):

	(Amount in Rupees)
1 year	1,493,978
2 to 5 years	1,317,640
6 to 10 years	770,704
More than 10 years	2,126,386

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

The expected contributions for Defined Benefit Plan for the next financial year will be in line with FY 2019-20

The actuarial liability for leave encashment and compensated absences (including Sick Leave) as at the year ended 31st March 2020 is Rs. 28,99,586/-

26. Related party disclosure (As Identified by the Management)

The Management has identified the following entities and individuals as related parties of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020 for the purposes of reporting as per IndAS 24 - Related Party Transactions, which are as under

A. Name of related parties & description of relationship

Sr. No	Relationship	Names
1	Holding Company	Adani Enterprises Limited (Controlled by S.B. Adani Family Trust, a private discretionary trust)
2	Subsidiary Companies (including step down subsidiaries)	NIL
3	Fellow Subsidiary Companies (with whom transactions done during the year)	1. Rahi Shipping Pte. Ltd., Singapore 2. Vanshi Shipping Pte. Ltd., Singapore 3. Aanya Maritime Inc., Panama 4. Aashna Maritime Inc., Panama 5. Urja Maritime Inc., Panama
4	Associates (with whom transactions done during the year)	Adani Infrastructure and Development Private Limited Adani Power (Mundra) Limited
5	Key Management Personnel	(i) Mr. Jatinkumar Jalundhwala, Director (ii) Mr. Pranav S. Vora, Director (iii) Capt. Sandeep Mehta, Director (iv) Mr. Kaushal G. Shah, Director



B Nature & Volume of Transaction with Related Parties

(Amount in Rupees)

Category	Name of Related Party	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Technical & Management Fees Income	Rahi Shipping Pte Ltd	8,494,181	8,352,174
	Vanshi Shipping Pte Ltd	8,494,181	8,352,174
	Aanya Maritime Inc	8,494,181	8,352,174
	Aashna Maritime Inc	8,494,181	8,352,174
	Urja Maritime Inc	5,945,927	5,846,522
Service Availed	Adani Infrastructure and Developers Pvt Ltd	-	4,089,187
	Adani Enterprises Limited	3,507,943	2,968,227
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	5,700	3,800
Reimbursement of Expense	Rahi Shipping Pte Ltd	258,220	31,378
	Vanshi Shipping Pte Ltd	309,719	49,876
	Aanya Maritime Inc	135,734	135,821
	Aashna Maritime Inc	37,267	47,910
	Urja Maritime Inc	129,483	315,989
Closing Balance	Name of Related Party	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Balance Payable at the end of year - Net	Adani Enterprises Limited	2,300,000	2,968,227
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	950	3,800
	Adani Infrastructure and Developers Pvt Ltd	-	1,891,262
Balance Receivable at the end of year - Net	Rahi Shipping Pte Ltd	9,845	23,214
	Vanshi Shipping Pte Ltd	1,513,300	1,432,976
	Aanya Maritime Inc	49,530	92,226
	Aashna Maritime Inc	-	45,410
	Urja Maritime Inc	25,212	315,989

27 Disclosure as per IND AS 115 :

Contract balances

(a) The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from the contracts with customers.

Particulars	(Amount in Rupees)	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Trade receivables (refer note 5)	1,597,887	1,910,815
Contract assets	-	-
Contract liabilities	-	-

The contract assets primarily relate to the Company's right to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. This usually occurs when the Company issues an invoice to the Customer. The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from the customers.

(b) Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities during the period:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Contract assets reclassified to receivables	-	-

Reconciliation the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Revenue as per contracted price	39,922,651	39,255,218
Adjustments	-	-
Discounts	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	39,922,651	39,255,218

28 The details of foreign currency exposures not hedged by derivative instruments are as under :-

Particulars	Foreign Currency Denomination	Year Ended	Foreign Currency Amount	(Amount in Rupees)
Trade Receivables	USD	31st March, 2020	20,000	1,513,300
	USD	31st March, 2019	20,000	1,383,100



29 Capital management

For the purposes of the company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximize shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants. Since no external borrowings have been obtained, capital gearing ratio is not presented for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

30. On 20 September, 2019, vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019, the Government of India inserted Section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act, 1961 which provides domestic companies a non-reversible option to pay corporate tax at reduced rates effective 01 April, 2019 subject to certain conditions. The Company has decided to adopt this option from next Financial year i.e. FY-2020-21. Based on this decision, deferred tax of current financial year is calculated considering reduced rates.

31. Due to outbreak of Covid 19 globally in India, the Company's management has made initial assessment of likely adverse impact on business and financial risks on account of Covid 19, and believes that the impact is likely to be short term in nature. The management does not see any medium to long term risks in the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due.

32 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 27th April, 2020.

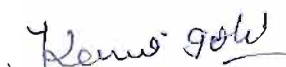
33 Previous Year Comparatives

Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to conform to this year's classification.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per attached our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 112054W



Kanti Gothi
Partner
Membership No. 127664



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
ADANI SHIPPING (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED



Jatinkumar Jalundhwala
Director
DIN 00137888



Kushal Shah
Director
DIN 06898439

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27th April, 2020

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27th April, 2020

