INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Ind AS financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying Ind AS financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Recoverability of disputed receivables (as described in Note 9 of the financial statements)	
As at March 31, 2019 the value of disputed receivables aggregated to Rs. 1.71 crore. Due to disagreements over the quantification or timing of the balance, and the fact that they are a subject matter of litigation, the recovery of said receivables are subject to increased risk.	To address this key audit matter, the following procedures were performed: • Inspected external legal opinions in respect of the merits of the case and critically assessed management's position through discussions with the management's in-house legal team to determine the basis of their conclusion. • Obtained from the management of the Company the status of the legal dispute. • Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made by the Company in this regard.
Claims and exposures relating to litigations (as described in Note 24 of the financial statements)	
The Company is subject to legal litigations which have been disclosed / provided for in the financial statements based on management best judgment assessment of the facts and circumstances of each case. Litigation exposures have been identified as a key audit matter due to the complexities involved in these matters, timescales involved for resolution and the potential financial impact of these on the financial statements. Further, significant management judgement is involved in assessing the exposure of each case and thus a risk that such cases may not be adequately provided for or disclosed.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Gained an understanding of the process of identification of claims, litigations and contingent liabilities and identified key controls in the process. For selected controls we have performed tests of controls • Obtained the summary of Company's legal cases and critically assessed management's position through discussions with the management, on both the probability of success in significant cases, and the magnitude of any potential loss. • Inspected external legal opinions (where considered necessary) and other evidence to corroborate management's assessment of the risk profile in respect of legal claims. • Assessed the relevant disclosures made within the financial statements to ensure they appropriately reflect the facts and circumstances of the respective legal exposures and are in accordance with the requirements of relevant accounting standards.

We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS 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 Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of 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 the 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
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 the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

(g) According to the information and explanations provided to us by the Company, no managerial remuneration has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors for the year ended March 31, 2019;

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 24 to the Ind AS financial statements;

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.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Naman Agarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 502405

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 20, 2019

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Re: **Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited** ('the Company')

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) All fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the companies act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable. Accordingly provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable and hence not commented upon.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable and hence not commented upon.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, related to the port services, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(vii) (a) The Company has been regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, customs duty, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. The provisions relating to employees' state insurance are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income-tax, customs duty, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The provisions relating to employees' state insurance are not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to the records of the Company, the dues of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, excise duty and value added tax on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (in Rs.) *	Period to which amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	29,30,463	2012 and 2013-14	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	47,074,941	2011-12 to 2014-15	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal

*excluding interest and penalty

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to bank or debenture holders. The Company did not have any outstanding dues to financial institutions or government.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has utilized the monies raised by way of debt instruments in the nature of debentures and term loans for the purposes for which they were raised. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) The Company has not paid managerial remuneration during the current year. Accordingly provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as referred to in section 192 of the Act.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Naman Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 502405
Place: Gurugram
Date: April 20, 2019

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF VIZAG GENERAL CARGO BERTH PRIVATE LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated under the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) ("COSO 2013"). 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 the 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 with reference to these standalone financial statements 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 as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements 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 over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, 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 judgement, 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements 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 with reference to these standalone financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 With Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, 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 with reference to these standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in COSO 2013.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Naman Agarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 502405

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 20, 2019

VIZAG GENERAL CARGO BERTH PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4A	11,159,932	10,617,583
(b) Capital Work in progress		6,616,206	1,600,000
(c) Intangible assets	4B	5,308,542,339	5,551,517,892
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	5	17,022,351	17,022,351
(ii) Others financial assets	6	136,848,132	77,822,843
(e) Other non-current assets	11	34,914,885	-
(f) Income tax assets (net of provisions)		36,776,649	31,023,522
Total non current assets		**5,551,880,494**	**5,689,604,191**
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	14,675,630	15,861,724
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	340,127,791	281,158,611
(ii) Trade receivables	9	135,416,644	135,386,028
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	24,727,261	7,742,269
(iv) Other financial assets	6	13,503,633	40,110,003
(c) Other current assets	11	104,726,929	122,296,136
(d) Income tax assets (net of provisions)		16,637,669	46,732,302
Total current assets		**649,815,557**	**649,287,073**
Total assets		**6,201,696,051**	**6,338,891,263**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	12	321,080,000	321,080,000
(b) Other equity		(435,786,711)	(104,046,651)
Total equity		**(114,706,711)**	**217,033,349**
2 LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	4,251,270,755	4,252,479,383
(ii) Others financial liabilites	16	209,489,313	-
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	28	770,942,032	715,757,941
(c) Other non-current liabilities	14	286,304,127	300,297,469
(d) Provisions	17	2,948,041	3,303,258
Total non current liabilities		**5,520,954,268**	**5,271,838,051**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	15	235,827,477	154,379,686
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	494,563,962	613,752,638
(b) Other current liabilities	14	62,960,097	75,170,642
(c) Provisions	17	2,096,958	6,716,898
Total current liabilities		**795,448,494**	**850,019,863**
Total liabilities		**6,316,402,762**	**6,121,857,914**
Total equity and liabilities		**6,201,696,051**	**6,338,891,263**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Naman Agarwal**
Partner
Membership No.: 502405

Place: Gurugram
Date : April 20, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

GR Arun Kumar
Director
DIN : 01874769

Kishore Kumar
Director
DIN : 07148888

Srikanth Gudivada
Chief Financial Officer

Kumar Ankit
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership
No. FCS 9077

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2019

VIZAG GENERAL CARGO BERTH PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

	Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
I	**Income**			
	(a) Revenue from operations	18	1,410,318,027	1,097,347,296
	(b) Other Operating income	18	66,692,585	68,746,936
	(c) Other income	19	28,555,633	33,515,900
	Total income		**1,505,566,245**	**1,199,610,132**
II	**Expenses**			
	(a) Employee benefits expense	20	45,361,425	40,751,511
	(b) Royalty		615,917,074	586,684,452
	(c) Finance costs	21	413,816,618	434,676,253
	(d) Depreciation and amortization expense	4A & 4B	249,901,955	251,162,565
	(e) Other expenses	22	452,613,974	401,676,882
	Total expenses		**1,777,611,046**	**1,714,951,663**
III	**Loss before tax**		**(272,044,801)**	**(515,341,531)**
IV	**Tax expense**			
	(a) Current tax		4,428,990	-
	(b) Deffered tax	29	55,184,090	24,230,022
			59,613,080	24,230,022
V	**Loss after tax**		**(331,657,881)**	**(539,571,553)**
VI	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit obligations		(82,179)	255,141
VII	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		**(331,740,060)**	**(539,316,412)**
VIII	**Loss per equity share**			
	(a) Basic -Face value 10 /-	23	(10.33)	(16.80)
	(b) Diluted -Face value 10 /-	23	(10.33)	(16.80)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Naman Agarwal**
Partner
Membership No.: 502405

Place: Gurugram
Date : April 20, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

GR Arun Kumar
Director
DIN : 01874769

Kishore Kumar
Director
DIN : 07148888

Srikanth Gudivada
Chief Financial Officer

Kumar Ankit
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership
No. FCS 9077

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2019

VIZAG GENERAL CARGO BERTH PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Net (Loss) before tax	(272,044,801)	(515,341,531)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	249,901,955	251,162,565
Interest expense	413,816,618	434,676,253
Interest income	(4,349,757)	(12,298,570)
Gain on financial assets held for trading	(9,863,904)	(7,205,598)
Provision for doubtful debts	-	889,162
Deffered government grant	(13,993,322)	(13,993,322)
Non Moving Inventory provision	1,832,003	2,223,266
Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	27,522,892	14,831,906
	392,821,684	**154,944,131**
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(645,909)	805,634
(Increase) in trade receivables and loans	(30,616)	(3,644,586)
(Increase) in other financial and non financial assets	(55,245,253)	(180,663,376)
Increase in trade payable	81,447,791	63,866,442
Increase in other liabilities and provisions	74,161,109	116,569,711
Cash flow generated from operations	**492,508,806**	**151,877,956**
Income tax refund during year	19,912,516	25,980,880
Net cash flow generated from operations (A)	**512,421,322**	**177,858,836**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including intangibles	(41,136,239)	(67,328,213)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment including intangibles	-	2,775,256
Purchases of short term investments	(1,778,800,016)	(2,190,200,000)
Proceeds from sale of short term investments	1,729,694,725	1,916,246,988
Interest received	9,830,413	4,821,401
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)	**(80,411,117)**	**(333,684,568)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of term loans	-	(3,888,083,971)
Proceeds from non-conertible debentures	-	4,250,000,000
Repayment of loan from related parties	-	(77,500,000)
Interest and finance charges paid	(415,025,213)	(155,876,625)
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**(415,025,213)**	**128,539,404**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)	**16,984,992**	**(27,286,328)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year (Refer note-10)	**7,742,269**	**35,028,597**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note -10)	**24,727,261**	**7,742,269**

Notes:
1. The figures in bracket indicates outflow
2. The above cash flow has been prepared under the "indirect method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind As) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

per Naman Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 502405

GR Arun Kumar
Director
DIN : 01874769

Kishore Kumar
Director
DIN : 07148888

Srikanth Gudivada
Chief Financial Officer

Kumar Ankit
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No.
FCS 9077

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Gurugram
Date : April 20, 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2019

VIZAG GENERAL CARGO BERTH PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount in Rs
As at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019	32,108,000	321,080,000

(b) Other Equity

Particulars	Equity component of compound financial instrument - See Note 13(ii)	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**1,492,180,032**	**(1,053,212,330)**	**438,967,702**
Reduction in Deemed equity	(3,697,941)	**-**	(3,697,941)
Loss for the year	-	(539,571,553)	(539,571,553)
Other comprehensive income	-	255,141	255,141
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**1,488,482,091**	**(1,592,528,742)**	**(104,046,651)**
Loss for the year	**-**	(331,657,881)	(331,657,881)
Other comprehensive income	**-**	(82,179)	(82,179)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1,488,482,091**	**(1,924,268,802)**	**(435,786,711)**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Naman Agarwal**
Partner

Membership No.: 502405

Place: Gurugram
Date : April 20, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

GR Arun Kumar
Director
DIN : 01874769

Kishore Kumar
Director
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Srikanth Gudivada
Chief Financial Officer

Kumar Ankit
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership
No. FCS 9077

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2019

1. Company Overview

Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited (the “Company”) has been set up to develop, establish, construct, operate and maintain a project related to mechanization of coal handling facilities and upgradation of general cargo berth at outer harbour of Visakhapatnam Port (the “Project”) under design, build, finance, operate and transfer (“DBFOT”) basis. A 'Concession Agreement' entered into between the Company and Board of Trustees for Vishakhapatnam Port (the “Concessioning Authority”) granted the Company an exclusive licence for designing, engineering, financing, constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining the Project.

The concession is granted for a period of 30 years commencing from October 8, 2010 i.e. date of award of concession. The Company started its commercial operations effective March 15, 2013. The Company is entitled to recover tariff notified from time to time by the Tariff Authority for Major Ports, from the users of project facilities and services. On the expiry of the concession period the Company shall transfer the project assets to the concessioning authority in accordance with the concession agreement.

The registered office of the Company is SIPCOT Industrial Complex Madurai Bye Pass Road, T. V. Puram P.O Thoothukudi Tamil Nadu 628002 India. The financial statements were approved for issuance by the Directors on April 20, 2019.

2. Basis of preparation

a) Basis of preparation and compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value/amortised cost, Refer note 3(d) below.

The Company has negative equity and working capital, however since all of the borrowing and interest thereon have been guaranteed by its parent Company, the financial statement has been prepared on going concern basis.

c) Standards issued but not effective

The Guidance note and amendment to standards issued, but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company’s Financial Statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these when it becomes effective.

i) **Ind AS 116: Lease**

Ind AS 116, Leases, replaces the existing standard on accounting for leases, Ind AS 17. The Company will adopt Ind AS 116 from 1 April 2019 under the modified retrospective approach, and accordingly the comparative figures will not be restated. For contracts in place at this date, the Company will continue to apply its existing definition of leases under current accounting standards (“grandfathering”), instead of reassessing whether existing contracts are or contain a lease at the date of application of the new standard.

This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize a 'right of use asset' (ROU) and a corresponding 'lease liability' for all leases with the exception of short-term (under 12 months) and low-value leases. Lease costs will be recognised in the income statement over the lease term in the form of depreciation on the ROU asset and finance charges representing the unwinding of the discount on the lease liability. In contrast, the accounting requirements for lessors remain largely unchanged.

The Standard, in addition to increasing the Company’s recognised assets and liabilities, impacts the classification and timing of expenses and consequently the classification between cash flow from operating activities and cash flow from financing activities. Many commonly used financial ratios and performance metrics, using existing definitions, will also be impacted including net debt, gearing, EBITDA, unit costs and operating cash flows. However, implementation of Ind AS 116 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s Financial Statements.

ii) **Amendments to standards**

The following amendments are applicable to the Company from April 1, 2019. The impacts of these are currently expected to be immaterial:

Reference	Name / Brief
Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2018)	The amendments comprise of changes in Ind AS 103, Ind AS 111 and Ind AS 12
Ind AS 19	Employee benefits – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
Ind AS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures
Ind AS 109	Financial Instruments – Prepayment features with Negative Compensation
Ind AS 12	Income taxes – Uncertainty over Income tax treatments

3. Significant accounting policies

The Company has applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use. It also includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Spares are capitalized when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Likewise, on initial recognition expenditure to be incurred towards major inspections and overhauls are identified as a separate component and depreciated over the expected period till the next overhaul expenditure.

Land acquired free of cost or at below market rate from the government is recognized at fair value with corresponding credit to deferred income.

Subsequent costs and disposal

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future economic benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance/life. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within other income/other expenses in statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method (SLM) to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives (determined by the management based on technical estimates) as given below. Management's assessment of independent technical evaluation/advice takes into account, inter alia, the nature of the assets, the estimated usage of the assets, the operating conditions of the assets, past history of replacement and maintenance support. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Asset	Useful life (in years)
Office equipment	5
Vehicles	8
Furniture and fixture	10

b) Intangible assets

- Port concession rights

The Port concession rights as "Intangible Assets" arising from a service concession arrangement, in which the grantor controls or regulates the services provided and the prices charged, and also controls any significant residual interest in the infrastructure such as property, plant and equipment, irrespective whether the infrastructure is existing infrastructure of the grantor or the infrastructure is constructed or purchased by the company as part of the service concession arrangement. Such an intangible asset is recognised initially at cost determined as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the construction service delivered and is capitalised when the project is complete in all respects. Port concession rights also include certain property, plant and equipment in accordance with Appendix A of Ind AS 11 'Service Concession Arrangements'.

Port concession rights are amortised on a straight line a basis based on the lower of their useful lives or the concession period (presently 30 years).

Any addition to the port concession rights or property, plant and equipment are measured at fair value on recognition.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of port concession rights are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the asset is de-recognised.

- Other intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life. Software is amortised using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of five years or the tenure of the respective software license, whichever is lower. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

c) Impairment of non financial assets

Impairment charges and reversals are assessed at the level of cash-generating units. A cash-generating unit (CGU) is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

The company assess at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. The company conducts an internal review of asset values annually, which is used as a source of information to assess for any indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses. External factors, such as changes in expected future prices, costs and other market factors are also monitored to assess for indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses.

If any such indication exists then an impairment review is undertaken and the recoverable amount is calculated, as the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the asset's value in use.

Fair value less costs of disposal is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants and does not reflect the effects of factors that may be specific to the entity and not applicable to entities in general. These cash flows are discounted at an appropriate post tax discount rate to arrive at the net present value.

Value in use is determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset in its present form and its eventual disposal. The cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Value in use is determined by applying assumptions specific to the Company's continued use and cannot take into account future development. These assumptions are different to those used in calculating fair value and consequently the value in use calculation is likely to give a different result to a fair value calculation.

The carrying amount of the CGU is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the CGU is determined.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Any reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is limited to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

d) <u>Financial instruments</u>

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.

(i) Financial Assets - Recognition

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

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

- **Debt instruments at amortised cost**

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

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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.

- **Debt instruments at fair value through other Comprehensive income(FVOCI)**

A ‘debt instrument’ is classified as at the FVOCI 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) The asset’s contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding fair value through other comprehensive income debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

- **Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

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

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.

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

- **Equity Instruments**

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. For equity instruments which are classified as FVTPL, all subsequent fair value changes are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Financial Assets - Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and trade receivables
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVOCI e.g. derivatives designated as hedges

- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

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

At each reporting date, for recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) during the year is recognized as income/ expense in profit or loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

a) **Financial assets measured at amortised cost**: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
b) **Debt instruments measured at FVOCI**: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as ‘accumulated impairment amount’ in the OCI.

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

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/origination.

(iv) Financial liabilities – Recognition and Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities fair value through profit or loss, or as loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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

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

- **Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Borrowings)**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss**

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

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

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

(v) Financial liabilities - Derecognition

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

(vi) Equity instruments

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

(vii) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(viii) Income/loss recognition

- Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

e) Leases

Determining whether an arrangement contains lease

At inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Arrangements containing a lease have been evaluated as on the date of transition i.e. April 01, 2015 in accordance with Ind-AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard. Lease arrangements including both land and building have been separately evaluated for finance or operating lease at the date of transition to Ind AS basis the facts and circumstances existing as at that date.
At inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains lease, the Company separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Company concludes for a finance lease that is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset; subsequently the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Company’s incremental borrowing rate.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.
Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Unless the payments are structured to increase in line with general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase".

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned. Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

f) <u>Inventories</u>

Inventories comprise of stores and spares which are valued at the lower of cost determined on first in first out basis (FIFO) and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including octroi and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges.
Net realizable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

g) <u>Government Grant</u>

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis in the consolidated statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate.

Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset and presented within other income.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy Applicable to financial liabilities.

h) <u>Taxation</u>

Tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to 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. Tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss either in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

i) <u>Employee benefits</u>

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, performance incentives and compensated absences which are expected to occur in next twelve months. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

(ii) Post-Employment benefits

- *Gratuity*
  In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act of 1972, the Company contributes to a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan"). The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to employees who have completed at least 5 years of service; at retirement, disability or termination of employment being an amount equal to 15 day's salary (based on the respective employee's last drawn salary) for every completed year of service.

  Based on actuarial valuations conducted as at year end, a provision is recognized in full for the benefit obligation over and above the funds held in the Gratuity Plan.

In respect of defined benefit schemes, the assets are held in separately administered funds. The cost of providing benefits under the plans is determined by actuarial valuation separately each year using the projected unit credit method by independent qualified actuary as at the year end.

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 recognized 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

The Company recognizes 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

- *Provident Fund*
  The Company offers retirement benefits to its employees, under provident fund scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company and employees contribute at predetermined rates to the fund administered and managed by Government of India (GOI). The Company has no further obligation under this scheme beyond its contribution towards provident fund which is recognized as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss in the period it is incurred.

- *Superannuation*
  Certain employees of the Company, eligible for the Superannuation plan. The Company make periodic contribution to superannuation plan of Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company has no further obligations to the Plan beyond its monthly contributions. The contribution is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Other Long-Term Employee benefits

- *Compensated absences*
  The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

j) <u>Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets</u>

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation, though the amount or timing is uncertain.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

k) Revenue Recognition

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with Customers with effect from April 1, 2018 which outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The standard replaces most of the current revenue recognition guidance. The core principle of the new standard is for companies to recognize revenue when the control of the goods and services is transferred to the customer as against the transfer of risk and rewards. As per the Company's current revenue recognition practices, transfer of control happens at the same point as transfer of risk and rewards thus not effecting the revenue recognition. The amount of revenue recognised reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Company has adopted the modified transitional approach as permitted by the standard under which the comparative financial information is not restated. The accounting changes required by the standard are not having material effect on the Company financial statements and no transitional adjustment is recognised in retained earnings at April 1, 2018, though there are additional disclosure requirements for the company to comply with.

Revenue from cargo handling and storage is recognized in the period to which it relates based on the service performed. Revenue is measured based on the rates specified / agreed in the contract with customers.

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration when that right is conditional on Company's future performance.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

l) Accounting for foreign currency transactions

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional currency.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies and measured at historical cost or fair value are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates on which such values were determined.

All exchange differences are included in profit or loss except any exchange differences on monetary items designated as an effective hedging instrument of the currency risk of the designated forecasted sales or purchases, which are recognized in the other comprehensive income.

The Company has applied paragraph 46A of AS 11 under Previous GAAP. Ind AS 101 gives an option, which has been exercised by the Company, whereby a first time adopter can continue its Previous GAAP policy for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the Previous GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period. Hence, foreign exchange gain/loss on long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the Previous GAAP up to March 31, 2016 is adjusted to cost of Property, Plant and Equipment. Such exchange differences arising on translation/settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items and pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset are amortized over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

From accounting periods commencing on or after April 01, 2016, exchange differences arising on translation/settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items, acquired post April 01, 2016, pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

m) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

n) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.
An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- It is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

o) <u>Borrowing costs</u>

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per Effective Interest Rate (EIR) and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly relating to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying capital project under construction are capitalised and added to the project cost during construction until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use i.e. when they are capable of commercial production. Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available out of money borrowed specifically to finance a project, the income generated from such current investments is deducted from the total capitalized borrowing cost. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Company during the year. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to profit and loss during the extended periods when the active development on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial liability or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options).

p) Segment reporting

Identification of segments:

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the geographical location of the customers.

Segment accounting policies:

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term money market deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and 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.

r) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS which requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in the following accounting policies and/or notes:

Critical estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Information about estimates and judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

Estimates

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Judgements

ii) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements.

While considering the possible, probable and remote analysis of taxation, legal and other claims, there is always a certain degree of judgement involved pertaining to the application of the legislation which in certain cases is supported by views of tax experts and/or earlier precedents in similar matters. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position or profitability.

VIZAG GENERAL CARGO BERTH PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

4A PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Land - freehold	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
GROSS BLOCK					
AT 1 APRIL 2017	734,000	9,788,207	1,240,048	26,689,315	38,451,570
Additions	-	-	-	606,730	606,730
Deletions	-	-	1,240,048	45,000	1,285,048
AT 31 MARCH 2018	**734,000**	**9,788,207**	**-**	**27,251,045**	**37,773,252**
Additions	-	-	-	3,185,136	3,185,136
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
AT 31 MARCH 2019	**734,000**	**9,788,207**	**-**	**30,436,181**	**40,958,388**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					
AT 1 APRIL 2017	-	4,607,181	199,898	19,030,901	23,837,980
Depreciation for the year	-	878,411	64,983	2,639,176	3,582,570
Depreciation on Deletions	-	-	264,881	-	264,881
AT 31 MARCH 2018	**-**	**5,485,592**	**-**	**21,670,077**	**27,155,669**
Depreciation for the year	-	878,411	-	1,764,376	2,642,787
Depreciation on Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
AT 31 MARCH 2019	**-**	**6,364,003**	**-**	**23,434,453**	**29,798,456**
NET BOOK VALUE					
AT 31 MARCH 2018	734,000	4,302,615	-	5,580,968	10,617,583
AT 31 MARCH 2019	**734,000**	**3,424,204**	**-**	**7,001,728**	**11,159,932**

4B Intangible Assets

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Port Concession Rights (Refer note 32)	Computer Soft ware	Total
GROSS BLOCK			
AT 1 APRIL 2017	6,718,380,634	5,781,929	6,724,162,563
Additions	7,784,203	-	7,784,203
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	57,323,163	-	57,323,163
Deletions	19,725,696	-	19,725,696
AT 31 MARCH 2018	**6,763,762,304**	**5,781,929**	**6,769,544,233**
Additions	31,764,076	-	31,764,076
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	-
Deletions	34,462,830	-	34,462,830
AT 31 MARCH 2019	**6,761,063,550**	**5,781,929**	**6,766,845,479**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
AT 1 APRIL 2018	967,817,233	5,781,929	973,599,162
Depreciation for the year	247,579,996	-	247,579,996
Depreciation on Deletions	3,152,817	-	3,152,817
AT 31 MARCH 2018	**1,212,244,412**	**5,781,929**	**1,218,026,341**
Depreciation for the year	247,259,168	-	247,259,168
Depreciation on Deletions	6,982,369	-	6,982,369
AT 31 MARCH 2019	**1,452,521,211**	**5,781,929**	**1,458,303,140**
NET BOOK VALUE			
AT 31 MARCH 2018	5,551,517,892	-	5,551,517,892
AT 31 MARCH 2019	**5,308,542,339**	**-**	**5,308,542,339**

Note:
Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged as collateral against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in Note 13 "Borrowings"

5	**Non Current financial assets**	**As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)**	**As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)**
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Trade receivable (Also refer note 9)	17,022,351	17,022,351
	Unsecured, considered Doubtful		
	Trade receivable	889,162	889,162
	Less: Provision for doubtful Trade Receivables	(889,162)	(889,162)
		17,022,351	**17,022,351**

6	**Other financial assets**	**As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)**	**As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)**
	Non current		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	(a) Security deposits	30,667,409	29,801,633
	(b) Receivable from Vishakapatnam port trust (refer note 24(iii)c)	106,180,723	48,021,210
		136,848,132	**77,822,843**
	Current		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	(a) Security Deposits	166,950	406,223
	(b) Advance to Related Parties	-	14,026
	(c) Advance to Others	3,389,083	2,115,898
	(d) Interest accrued on deposits measured at amortised cost	3,041,329	8,521,985
	(e) Unbilled Revenue (Contract Assets)	6,906,271	29,051,871
		13,503,633	**40,110,003**

7	**Inventories**	**As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)**	**As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)**
	Stores and spares	**14,675,630**	**15,861,724**
	(For method of valuation of inventories refer note-3(f))		

8	**Current Investments**	**As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)**	**As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)**
	Investments in mutual funds carried at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	**340,127,791**	**281,158,611**
	Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	340,127,791	281,158,611

9	**Trade receivables**	**As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)**	**As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)**
	Unsecured, considered good	**135,416,644**	**135,386,028**
	Note:		
	(i) Trade receivables from a related party (Refer note 27)	64,486,605	97,298,239

Note:

i) Average credit period offered by the Company to customers is 30 days. In case credit period is to be extended over 30 days to any customer, prior approval from Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer shall be obtained. In case payment is not received even after 90 days, Company may suspend the operations on behalf of such client.

ii) Non current receivables aggregating to Rs.1,70,22,351 as at March 31,2019 (March 31,2018 Rs.1,70,22,351) were held back by a customer owing to certain disputes relating to nature of services provided, in respect of which the company has proceeded legally for recovery.The company has obtained an independent legal advice in support of its claim and does not expect any material loss on ultimate settlement.

		As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
10	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balances with banks in current accounts	**24,727,261**	**7,742,269**

		As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
11	**Other Assets**		
	(unsecured, considered good)		
	Non Current		
	(a) Balance with government authorities	**34,914,885**	**-**
	Current		
	(a) Advance to suppliers	5,495,507	330,890
	(b) Prepaid expenses	3,817,284	3,384,415
	(c) Balance with government authorities	29,990,512	49,870,008
	(d) Export Incentive	65,423,626	68,710,823
		104,726,929	**122,296,136**

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12 Share capital

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares	Amount in Rupees	Number of shares	Amount in Rupees
Authorised				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	50,000,000	500,000,000	50,000,000	500,000,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights	32,108,000	321,080,000	32,108,000	321,080,000
	32,108,000	**321,080,000**	**32,108,000**	**321,080,000**

(i) There has been no movement in the equity share capital for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

(ii) Details of shares held by the holding Company (including nominee) :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares held	% of Holding	Number of shares held	% of Holding
Vedanta Limited, holding Company	32,108,000	100%	32,108,000	100%

(iii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares :

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares held	% of Holding	Number of shares held	% of Holding
(a) Vedanta Limited (including nominee)	32,108,000	100%	32,108,000	100%

(iv) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share and dividend as and when declared by the company. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend which is paid as and when declared by Board of Directors. In the event of liquidation of the Company, holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholding.

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13 Non current borrowings	**As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)**	**As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)**
Secured (measured at amortised cost)		
(a) Redeemable non convertible debentures [refer note (i)]	4,250,000,000	4,250,000,000
Unsecured (measured at amortised cost)		
(a) Liability component of compound financial instruments (see note (ii) below)	2,479,386	3,688,014
Financial liabilities - Borrowings	**4,252,479,386**	**4,253,688,014**
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note 16(a))	(1,208,631)	(1,208,631)
Total non-current financial liabilities - Borrowings (Net)	**4,251,270,755**	**4,252,479,383**
Total secured borrowings (long term)	**4,250,000,000**	**4,250,000,000**
Total unsecured borrowings (long term)	**2,479,386**	**3,688,014**

Notes:

(i) In May 2017, the Company issued NCDs of Rs.425 crore at an interest rate of 8.25%. These NCDs are secured by way of first pari-passu charge on the specific movable and/or immovable property, plant and equipment, as may be identified and notified by the Issuer to the Security Trustee from time to time, with minimum asset coverage of 1 time of the aggregate face value of debentures outstanding at any point of time. The NCDs are due for repayment in September 2020.

(ii) Liability component of compound financial instruments represent the amortised cost of amounts payable on 1,500,000(Nos) 0.1% Unsecured Compulsorily Convertible Debentures ("CCDs")' of Rs. 1,000 each issued by the Company to Vedanta Limited (the "Subscriber").The CCDs were allotted to the Subscriber on March 28, 2011 at Rs. 650 called up per CCD and the balance Rs. 350 was called upon during the year ending March 31, 2012. At the end of the 7th year from the date of allotment each of the CCDs shall be compulsorily convertible into equity shares of the Company at Rs. 11.10 each i.e. each CCD shall be converted into 90 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 1.10 per share.During FY17-18 ,The tenure of CCD's has been extended by a period of 2 years 10 months . The CCD's are due for conversion on January 28, 2021. Convertible debentures consists of liability and equity elements. The equity elements is presented in other equity as deemed equity contribution. Liability element was initially recognised at fair value using a 8.00% per annum discount rate.

14 Other liabilities

	As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
Non Current		
(a) Deferred government grant [refer note (i) below]	**286,304,127**	**300,297,469**
Current		
(a) Statutory liabilities	22,447,009	23,832,571
(b) Advance from customers [refer note (i) below]	26,554,603	37,379,586
(c) Deferred government grant [refer note (ii) below]	13,958,485	13,958,485
(d) Liability for Unpaid Wages	-	-
	62,960,097	**75,170,642**

Notes-

(i) Advance from customers are contract liabilities. The advance payment will be settled by providing port operation services as per terms of respective agreement. As these are contracts that the company expects and has ability, to fulfill through delivery of non financial items, these are recognised as advance from customers and will be released to statement of profit and loss account as respective service delivered under the agreement.The portion of the advance that is expected to be settled within the next 12 months has been classified as a current liability.

(ii) The Company has acquired certain plant and machinery on a concessional rate of duty as against which it has undertaken to make exports. The government grant is released to the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over a period of time.

15 Current financial liabilities-Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
(a) Trade payables	202,397,063	137,832,182
(b) Trade payables to related parties (refer note - 27)	33,430,414	16,547,504
	235,827,477	**154,379,686**

Note 1: There are no amounts due to micro and small enterprises.
Note 2: Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled in 30 days terms.

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		As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
16	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Non Current		
(a)	Royalty (payable to Vishakhapatnam Port Trust)	**209,489,313**	**-**
	Current		
(a)	Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note below)	1,208,631	1,208,631
(b)	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	306,436,679	306,436,646
(c)	Payables for capital goods	324,150	1,452,539
(d)	Due to related parties (refer note - 27)	15,545,461	1,274,732
(e)	Security deposit from vendors	5,359,397	4,160,789
(f)	Royalty (payable to Vishakhapatnam Port Trust)	165,689,644	299,219,301
		494,563,962	**613,752,638**

Note:
Current maturities of long term borrowings comprises of:
(Also refer note 13)

-	Liability component of compound financial instruments	1,208,631	1,208,631
		1,208,631	**1,208,631**

		As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
17	**Provisions**		
	Non Current		
(a)	Provision for employee benefits (net)		
	- Provision for gratuity (refer note 26)	**2,948,041**	**3,303,258**
	Current		
(a)	Provision for employee benefits (net)		
	- Provision for compensated absences	**2,096,958**	**6,716,898**

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Movement in borrowings during the year is provided below. Amount in Rupees

Particulars	**Borrowings Due with in one year**	**Borrowings Due after one year**	**Total**
Opening balance at April 1, 2017	1,536,257,936	2,430,703,737	3,966,961,673
Cash flow	(1,536,257,936)	1,820,673,965	284,416,029
Other non cash changes	1,208,631	1,101,681	2,310,312
As at April 1, 2018	**1,208,631**	**4,252,479,383**	**4,253,688,014**
Cash flow	-	-	-
Other non cash changes	-	(1,208,628)	-
As at March 31, 2019	**1,208,631**	**4,251,270,755**	**4,252,479,386**

Other non cash changes comprises of amortization of borrowing costand reclassification between borrowings due with in one year and borrowings due after one year.

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18 Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
(a) Revenue from contract with customers (Sale of services)		
- Income from port operations	1,410,318,027	1,097,347,296
(b) Other operating revenues		
- Export incentives	28,610,754	68,710,821
- Scrap sales	38,081,831	36,115
	1,477,010,612	**1,166,094,232**

Revenue from Port operations are recorded over a period of time. This includes Rs.37,379,586 for which contract liabilities existed at the beginning of the year. The said revenue from contract with customers is after reducing discounts and other credits of Rs. 11,339,031.The Company has a single stream of revenue and hence there is no additional information required with respect to disaggregation of revenue.

19 Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
(a) Fair value gain on financial assets carried at FVTPL	9,863,904	7,205,598
(b) Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised costs	4,349,757	12,298,570
(c) Liquidation damages	-	13,010
(d) Government grant (refer note 14)	13,993,322	13,993,322
(e) Miscellaneous income	348,650	5,400
	28,555,633	**33,515,900**

20 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
(a) Salaries and Wages	38,576,829	32,081,725
(b) Share based payment to employees (refer note 25)	743,412	3,457,563
(c) Contributions to provident and other funds (refer note 26)	1,303,169	1,451,571
(d) Staff welfare expenses	4,738,015	3,760,652
	45,361,425	**40,751,511**

21 Finance Cost

	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
(a) Interest expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost	400,955,703	378,306,573
(b) Other borrowing costs	12,860,915	56,369,680
	413,816,618	**434,676,253**

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22 Other Expenses	**Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)**	**Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)**
(a) Consumption of stores and spare parts	22,644,683	12,941,703
(b) Repairs and maintenance	8,277,005	7,707,701
(c) Power and fuel	103,499,264	106,717,014
(d) Material handling expenses	22,901,995	36,400,442
(e) Demmurage charges	76,803,088	41,735,109
(f) Port operation and maintenance expenses	102,870,498	83,057,260
(g) License fees for land	33,910,851	33,245,934
(h) Legal and professional	16,983,725	21,661,266
(i) Payment to auditors (refer note below)	1,057,200	995,000
(j) Security expenses	7,811,778	13,988,815
(k) Insurance	5,617,172	4,665,174
(l) Travelling and conveyance	3,949,305	4,193,662
(m) Rates and taxes	1,804,657	109,752
(n) Directors sitting fees	420,000	590,000
(o) Loss on Sale of Fixed assets (net)	27,522,892	14,831,906
(p) Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	-	40,744
(q) Provision for doubtful debts	-	889,162
(r) Miscellaneous expenses	16,539,861	17,906,238
	452,613,974	**401,676,882**

Note:

(a) Payment to auditors		
- For statutory audit	454,000	450,000
- For Half year review	83,000	75,000
- For Parent Company Reporting	288,000	225,000
- For certification services	190,000	190,000
- Reimbursement of expenses	42,200	55,000
	1,057,200	**995,000**

(b) The Company was not required to spend any amounts on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. The total actual expenditure on CSR acvtivities is also nil.

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23 Earnings per share (EPS):

		Units	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Basic earnings per share (BEPS)				
a.	Net loss after tax attributable to equity shareholders for BEPS	Rupees	(331,657,881)	(539,571,553)
b.	Number of equity shares for BEPS	No. of shares	32,108,000	32,108,000
c.	Basic earnings per share	Rupees	(10.33)	(16.80)
Diluted earnings per share (DEPS)[1]				
a.	Diluted earnings per share	Rupees	(10.33)	(16.80)

Note:

1 For the year ended March 31, 2019, and March 31, 2018 the basic earnings per share and the diluted earnings per share are the same as the compulsary convertible debentures have an antidilutive impact and hence their effect has been ignored for the purpose of computing diluted EPS.

		Units	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
2	Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders for BEPS	Rupees	(331,657,881)	(539,571,553)
	Add: Interest on compulsory convertible debentures	Rupees	291,372	112,370
	Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders for DEPS	Rupees	(331,366,509)	(539,459,183)
3	Number of equity shares for BEPS	No. of shares	32,108,000	32,108,000
	Add: Effect of compulsory convertible debentures	No. of shares	135,000,000	135,000,000
	Number of equity shares for DEPS	No. of shares	167,108,000	167,108,000

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24 Contingent liabilities, Commitments and others:

		As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
	Contingent liability:		
i	The Company has received an order from the commissioner of Central Excise Customs & Service tax dated March 20,2017 for payment of service tax liability on account of incorrect availment of service tax credit on impugned capital goods and taxability of Berth hire charges in the hands of the Company during year 2013-14. Management considers these demands as not tenable against the company and therefore no provision for tax contingencies has been considered necessary.	50,005,404	50,005,404
ii	The company has received a Show Cause Notice (SCN) from Commercial Tax Officer (CTO), Gajuwaka on November 02, 2017 asking for explanation for TDS deducted on rates different from those prescribed in the notification dated September 14, 2011 on Works Contract payment made between period November 14, 2011 to March 31,2015. The company had deducted the TDS at different rates ranging from 2.80% to 3.37% as against the statutory rate of 3.50%, thus resulting in lower deduction of TDS of Rs. 5,453,719. Management has filed replies with the CTO in respect of the above SCN and basis assessment of the internal legal counsel believes that probability of the liability devolving on the Company is low and accordingly no provision has been made in the financial statement in this regard. This disclosed amount includes Penalty amount of communiction received in current year.	6,838,928	5,453,719
iii	**Claim against the Company not acknowledged as debt-**		
a)	The Company has received correspondence from Vishakapatnam Port Trust (VPT) dated April 11,2016 claiming that the area of land under occupation of the Company is higher than the area on which rent is being paid by the company to VPT. The management believes that rent liability is being discharged on the actual area occupied and hence the demand is not tenable.	73,222,898	47,467,232
b)	The Company has received correspondence from Vishakapatnam Port Trust (VPT) claiming that additional license fee (i.e. land rent) is payable since 2013 based on the notification issued by TAMP vide No. TAMP/80/2015-VPT ('Notification') dated 16.12.2016 revising the 'Schedule of Rates' (SOR). The management based on legal opinion believes that the additional license fee liability due to retrospective revision in SOR is not tenable in law. In view of the legal opinion taken on this, no provision for additional liability has been made.	85,235,289	70,759,316
c)	Claim for All India Engine Hire Charges (AIEHC): The Company has received a claim from Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT) claiming the AIEHC charges for the Engine provided for cargo dispatches through railway wagons. As per the Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by the Company, VPT had to Opt for the EOL (Engine On Load) scheme in which the engine will be provided by Railways. As VPT had not electrified the Railway lines, the company had to use the VPT engines. Accordingly, Company had filed a writ petition for the claim by VPT contesting in the High court of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana. The company has paid a sum of Rs 106,180,723 (March 31,2018 Rs 48,021,210) under protest and furnished a bank gurantee for balance. In view of the legal opinion taken on this, no provision for additional liability has been made.	486,485,595	428,326,081

Other Commitments :

iv) Export Obligation :

The company has export obligation of Rs. 3,075,385,819 (March 31,2018 Rs. 3,075,385,819) on account of concessional rates of import duties paid on capital goods under the Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme enacted by the Government of India which is to be fulfilled over a period of 6 - 8 years from the date of purchase. If the company is unable to meet these obligations, it would be liable for payment of duty of Rs. 385,167,327 (March 31, 2018 Rs. 385,167,327) plus interest which have not been provided for as the Company believes it has a resonable possibility of meeting these obligations.

v) Capital Commitment :

The Company has Capital commitment amounting to Rs.6,300,000 which are yet to be executed and hence not provided for.

25 Share based compensation plans

The Company offers equity-based award plans to its employees, officers and directors through its parent, Vedanta Resources Plc [Vedanta Resources Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"), Employee Share Ownership Plan ("ESOP") and Performance Share Plan ("PSP")] collectively refered as 'Vedanta Resources Limited ESOP scheme'(formaly known as Vedanta Resources Plc scheme) and Vedanta Limited [Vedanta Limited-Employee Stock Option Scheme ("Vedanta Limited-ESOS")].

The share-based incentives under VR PLC ESOP scheme and ESOS of Vedanta Limited(introduced effective November 2018,September 2017 and December 2016) are provided to the defined management group. The maximum value of shares that can be awarded to members of the defined management group is calculated by reference to the individual fixed salary and share-based remuneration consistent with local market practice. ESOP scheme of VR Plc and Vedanta limited are both tenure and performance based share schemes. The awards are indexed to and settled by Parent shares(Vedanta Resources Plc shares or Vedanta Ltd shares as defined in the scheme).The awards have a fixed exercise price denominated in Parent's functional currency (10 US cents per share in case of Vedanta Resources Plc and Re.1 in case of Vedanta Limited), the performance period of each award is three years and is exercisable within a period of six months from the date of vesting beyond which the option lapse.

Further, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Parent and the Company, the cost recognized towards ESOP scheme is recovered by the parent from the Company.

Amount recovered by the Parent and recognized by the company in the statement of profit and loss account for the year ended March 31, 2019 was Rs 743,412 (Year ended March 31, 2018 was Rs 3,457,563. The Company considers these amounts as not material and accordingly has not provided further disclosures.

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26 Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions to defined contribution plans for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company has recognised Rs.1,303,169 (Previous year Rs. 1,106,051) for Provident Fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
The Company has recognised Rs. nil (Previous year Rs. 345,480) for Superannautation Fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Central provident fund

In accordance with the The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, employees are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund Scheme. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a predetermined rate (12% for fiscal year 2019 and 2018) of an employee's basic salary. All employees have an option to make additional voluntary contributions. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India (GOI). The Company has no further obligations under the fund managed by the GOI beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period they are incurred.

Superannuation

Superannuation, another pension scheme applicable in India, is applicable only to senior executives. The Company holds a policy with Life Insurance Corporation of India ("LIC"), to which the Company contributes a fixed amount relating to superannuation and the pension annuity is met by LIC as required, taking into consideration the contributions made. The Company has no further obligations under the scheme beyond its monthly contributions which are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period they are incurred.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity plan

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act of 1972, the Company contributes to a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") for employees who have completed 5 years of service. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, disability or termination of employment being an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the number of years of employment with the Company.The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the company makes contribution to recognized funds in India.

Based on actuarial valuations conducted as at year end, a provision is recognised in full for the benefit obligation over and above the funds held in the Gratuity Plan.

- Principal actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Discount Rate	7.80%	7.70%
Expected rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees	10%	15%
Expected return on plan asset	8.75%	8.75%
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
In Service Mortality	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)
Withdrawal rates for:-		
Up to 30 years	3%	3%
From 31 to 44 years	2%	2%
Above 44 years	1%	1%

- Amount of obligation recognised in the balance sheet consists of:

	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
Fair value of plan assets	3,288,000	2,671,087
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(6,236,041)	(5,974,345)
	(2,948,041)	(3,303,258)

26 Employee benefits

- Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and loss in respect of defined benefit plan are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
Current service cost	576,337	2,814,955
Interest expenses on plan liabilities	460,025	286,243
Expected return on plan assets	(205,674)	(218,193)
	830,688	**2,883,005**

- Amounts recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income in respect of defined benefit plan are as follows:

Remeasurement of net defined benefit obligation	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from changes in financial assumption	(1,964,584)	(106,286)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustment	1,265,206	(203,591)
Return on Plan asset excluding net interest	781,557	54,736
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	**82,179**	**(255,141)**

- The movement in present value of the defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
Balance at start of the year	5,974,345	3,766,351
Current service cost	576,337	2,814,955
Interest cost	460,025	286,243
Benefits paid	(75,288)	(583,327)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumption	(1,964,584)	(106,286)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustment	1,265,206	(203,591)
Balance at end of year	**6,236,041**	**5,974,345**

- Movement in the fair value of plan assets is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
Balance at start of the year	2,671,087	2,870,957
Adjustments to opening fair value of plan assets	-	(6,596)
Contribution received	457,500	220,000
Interest income	234,701	224,789
Remeasurment gain arising from return on plan assets	-	(54,736)
Benefits paid	(75,288)	(583,327)
Balance at the end of year	**3,288,000**	**2,671,087**

% allocation of plan assets **Assets by category**	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Life insurance corporation of india	100%	100%

In absence of detailed information regarding plan assets which is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India, the composition of each major category of plan assets and the percentage or amount for each major category to the fair value of total plan assets has not been disclosed.

The actuarial return on plan assets was Rs.234,701 for the year ended March 31,2019 and Rs.2,24,789 for year ended March 31,2018.

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	18.89	19.78

The company expects to contribute Rs. 885,600 to the funded defined benefit plan in fiscal year 2020.

- **Sensitivity analysis**

Below is the sensitivity analysis determined for significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined benefit obligations and based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period while holding all other assumptions constant.

26 Employee benefits

	Year ended March 31, 2019 '(Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018' (Rupees)
Discount rate		
PVO at the end of period (Discount rate - 0.5%)	6,748,518	65,37,370
PVO at the end of period (Discount rate - 0.25%)	6,492,280	62,55,758
PVO at the end of period Discount rate	6,236,041	59,74,345
PVO at the end of period (Discount rate + 0.25%)	6,003,588	57,21,974
PVO at the end of period (Discount rate + 0.5%)	5,771,735	54,69,549
Expected rate of increase in compensation level of covered employees		
PVO at the end of period (Salary Increase - 0.25%)	5,989,411	58,59,267
PVO at the end of period Salary increase	6,236,041	59,74,345
PVO at the end of period (Salary Increase + 0.25%)	6,112,726	60,29,299
Return of planned assets		
Fair value of plan assets -Expected rate -0.5%	3,271,560	28,48,799
Fair value of plan assets -Expected rate -0.25%	3,279,780	28,41,622
Fair value of plan assets - Base rate	3,288,000	26,71,087
Fair value of plan assets -Expected rate +0.25%	3,296,220	25,22,084
Fair value of plan assets -Expected rate +0.5%	3,304,440	25,14,907

The above sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined obligation liability recognized in the balance sheet.

Risk analysis

Company is exposed to a number of risks in the defined benefit plans. Most significant risks pertaining to defined benefits plans and management estimation of the impact of these risks are as follows:

Investment risk

Defined benefit plans are funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). Company does not have any liberty to manage the fund provided to LIC.

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to Government of India bonds . If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.

Interest risk

A decrease in the interest rate on plan assets will increase the plan liability.

Longevity risk/ Life expectancy

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and at the end of the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

Salary growth risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Year	**Amount in Rupees March 31, 2019**
0 to 1 Year	104,335
1 to 2 Year	113,417
2 to 3 Year	114,665
3 to 4 Year	111,736
4 to 5 Year	112,257
5 to 6 Year	111,297
6 Year onwards	5,568,334

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27 Related party transactions

(a) List of related parties and relationships

(i) Ultimate holding company

Volcan Investments Limited

(ii) Holding company:

Vedanta Limited

(iii) Fellow subsidiaries
- Bharat Aluminium Company Limited
- Talwandi Sabo Private Limited
- Maritime Ventures Private Limited
- Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited
- Hindustan Zinc Limited

(b) Details of related party transactions (Excluding taxes, appliable if any) and balances outstanding as at year end are as stated below.

Transactions during the year	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
(i) Short-term borrowings repaid during the year	-	77,500,000
- Vedanta Limited		
(ii) Sale of Scripts		
- Vedanta Limited (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited)	31,897,947	-
(iii) Income from port operations *		
- Vedanta Limited	111,696,820	62,783,099
- Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	180,867,068	38,887,155
(iv) Employee benefit expenses (refunded)/charged by*		
- Vedanta Limited	12,986,634	4,980,200
- Talwandi Saboo Private Limited	-	375,202
- Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	-	2,425
- Hindustan Zinc Limited	-	61,418
(v) Employee benefit expenses charged to *		
- Vedanta Limited	837,070	593,419
- Maritime Ventures Private Limited	9,691,918	2,827,964
- Talwandi Saboo Private Limited	-	252,597
- Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	-	10,999
- Hindustan Zinc Limited	-	110,052
(vi) Finance cost charged by Vedanta Limited *		
- Interest on debentures measured at amortised cost	291,372	112,370
- Other borrowing costs	11,964,408	11,900,004
- Interest on short term borrowings	-	868,014
(vii) Reimbursement of expenses to/(from) net*		
- Vedanta Limited	1,234,451	(20,814)
- Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	-	5,492
- Maritime Ventures Private Limited	4,978,620	-
(viii) Financial gurantees taken during the year		
- Vedanta Limited	380,304,871	4,250,000,000
(ix) Financial gurantees relinquished during the year	-	4,000,000,000
- Vedanta Limited		
(x) Sitting fees		
- To Key Management Personnel	420,000	590,000

* Details of related party transactions are reported by excluding taxes, if any

27 Related party transactions

Outstanding balance at year end

		As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
(i)	Liability component of compound financial instruments		
	- Vedanta Limited - Liability component of compound financial instruments (See note 13).	2,479,386	3,688,014
(ii)	Corporate Guarantee issued on Company's behalf by		
	- Vedanta Limited	5,212,656,371	4,832,351,500
(iii)	Trade Payables		
	- Vedanta Limited	33,430,414	16,547,504
	Other financial liabilities		
	- Vedanta Limited	15,545,461	1,274,732
(iv)	Other receivables		
	- Vedanta Limited	-	14,031
(v)	Trade receivables		
	- Vedanta Limited	1,660,859	4,061,940
	- Maritime Ventures Private Limited	51,292,226	92,901,559
	- Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	11,533,520	334,748

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

All transactions with related parties are made in ordinary course of business. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31 2019, the company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

28 Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2019 are indicated below:

	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
Current Tax	4,428,990	-
Deferred tax liability arising on temporary differences	55,184,090	24,230,022
	59,613,080	**24,230,022**

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profits before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
Net (Loss) before tax	(272,044,801)	(515,341,531)
Statutory tax rate	34.94%	34.94%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	(95,052,453)	(180,060,331)
Deffered tax on accelerated depreciation under income tax	59,415,437	23,547,694
Deffered tax on Fair valuation of Mutual Fund under income tax	197,643	682,328
Tax losses and depreciation reversing during tax holiday period	95,052,453	173,466,739
Change in deffered tax balances due to change in income tax rate from 34.61% to 34.94%	-	6,593,592
Tax charge for the year	**59,613,080**	**24,230,022**

Sectoral Benefit - Port Operations

To encourage the establishment of infrastructure, ports have been offered income tax exemptions of upto 100% of profits and gains for any ten consecutive years within the 15 year period following commencement of operations subject to certain conditions. However,such undertakings would continue to be subject to MAT provisions.

29 Income tax

Deferred tax liabilities

The deferred tax liability represents accelerated tax relief for the depreciation of property plant and equipment and the amortisation of intangible assets and gain on the fair valuation of mutual fund. Significant components of liability recognized in the balance sheet are as follows:

As at March 31, 2019 **(all amounts in rupees)**

Significant components of deferred tax liabilities / (assets)	Opening April 01, 2018	Charged / (credited) to Statement of profit or loss	Charged/ (credited) to OCI	Total as at March 31, 2019
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	715,757,941	59,415,437	-	775,173,379
Fair valuation on mutual fund	-	197,643	-	197,643
MAT Credit entitlement	-	(4,428,990)		(4,428,990)
	715,757,941	55,184,090	-	770,942,032

As at March 31, 2018 **(all amounts in rupees)**

Significant components of deferred tax liabilities/ (assets)	Opening April 01, 2017	Charged / (credited) to Statement of profit or loss	Charged/ (credited) to OCI	Total as at March 31, 2018
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	691,527,919	23,547,694	-	715,075,613
Fair valuation on mutual fund		682,328		682,328
	691,527,919	24,230,022	-	715,757,941

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30 Financial Instruments

(a) Financial risk management objective and policies

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on the balance sheet. Details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2 and 3.

Financial assets and liabilities:

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

As at March 31, 2019 **(all amounts in rupees)**

Financial assets	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	24,727,261	24,727,261	24,727,261
Current investments	340,127,791	-	-	340,127,791	340,127,791
Trade receivables	-	-	152,438,995	152,438,995	152,438,995
Security deposits	-	-	30,667,409	30,667,409	30,667,409
Other receivables	-	-	106,180,723	106,180,723	106,180,723
Other current financial asset	-	-	13,503,633	13,503,633	13,503,633
	340,127,791	-	327,518,021	667,645,812	667,645,812

Financial liabilities	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Borrowings	-	-	4,252,479,386	4,252,479,386	4,231,400,000
Trade payables	-	-	235,827,477	235,827,477	235,827,477
Other non current financial liabilities	-	-	209,489,313	209,489,313	209,489,313
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	493,355,331	493,355,331	493,355,331
	-	-	5,191,151,507	5,191,151,507	5,170,072,121

As at March 31, 2018 **(all amounts in rupees)**

Financial assets	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7,742,269	7,742,269	7,742,269
Current investments	281,158,611	-	-	281,158,611	281,158,611
Trade receivables	-	-	152,408,379	152,408,379	152,408,379
Security deposits	-	-	29,801,633	29,801,633	29,801,633
Other receivables	-	-	48,021,210	48,021,210	48,021,210
Other current financial asset	-	-	40,110,003	40,110,003	40,110,003
	281,158,611	-	278,083,494	559,242,105	559,242,105

Financial liabilities	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Borrowings	-	-	4,253,688,014	4,253,688,014	4,330,000,000
Trade payables	-	-	154,379,685	154,379,685	154,379,685
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	612,544,007	612,544,007	612,544,007
	-	-	5,020,611,706	5,020,611,706	5,096,923,692

(b) Fair value hierarchy

The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique-
Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)
Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The below table summarises the categories of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31,2019 and March 31,2018

As at March 31, 2019 **(all amounts in rupees)**

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets			
- Current investments	-	340,127,791	-

As at March 31, 2018 **(all amounts in rupees)**

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets			
- Current investments	-	281,158,611	-

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30 Financial Instruments (Cont.)

The fair value of the financial assets and labilities are at the amount that would be received to sell an asset and paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values.

- Short-term marketable securities not traded in active markets are determined by reference to quotes from the financial institutions; for example: Net asset value (NAV) for investments in mutual funds declared by mutual fund house. (a Level 1 technique)
- Derivative contracts: The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Forward foreign currency contracts are valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques for such derivatives include foreign exchange spot and forward premium rates. (a Level 2 technique)

There is no financial instrument which is classified as level 3 during the year. There were no transfers between level 1 , level 2 and level 3 during the year.

The Management assessed fair value of cash & cash equivalents, trade receivables, security deposits, loans, trade payables and other current financial assets and liabilities as their book values because of their short term maturities.

(c) Risk management framework

The company's businesses are subject to several risks and uncertainties including financial risks. The Company's documented risk management polices act as an effective tool in mitigating the various financial risks to which the business is exposed to in the course of their daily operations. The risk management policies cover areas such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk, counterparty and concentration of credit risk and capital management. Risks are identified through a formal risk management programme with active involvement of senior management personnel and business managers.Each significant risk has a designated 'owner' within the company at an appropriate senior level. The potential financial impact of the risk and its likelihood of a negative outcome are regularly updated.

The risk management process is coordinated by the Management Assurance function and is regularly reviewed by the Company's Audit Committee. The overall internal control environment and risk management programme including financial risk management is reviewed by the Audit Committee on behalf of the Board.

The risk management framework aims to:
- improve financial risk awareness and risk transparency
- identify, control and monitor key risks
- identify risk accumulations
- provide management with reliable information on the Company's risk situation
- improve financial returns

Treasury management

The Company's treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyses exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cashflow risk.

Treasury management focuses on capital protection, liquidity maintenance and yield maximization. The Company's treasury policies are within the framework of the overall Holding Company's treasury policies and adherence to these policies is strictly monitored at the Executive Committee meetings. Long-term fund raising including strategic treasury initiatives are handled with the help of central treasury team. A monthly reporting system exists to inform senior management of investments, debt and currency derivatives. The company has a strong system of internal control which enables effective monitoring of adherence to company's policies. The internal control measures are effectively supplemented by regular internal audits.

Financial risk

The Company's Board approved financial risk policies comprise liquidity, foreign currency, interest rate and counterparty credit risk. The Company does not engage in speculative treasury activity but seeks to manage risk and optimize interest through proven financial instruments.

(i) Liquidity risk

The Company requires funds both for short-term operational needs as well as for investment purposes. The Company has been rated by CRISIL Limited (CRISIL) for its banking facilities in line with Basel II norms. During the year, CRISIL revised the rating of the Company's long-term bank facilities from CRISIL AA(SO)/Positive to CRISIL AA(SO)/Stable.

The Company remains committed to maintaining a healthy liquidity, gearing ratio, deleveraging and strengthening the balance sheet. The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the remaining period from the date of balance sheet to the contractual maturity date is given in the table below. The figures reflect the contractual undiscounted cash obligation of the Company.

(all amounts in rupees)

	As at March 31, 2019				
Payment Due by Year	**<1 year**	**1-3 Years**	**3-5 Years**	**> 5 Years**	**Total**
Borrowings *	45,396,985	4,732,544,839	-	-	4,777,941,824
Trade payables and other financial liabilites **	729,182,808	209,489,313	-	-	938,672,121
Total	**774,579,793**	**4,942,034,152**	**-**	**-**	**5,716,613,945**

(all amounts in rupees)

	As at March 31, 2018				
	<1 year	**1-3 Years**	**3-5 Years**	**> 5 Years**	**Total**
Borrowings *	45,396,985	5,084,378,467	-	-	5,129,775,452
Trade payables and other financial liabilites **	766,923,692	-	-	-	766,923,692
Total	**812,320,677**	**5,084,378,467**	**-**	**-**	**5,896,699,144**

*Includes Non-current borrowings, current borrowings, current maturities of non-current borrowings and committed interest payments.

**Includes current financial liabilities, excludes current maturities of non-current borrowings derivatives and committed interest payments on borrowings.

The Company had access to following funding facilities :

As at March 31, 2019

(all amounts in rupees)

	Total Facility	Drawn	Undrawn
less than one year	-	-	-
more than two year	4,450,000,000	4,409,087,774	40,912,226
Total	**4,450,000,000**	**4,409,087,774**	**40,912,226**

As at March 31, 2018

(all amounts in rupees)

	Total Facility	Drawn	Undrawn
less than one year	-	-	-
more than two year	4,450,000,000	4,409,645,774	40,354,226
Total	**4,450,000,000**	**4,409,645,774**	**40,354,226**

Collateral security

Details of securities for the borrowing facilities availed by the Company are as below:

The company has pledged its trade receivable in order to fulfil the collateral requirements. The counter parties have an obligation to return the securities to the company. There are no other significant terms and conditions associated with the use ot collaterals.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk comprises of the risk that may arise to the Company because of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may have an impact on the statements of profit or loss and statement of change in equity where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The Company does not have any foreign currency expsoure as on March 31, 2019 .

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30 Financial Instruments (Cont.)

The Company's exposure to foreign currency arises where the Company holds monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a currency different to the functional currency, with US dollar being the non-functional currency. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rate, liquidity and other market changes.

The company has no foreign currency exposure as on March 31 2019 & March 31 2018

(ii) Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to interest rate risk on long-term floating rate instruments and on refinancing of fixed rate debt borrowing instruments outstanding as on the year end. The company's policy is to maintain a balance of fixed and floating interest rate borrowings and the proportion of fixed and floating rate debt is determined by current market interest rates. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in Indian Rupees. Indian Rupee debt comprising of non convertible debentures term loan and compulsory convertible debentures is principally at fixed interest rates. These exposures are reviewed by appropriate levels of management on a monthly basis. The Company invests cash and liquid investments in debt mutual funds, some of which generate a tax-free return, to achieve the company's goal of maintaining liquidity, carrying manageable risk and achieving satisfactory returns.

Floating rate financial assets are largely interest bearing security deposits held by the Company. The returns from these financial assets are linked to bank rate notified by Reserve Bank of India as adjusted annually. Additionally, the investments portfolio is independently reviewed by CRISIL Limited, and our investment portfolio has been rated as "Very Good" meaning highest safety.

The exposure of the Company's financial assets & financial liabilities as at March 31, 2019 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(all amounts in rupees)

	Floating Rate	Fixed Rate	Non Interest	Total
Financial Assets	357,987,891	-	309,657,921	**667,645,812**
Financial Liabilities		4,252,479,386	938,672,121	**5,191,151,507**

The exposure of the Company's financial assets & financial liabilities as at March 31, 2018 to interest rate risk is as follows:

(all amounts in rupees)

	Floating Rate	Fixed Rate	Non Interest Bearing	Total
Financial Assets	299,018,711	-	260,223,394	**559,242,105**
Financial Liabilities		4,253,688,014	766,923,692	**5,020,611,706**
				-

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30 Financial Instruments (Cont.)

The table below illustrates the impact of a 0.5% to 2.0% increase in interest rates on interest on financial assets/ liabilities (net) assuming that the changes occur at the reporting date and has been calculated based on risk exposure outstanding as of date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year. This analysis also assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

Increase in interest rates	(all amounts in rupees) Year Ended March 31, 2019	(all amounts in rupees) Year Ended March 31, 2018
0.50%	1,789,939	1,495,094
1.00%	3,579,879	2,990,187
2.00%	7,159,758	5,980,374

0.5% to 2% reduction in interest rate would have an equal and opposite effect on the company's financial statements.

(iii) Counterparty and concentration of credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The company is exposed to credit risk for receivables, cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and loans and advances.

The Company does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of the Company's counterparties as approximate 64% receivables as on March 31,2019 is pertaining to fellow subsidiairy. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible provision for bad and doubtful debts therefore the company does not expect any material risk on account of non performance by any of the company's counter parties.

For short-term investments, counterparty limits are in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one counterparty. Defined limits are in place for exposure to individual counterparties in case of mutual funds schemes.

The carrying value of the financial assets and Current investments other than cash represents the maximum credit exposure. The company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2019 is Rs. 302,790,760 (March 31, 2018 Rs.304,758,181).

None of the company's cash equivalents are past due or impaired. Regarding trade and other receivables and other non-current assets, there were no indications as at March 31, 2019, that defaults in payment obligations will occur, other than those for which provision has already been taken in the financial statements.

Of the year end trade receivables and other financial assets, the following balance were past due but not impaired as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 :

Particulars	(all amounts in rupees) As at March 31, 2019	(all amounts in rupees) As at March 31, 2018
Neither impaired nor past due	30,667,409	29,801,633
Due less than one month	82,848,527	94,037,245
Due between 1 to 3 Months	21,785,971	8,699,484
Due between 3 to 12 Months	62,250,863	64,349,179
Due Greater than 12 Months	105,238,009	107,870,639
Total	**302,790,780**	**304,758,181**

Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Company's normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to the customer's credit quality and prevailing market conditions. Receivables that are classified as 'past due' in the above tables are those that have not been settled within the terms and conditions that have been agreed with that customer.The company based on past experience does not expect any material loss on its receivbles and hence no provision on account of ECL.

The credit quality of the Company's customers is monitored on an ongoing basis and assessed for impairment where indicators of such impairment exist. The Company uses simplified approach for impairment of financial assets. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month expected credit loss is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit loss is used. The solvency of the debtor and their ability to repay the receivable is considered in assessing receivables for impairment. Where receivables have been impaired, the Company actively seeks to recover the amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms

31 Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating 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.

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation, convertible and non convertible debt securities, and other short term and Long term borrowings. The company's policy is to use current and non current borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirement.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Net debt are long term and short term debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and current investments. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income.

The following table summarizes the capital structure of the Company:

	As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)
Long-term borrowings (Note 13)	4,251,270,755	4,252,479,383
Current maturities of long term debt (Note 16)	1,208,631	1,208,631
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	(24,727,261)	(7,742,269)
Current investments (Note 8)	(340,127,791)	(281,158,611)
Net debt (a)	**3,887,624,334**	**3,964,787,134**
Total Equity (b)	**(114,706,711)**	**217,033,349**
Net debt to equity ratio (c = a/b)	(33.89)	18.27

32 Service Concession arrangement

The Company has been engaged in coal berth mechanization and upgradation at Visakhapatnam port. The project is to be carried out on a design, build, finance, operate, transfer basis and the concession agreement between Visakhapatnam Port Trust ('VPT') and the Company was signed in June 2010. In October 2010, the Company was awarded with the concession after fulfilling conditions stipulated as a precedent to the concession agreement. Visakhapatnam port trust has provided, in lieu of license fee an exclusive license to the Company for designing, engineering, financing, constructing, equipping, operating, maintaining, and replacing the project/project facilities and services. The concession period is 30 years from the date of the award. The upgraded capacity is 10.18 mmtpa and the Visakhapatnam port trust would be entitled to receive 38.10% share of the gross revenue as royalty. The Company is entitled to recover a tariff from the user(s) of the project facilities and services as per its Tariff Authority for Major Ports(TAMP) notification. The tariff rates are linked to the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and would accordingly be adjusted as specified in the concession agreement every year. The ownership of all infrastructure assets, buildings, structures, berths, wharfs, equipment and other immovable and movable assets constructed, installed, located, created or provided by the Company at the project site and/or in the port's assets pursuant to concession agreement would be with the Company until expiry of this concession agreement. The cost of any repair, replacement or restoration of the project facilities and services shall be borne by the Company during the concession period. The Company has to transfer all its rights, titles and interest in the project facilities and services free of cost to VPT at the end of the concession period. Intangible asset port concession rights represents consideration for construction services. No Revenue from construction contract of service concession arrangments on exchanging construction services for the port concession rights was recognised for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

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33 The Company has only one business segment primarily the supply of cargo handling and storage services and operates in one geographical segment. Accordingly, disclosures relating to operating segments under the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 on "Operating Segments" notified under section 133 read with Rule 4A of the Companies Act, 2013, are not applicable to the Company for current year. Revenue from two customer amounting to Rs. 474,346,636 (March 31, 2018 from one Customer 288,456,538) exceeded 10% of the total revenue of company. All the company's revenue , trade receivable and non current asset are in India

34 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, where necessary, to confirm to this year's classification.

As per the report of even date
For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per **Naman Agarwal**
Partner
Membership No.: 502405

Place: Gurugram
Date : April 20, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

GR Arun Kumar
Director
DIN : 01874769

Kishore Kumar
Director
DIN : 07148888

Srikanth Gudivada
Chief Financial Officer

Kumar Ankit
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership
No. FCS 9077

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2019