

ADANI NAVAL DEFENCE SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019

(Amount in `)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
ASSETS			
(I) Non-Current Assets		-	-
(II) Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3	3,72,502	4,05,126
		3,72,502	4,05,126
Total Assets		3,72,502	4,05,126
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	4	5,00,000	5,00,000
Other Equity		(1,70,277)	(1,26,035)
		3,29,723	3,73,965
LIABILITIES			
(I) Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
(II) Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i) Trade Payables	5		
i. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		14,855	-
ii. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		24,549	31,161
ii) Other Financial Liabilities	6	3,375	-
		42,779	31,161
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,72,502	4,05,126

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 112054W

For and on behalf of the Board
Adani Naval Defence Systems and Technologies Limited

D. A. Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 045501
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 21st May, 2019



Ashish Rajvanshi
Director
DIN : 07590913

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 20th May, 2019

Amit H. Desai
Director
DIN : 00007116

ADANI NAVAL DEFENCE SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on 31st March 2019

(Amount In `)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
a) Revenue			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Total Revenue		-	-
b) Expenses			
Other Expenses	7	44,242	38,855
Total Expenses		44,242	38,855
c) Profit / (Loss) Before Tax		(44,242)	(38,855)
d) Tax Expense			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expenses		-	-
e) Profit / (Loss) For The Year		(44,242)	(38,855)
f) Other Comprehensive Income			
- Item that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss		-	-
- Item that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
g) Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		(44,242)	(38,855)
h) Earning per Equity Share of ` 10 each			
- Basic & Diluted	13	(0.88)	(0.78)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For **Dharmesh Parikh & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 112054W

D. A. Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 045501

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 21st May, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board
Adani Naval Defence Systems and Technologies Limited

Ashish Rajvanshi
Director
DIN : 07590913

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 20th May, 2019

Ameet H. Desai
Director
DIN : 00007116

ADANI NAVAL DEFENCE SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on 31st March 2019

(Amount in `)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
I. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss) for the year	(44,242)	(38,855)
Operating (Loss) Before Working Capital Changes	(44,242)	(38,855)
Movements in Working Capital :		
Increase in Trade Payables & other financial liabilities	11,618	16,786
Cash (Used In) Operations	(32,624)	(22,069)
Net Cash (Used In) Operating Activities	(32,624)	(22,069)
II. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-
Net Cash Flow From Investing Activities	-	-
III. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	-
Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities	-	-
Net (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(32,624)	(22,069)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,05,126	4,27,195
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	3,72,502	4,05,126
Component of Cash and Cash equivalents		
Balances with scheduled bank		
On current accounts (Refer Note 3)	3,72,502	4,05,126
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	3,72,502	4,05,126

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2

Note:- (1) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7)- Statement of Cash Flow

(2) As there are no financing activities, hence Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2017 (as amended) are not provided.

As per our attached report of even date
For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 112054W

For and on behalf of the Board
Adani Naval Defence Systems and Technologies Limited

D. A. Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 045501

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 21st May, 2019

Ashish Rajvanshi
Director
DIN : 07590913

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 20th May, 2019

Ameet H. Desai
Director
DIN : 00007116

ADANI NAVAL DEFENCE SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on 31st March 2019

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Numbers	(Amount in `)
As at 31st March 2017	50,000	5,00,000
Changes in the Equity Share Capital	-	-
As at 31 st March 2018	50,000	5,00,000
Changes in the Equity Share Capital	-	-
As at 31 st March 2019	50,000	5,00,000

B. Other Equity

For the year ended 31st March, 2019

(Amount in `)
Reserves & Surplus

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 st April 2017	(87,180)	(87,180)
(Loss) for the year	(38,855)	(38,855)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
As at 31 st March 2018	(1,26,035)	(1,26,035)
Balance at 1 st April 2018	(1,26,035)	(1,26,035)
Adjustments		
(Loss) for the year	(44,242)	(44,242)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
As at 31 st March 2019	(1,70,277)	(1,70,277)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 112054W

For and on behalf of the Board
Adani Naval Defence Systems and Technologies Limited

D. A. Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 045501



Ashish Rajvanshi
Director
DIN : 07590913

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 20th May, 2019

Ameet H. Desai
Director
DIN : 00007116



1 Corporate Information

Adani Naval Defence Systems and Technologies Limited was incorporated on 17th July, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013 having its registered office at "Adani House", Near Mithakali Six Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad- 380009, Gujarat, India to carry on the business activities relating to the Design, development, manufacture, maintenance, overhauling, repair & upgrade of Vessels of war (surface & underwater), submarines and other sub-surface vessels.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**a) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements**

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 from time to time.

These financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair values by Ind AS. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between the market participants at the measurement date.

The financial statements are presented in INR except when otherwise stated.

b) Current & 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

period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

c) Cash And Cash Equivalents (for purposes 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.

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Statement of Cash Flow comprise cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks where the original maturity is three months or less.

d) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals 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.

e) Financial Instruments

- i) Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.
- ii) 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.
- iii) For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets and liabilities are classified in various categories as under.

i) At amortised cost

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets available-for-sale. Subsequently, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. These include trade receivables, finance receivables, balances with banks, short-term deposits with banks, other financial assets and investments with fixed or determinable payments. These assets are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows which represent solely payment of principal and interest.

ii) At fair value through Other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

iii) At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets which are not measured at amortised cost are measured at FVTPL. Fair value changes related to such financial assets including derivative contracts are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



Business Model Assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objectives of the business model in which a financial asset is held because it best reflects the way business is managed and information is provided to management.

The assessment of business model comprises the stated policies and objectives of the financial assets, management strategy for holding the financial assets, the risk that affects the performance etc. Further management also evaluates whether the contractual cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest considering the contractual terms of the instrument.

iv) Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, 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.

v) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and this, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109, expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

vi) Derecognition of Financial Liability

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

f) Related Party Transactions

Disclosure of transactions with Related Parties, as required by Ind AS 24 "Related Party disclosures" has been set out in a separate note. Related Parties as defined under clause 9 of the Ind AS 24 have been identified on the basis of representation made by management and information available with the Company.

g) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for the effects of dividend, interest and other charges relating to the dilutive potential equity shares by weighted average number of shares plus dilutive potential equity shares.

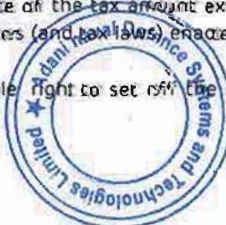
h) Taxes on Income

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

i) Current Taxation

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.



ii) Deferred Taxation

Deferred tax is recognized for the future tax consequences of deductible temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases at the reporting date, using the tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted as on reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits subject to the assessment of reasonable certainty of recovery.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside with the underlying items i.e. either in the statement of other comprehensive income or directly in Net Parent Investment as relevant.

i) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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 amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including 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.

Key Sources of Estimation uncertainty:

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. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments 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.

i) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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.

ii) Taxes

Significant management judgement 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 and future recoverability of deferred tax assets.

iii) Impairment of Non Financial Assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used.



3 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Balances with banks
· In Current Account

(Amount in `)	
As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
3,72,502	4,05,126
3,72,502	4,05,126

4 Share Capital

Authorised shares

Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each

Issued, subscribed fully paid-up shares

Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up

As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
Numbers	(Amount in `)	Numbers	(Amount in `)
50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000

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

Equity shares

At the beginning of the year

Issued during the year

Outstanding at the end of the year

As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
Numbers	(Amount in `)	Numbers	(Amount in `)
50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ` 10/- per share and each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of Interim Dividend. In the event of liquidation, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of shares held by the shareholders.

c. Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company together with its nominees are as below :

Equity Shares

Adani Defence Systems and Technologies Limited

(Holding Company with its nominees)

As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
Numbers	(Amount in `)	Numbers	(Amount in `)
50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000

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

Equity Shares

Adani Defence Systems and Technologies Limited

(Holding Company with its nominees)

As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
Numbers	% holding	Numbers	% holding
50,000	100%	50,000	100%
50,000	100%	50,000	100%

5 Trade Payables

Trade payables

i. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises

ii. Total outstanding dues of creditors others than micro enterprises and small enterprises

(Amount in `)	
As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
14,855	-
24,549	31,161
39,404	31,161

6 Other Current Financial Liabilities

Statutory Liabilities



(Amount in `)	
As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
3,375	-
3,375	-

7 Other Expenses

Legal & Professional Fees
Payment to Auditors
Statutory Audit Fees
Other Attestation Services
Filing Fees
Bank Charges

(Amount in `)	
For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
3,835	5,605
23,600	17,700
16,230	13,462
400	1,620
177	468
44,242	38,855

8 Fair Value Measurement and Hierarchy

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.

9 Financial Instruments And Risk Review

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations / projects. The Company's principal financial assets include mainly cash and cash equivalents and deposits. In the ordinary course of business, the Company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from interest risk and liquidity risk.

Interest risk

The Company is exposed to changes in interest rates due to its financing, investing and cash management activities. The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control of Central Treasury Team of the Adani Group under the framework of Risk Management Policy for interest rate risk.

Credit risk

There are no Trade Receivables in the company, therefore the company does not foresee any credit risk.

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.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities :

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

As at 31st March, 2019
Trade Payables
Other Financial Liabilities

(Amount in `)			
Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 Years	Total
39,404	-	-	39,404
3,375	-	-	3,375
As at 31st March, 2018			
Trade Payables	31,161	-	31,161
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-

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's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year. 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 equity and financial support from Holding Company. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended as at 31st March, 2019 and as at 31st March, 2018.

Particulars

Net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents) (A)
Total capital (B)
Total capital and net debt C=(A+B)
Gearing ratio (A/C)

Note
3
485



(Amount in `)	
For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
(3,72,502)	(4,05,126)
3,29,723	3,73,965
(42,779)	(31,161)
9	13

10 Contingent Liabilities & Commitments

Contingent Liabilities, to the extent not provided for
Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed
on capital accounts (net of advances)

As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
-	-
-	-
-	-

11 Disclosures under MSMED Act

Under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came in to force from 2nd October, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with management, outstanding dues to the Micro and Small enterprise as defined in the MSMED Act, 2006 are disclosed as below.

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Particulars	(Amount in `)	(Amount in `)
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end.	14,855	-
Interest due thereon	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year.	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED.	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years.	-	-

The disclosure in respect of the amount payable to enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been made in the Financial statement as at 31st March, 2019 based on the information received and available with the entities of company. On the basis of such information, no interest is payable to any micro, small and medium enterprises.

12 As per IND AS 24, Disclosure of transactions with Related Parties (As identified by the Management), As defined in IND AS are given below:-

Name of Related Parties & Description of Relationship.

Ultimate Holding Company	: Adani Enterprises Limited
Holding Company	: Adani Defence Systems and Technologies Ltd
Subsidiary Company & Associates	: Nil
Fellow Subsidiary Company	: Nil
(with transactions during the year)	
Key Management Personnel	: Mr. Ashish Rajvanshi, Director Mr. Ameet H. Desai, Director Mr. Kaushal Shah, Director

13 Earning Per Share (EPS)

Net Profit (Loss) after tax available for Equity Shareholders

Weighted Average Number of shares used in computing Earnings Per Share

Basic & Diluted

Earnings Per Share (Face Value of ` 10/- each)

Basic & Diluted (in `)

	(Amount in `)	
For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018	
(44,242)	(38,855)	
50,000	50,000	
(0.88)	(0.78)	



14 Standards issued but not yet effective

Standards issued but not yet effective

Ind AS 116 – Leases (effective from 1st April, 2019)

Ind AS 116 Leases replaces existing lease accounting guidance i.e. Ind AS 17 Leases. It sets out principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases, except short-term leases and leases for low-value items, under a single on-balance sheet lease accounting model. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. Lessor accounting largely unchanged from the existing standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

Based on the preliminary assessment, the Company does not expect any significant impacts on transition to Ind AS 116 on its Net worth. The management is under process of its assessment is based on currently available information and may be subject to changes arising from further reasonable and supportable information when the standard will be adopted. The quantitative impacts would be finalized based on a detailed assessment which has been initiated to identify the key impacts along with evaluation of appropriate transition options.

15 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 20th May, 2019.

16 As per Indian Accounting Standard 19 "Employee Benefits", there are no employee benefit cost as the company is engaging employees of holding company.

17 Previous year's figures have been recast, regrouped and rearranged, wherever necessary to conform to this year's classification/disclosure.

As per our attached report of even date
For Dharmesh Parikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 112054W

D. A. Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 045501
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 21st May, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board
Adani Naval Defence Systems and Technologies Limited

Ashish Rajvanshi
Director
DIN : 07590913
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 20th May, 2019

Ameet H. Desai
Director
DIN : 00007116

