

To the Members of AGL Warehousing Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of AGL Warehousing Private Limited("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss(including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information(hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (" the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020, its profit including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date which are designed to prepare the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of Allcargo Logistics Limited as at 31 March 2020.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

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

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



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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. 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 design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Companies Act, 2013, 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 Ind AS 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.

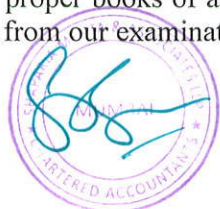
From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation 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.

Other Matters

This report is issued solely for the purpose of inclusion in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statement of Allcargo Logistics Limited. This report may not be useful for any other purpose.

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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.



- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 112350W/ W-100051)

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner

Membership No. 034950

Mumbai, 22nd June, 2020

UDIN: 20034950AAAACJ6615

UDIN date: 29th June 2020



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of AGL Warehousing Private Limited (the "Company") on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020, we report that:

- (i) In respect of its fixed assets:
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - (b) The Company has regular programme of physical verification of fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in as phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has immovable properties whose title deeds are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The company is a service company and does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms or other parties listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Consequently, the provisions of clauses iii (b) and iii (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the Company has given as security its building premises and guest house of Rs.74.80 crores (approx.) in favour of Axis Finance Limited to secure the credit facility availed by Allcargo Logistics Limited, the Holding Company covered under section 185 and 186 during the period under audit.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public so as to require any compliance of the directives of Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of section 73 or 76 of the Companies Act, 2013. As explained to us, the Company has not received any order passed by the Company Law Board or the National Company Law Tribunal or any court or other forum.
- (vi) According to the information and explanation given to us, maintenance of cost records in not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) In respect of its statutory dues:
 - (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is normally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, TDS, GST, Profession tax, cess and any other applicable statutory dues to the appropriate authorities though there are slight delays in few cases. There is no outstanding statutory dues as on the last day of the financial year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no disputed dues of income tax, GST which have not been deposited with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to its debenture holders, financial institutions and bankers. The Company did not have outstanding dues to government during the year.
- (ix) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or term loans accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit nor have we been informed of such case by the management.
- (xi) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not a public Company and this the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, para 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as defined under section 406 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, para 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties during the current audit year are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013. The Company has complied with the requirement disclosing the details in the Ind AS Financial Statements and as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under audit. Hence, para 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) On the basis of information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, para (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, para (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 112350W/ W-100051)


Sanjiv Mehta
Partner

Membership No. 034950
Mumbai, 22nd June, 2020
UDIN: 20034950AAAACJ6615
UDIN date: 29th June 2020



Annexure - B to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of AGL Warehousing Private Limited("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended and as at on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements

5. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of



financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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

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

Opinion

7. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 112350W/ W-100051)

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner

Membership No. 034950

Mumbai, 22nd June, 2020

UDIN: 20034950AAAACJ6615

UDIN date: 29th June 2020



AGL Warehousing Private Limited
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2020

	Notes	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	268,21,032	-
Investment property (net)	3	3959,87,465	3722,21,506
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	4.2	1,04,440	53,346
Income tax assets (net)	13(a)	8,78,155	23,51,960
Other non current assets	5	5,24,660	2,18,176
Total - Non-current assets		4243,15,752	3748,44,988
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	4.1	35,13,287	2,121
Trade receivables	6.1	11,59,114	17,97,318
Cash and cash equivalents	6.2	8,30,031	13,98,729
Other bank balances	6.2	135,65,207	345,31,162
Other financial assets	4.2	2,09,636	2,94,900
Contract Assets		25,82,957	3,55,299
Income tax assets (net)	13(a)	11,98,160	-
Other current assets	5	3,08,629	8,26,021
Total - Current assets		233,67,021	392,05,550
Total Assets		4476,82,773	4140,50,538
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	1,17,800	1,17,800
Other equity		4007,16,507	3715,21,879
Total Equity		4008,34,307	3716,39,679
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	8	121,84,313	108,35,317
Other financial liabilities	9	209,63,831	169,11,076
Deferred tax liability (net)	13(b)	13,31,085	8,67,907
Other Non-current liabilities	12	72,36,170	86,44,387
Total - Non-current liabilities		417,15,399	372,58,687
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	10		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;		-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		16,236	59,796
Other payables	11	45,000	4,32,168
Other financial liabilities	9	-	20,25,000
Other current liabilities	12	50,71,831	26,35,208
Total - Current liabilities		51,33,067	51,52,172
Total equity and liabilities		4476,82,773	4140,50,538
Significant accounting policies			
Notes to the financial statements	1 2-24		

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

As per our report of even date attached

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
ICAI firm registration No.112350W/ W-100051
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of directors of
AGL Warehousing Private Limited
CIN No:U63020MH2008PTC179569

Sd/-

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner
Membership No.034950

Sd/-

Shashi Kiran Shetty
Director
DIN NO:00012754

Sd/-

Arathi Shetty
Director
DIN NO:00088374

Date: June 22, 2020

Date: June 22, 2020

AGL Warehousing Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31 March 2020

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Operating activities		
Profit before tax	363,97,810	119,51,426
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</i>		
Depreciation and Amortization	92,61,608	60,54,337
Finance costs	34,12,072	19,90,358
Gain / (Loss) on investments revaluation	(11,165)	673
Dividend income	(144)	(64)
Interest Income	(7,20,001)	(34,06,694)
<i>Working capital adjustments:</i>		
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	6,38,204	(14,58,423)
Decrease / (increase) in non-current and current loans and advances	(20,67,844)	(12,69,552)
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables, other current and non current liabilities	(8,42,296)	254,69,051
(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	(3,87,168)	52,638
Cash generated from operating activities	456,81,076	393,83,750
Income tax (paid)/received (including TDS) (net of refund)	(64,64,361)	5,41,744
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	392,16,715	399,25,494
Investing activities		
Interest income received	8,05,266	38,64,920
Dividend income received	144	64
Purchase of investment property	(294,81,269)	(711,80,340)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(285,75,508)	(75,000)
Purchase of Current Investments	(35,00,000)	-
Fixed deposits placed	(300,34,045)	(1025,31,162)
Fixed deposits matured	510,00,000	1286,40,113
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities (B)	(397,85,412)	(412,81,405)
Financing activities		
Finance costs	-	(68)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities (C)	-	(68)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(5,68,698)	(13,55,979)
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	13,98,729	27,54,708
Cash and cash equivalents at the end	8,30,031	13,98,729

As per our report of even date attached

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
ICAI firm registration No.112350W/ W-100051
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner
Membership No.034950

Date: June 22, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of directors of
AGL Warehousing Private Limited
CIN No:U63020MH2008PTC179569

Sd/-

Shashi Kiran Shetty
Director
DIN NO:00012754

Date: June 22, 2020

Sd/-

Arathi Shetty
Director
DIN NO:00088374

AGL Warehousing Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Income			
Other income	14	513,56,419	188,13,235
Finance income	15	7,31,310	34,06,758
Total income		520,87,729	222,19,993
Expenses			
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	16	92,61,608	60,54,337
Finance costs	17	34,12,072	19,90,358
Other expenses	18	30,16,239	22,23,872
Total expenses		156,89,919	102,68,567
Profit before tax		363,97,810	119,51,426
Tax expense:	13		
Current tax		67,39,318	8,03,979
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		686	(2,50,270)
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		4,63,178	(2,08,499)
Total tax expense		72,03,182	3,45,210
Profit for the year		291,94,628	116,06,216
Total Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		291,94,628	116,06,216
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of Rs 10 each)	18		
Basic and diluted		2,478.32	985.25
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the financial statements	2-24		

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

As per our report of even date attached

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
ICAI firm registration No.112350W/ W-100051
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of directors of
AGL Warehousing Private Limited
CIN No:U63020MH2008PTC179569

Sd/-

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner
Membership No.034950

Date: June 22, 2020

Sd/-

Shashi Kiran Shetty
Director
DIN NO:00012754

Date: June 22, 2020

Sd/-

Arathi Shetty
Director
DIN NO:00088374

AGL Warehousing Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020

(A) Equity Share Capital:

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

At 1 April 2018

Issue of share capital

At 31 March 2019

Issue of share capital

At 31 March 2020

No.	Amount
11,780	1,17,800
-	-
11,780	1,17,800
-	-
11,780	1,17,800

(B) Other Equity:

For the year ended 31 March 2020

Particulars	Equity Component of Preference Shares	Securities premium account	Capital Reserve	Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	Total equity
As at 31st March 2019	103,20,168	3586,08,000	1,82,200	24,11,511	3715,21,879
Net Profit for the period	-	-	-	291,94,628	291,94,628
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	103,20,168	3586,08,000	1,82,200	316,06,139	4007,16,507
As at 31 March 2020	103,20,168	3586,08,000	1,82,200	316,06,139	4007,16,507

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Particulars	Equity Component of Preference Shares	Securities premium account	Capital Reserve	Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	Total equity
As at 1st April 2018	103,20,168	3586,08,000	1,82,200	(91,94,705)	3599,15,663
Net Profit for the period	-	-	-	116,06,216	116,06,216
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	103,20,168	3586,08,000	1,82,200	24,11,511	3715,21,879
Impact on account of amalgamation	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	103,20,168	3586,08,000	1,82,200	24,11,511	3715,21,879

As per our report of even date attached

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
ICAI firm registration No.112350W/ W-100051
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of directors of
AGL Warehousing Private Limited
CIN No:U63020MH2008PTC179569

Sd/-

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner
Membership No.034950

Date: June 22, 2020

Sd/-

Shashi Kiran Shetty
Director
DIN NO:00012754

Date: June 22, 2020

Sd/-

Arathi Shetty
Director
DIN NO:00088374

AGL Warehousing Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

1. Significant accounting policies

1.1 (a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (the 'Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2017 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and subsequent amendments thereof.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of goods or services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

1.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Use of estimates

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

b. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

c. Foreign currencies:

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the functional currency.

Transaction and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

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

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

d. Fair value measurement

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the company uses assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The method used to determine the fair value includes Discounted Cash Flow analysis, available quoted market price and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of fair value and such value may never be actually realized. For all other financial instruments, the carrying amount approximates Fair Value due to the short maturity of those instruments.

e. Revenue recognition

Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Reimbursement of cost is netted off with the relevant expenses incurred under pre-GST era. Post GST, same is recognized as income under the head business support charges.

Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established by the balance sheet date.

f. Leases

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease. When the Company is an intermediate lessor it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

g. Taxes

Current Income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

MAT paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the *Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961*, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

h. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Borrowing cost relating to acquisition of tangible assets which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component / part of the asset separately, if the component / part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Depreciation

The Company provides depreciation on property, plant and equipment using the Straight Line Method, based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset. The management has estimated the useful lives of all its tangible assets as per the useful life specified in Part 'C' of Schedule II to the Act.

The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on the tangible assets:

Category	Useful lives (in years)
Plant and machinery	15
Furniture and fixtures	10
Office equipments	5

Tangible assets held for sale is valued at lower of their carrying amount and net realizable value. Any write-down is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

i. Impairment of non-financial assets (tangible assets)

The Company assesses Property, plant and equipment with finite life at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

j. Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The Company depreciates building component of investment property over 60 years from the date of original purchase.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

k. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs includes interest, amortisation of ancillary cost over the period of loans which are incurred in connection with arrangements of borrowings.

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction of qualifying assets are treated as direct cost and are considered as part of cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended in the period during which the active development is delayed beyond reasonable time due to other than temporary interruption. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

l. Provisions and Contingent Liability

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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 recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

m. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

Subsequent measurement

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

a. Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

b. Equity investments

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 AS103 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 FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred the financial assets and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109.

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 financial assets which are not fair valued through statement of profit and loss. Provision for trade receivables is continued to be measured and provided for debtors exceeding 180 days from its due date. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. 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. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives 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 and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Loans and 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 the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition

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

n. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

o. Cash flow statement

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

p. Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

AGL Warehousing Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

2 Property, plant and equipment

Description	Plant and machinery	Office Equipment	Furniture & fixtures	Total
Gross Block				
Balance as at 01 April 2018	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-
Additions	79,69,242	32,43,955	173,62,311	285,75,508
Balance as at 31 March 2020	79,69,242	32,43,955	173,62,311	285,75,508
Depreciation				
Balance as at 01 April 2018	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	4,94,818	4,93,877	7,65,781	17,54,476
Balance as at 31 March 2020	4,94,818	4,93,877	7,65,781	17,54,476
Net Block				
As at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	74,74,424	27,50,078	165,96,530	268,21,032

AGL Warehousing Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

3 Investment Property (net)

	Building
Opening balance at 01 April 2018	3248,26,309
Additions	<u>711,80,340</u>
Closing balance at 31 March 2019	3960,06,649
Additions	<u>312,73,091</u>
Closing balance at 31 March 2020	<u>4272,79,740</u>
 Depreciation and impairment	
Opening balance at 01 April 2018	177,30,806
Depreciation	<u>60,54,337</u>
Closing balance at 31 March 2019	237,85,143
Depreciation	<u>75,07,132</u>
Closing balance at 31 March 2020	<u>312,92,275</u>
 Net Block	
At 31 March 2019	3722,21,506
At 31 March 2020	3959,87,465

Information regarding income and expenditure of investment property

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Rental income derived from investment properties	512,79,694	184,82,030
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) generating rental income	13,81,478	9,31,496
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) that did not generate rental income	<u>13,81,478</u>	<u>9,31,496</u>
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	485,16,738	166,19,039
Less: Depreciation	<u>75,07,132</u>	<u>60,54,337</u>
Profit arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	<u>410,09,606</u>	<u>105,64,702</u>

The Company's investment properties consists of 2 freehold buildings in India. The management has determined that the investment properties consist of only classes of asset i.e. commercial office based on the nature, characteristics and risks of each property.

As at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, the fair values of the properties are Rs.748,600,000 and Rs.748,600,000 respectively. These valuations are based on valuations performed by Mulyankan Consultants Ltd., an accredited independent valuer. Mulyankan Consultants Ltd. is a specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. A valuation model in accordance with that recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee has been applied.

The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

4 Financial Assets

4.1 Current investments

(valued at fair value, unless stated otherwise)

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Investments at fair value through P&L (fully paid)				
Investments in equity shares				
Quoted equity instruments (fully paid-up)				
16 Units (31 March 2019: 16 Units) Equity Shares of Gateway Distriparks Ltd.	-	-	1,731	2,121
Unquoted Mutual Funds				
57,460.13 Units (31st March 2019 : Nil) of IDFC Money Manager Fund-Regular - Growth	-	-	17,54,689	-
579.379 Units (31st March 2019 : Nil) of Nippon India Money Market Fund - Growth	-	-	17,56,867	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,13,287</u>	<u>2,121</u>
a) Investment in Quoted instruments				
Aggregate Carrying Value	-	-	1,731	2,121
Aggregate Market Value	-	-	1,731	2,121
b) Investment in Unquoted instruments				
Aggregate Carrying Value	-	-	35,11,556	-

4.2 Other Financial assets

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
To parties other than related parties				
Security deposits				
Unsecured, considered good	1,04,440	53,346	-	-
	<u>1,04,440</u>	<u>53,346</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Less: Provision for doubtful deposits	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,04,440</u>	<u>53,346</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	2,09,636	2,94,900
Total Other long-term financial assets	<u>1,04,440</u>	<u>53,346</u>	<u>2,09,636</u>	<u>2,94,900</u>

5 Other assets

Unsecured considered good, unless stated otherwise

	Non-current		Current	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Capital advances	-	75,000	-	-
Advances for supply of services	-	-	7,003	1,637
Prepaid expenses	5,24,660	1,43,176	1,79,813	6,93,324
Others	-	-	1,21,814	1,31,060
	<u>5,24,660</u>	<u>2,18,176</u>	<u>3,08,629</u>	<u>8,26,021</u>

6.1 Trade receivables

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade Receivables	11,59,114	2
Receivables from associates and joint ventures	-	-
Receivables from other related parties	-	17,97,316
Total trade receivables	<u>11,59,114</u>	<u>17,97,318</u>
Trade Receivables		
Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	11,59,114	17,97,318
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	<u>11,59,114</u>	<u>17,97,318</u>
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-
	<u>11,59,114</u>	<u>17,97,318</u>
No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Holding Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.		

6.2 Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>31 March 2020</u>	<u>31 March 2019</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents				
Balances with banks				
- On current accounts	7,27,896	12,96,594		
Cash on hand	<u>1,02,135</u>	<u>1,02,135</u>		
	<u>8,30,031</u>	<u>13,98,729</u>		
Other bank balances				
-Deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	<u>135,65,207</u>	<u>345,31,162</u>		
	<u>135,65,207</u>	<u>345,31,162</u>		
Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.				
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:				
	<u>31 March 2020</u>	<u>31 March 2019</u>		
Balances with banks:				
- On current accounts	7,27,896	12,96,594		
Cash on hand	<u>1,02,135</u>	<u>1,02,135</u>		
	<u>8,30,031</u>	<u>13,98,729</u>		
Less - Bank overdraft	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		
	<u><u>8,30,031</u></u>	<u><u>13,98,729</u></u>		
Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities				
Particulars	01 April 2019	Cashflows	Others*	31 March 2019
Non-convertible redeemable Preference Shares	108,35,317	-	13,48,996	121,84,313
Total liabilities from financing activities	108,35,317	-	13,48,996	121,84,313
* The 'Others' column comprises of interest accrued during the year				

* The 'Others' column comprises of interest accrued during the year.

7 Share capital

Authorised capital:

	Equity shares @ Rs.10 each		Equity shares @ Rs.100 each		1% preference shares	
	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount
At 01 April 2018	1,00,000	10,00,000	1,000	1,00,000	4,20,000	420,00,000
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2019	1,00,000	10,00,000	1,000	1,00,000	4,20,000	420,00,000
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	1,00,000	10,00,000	1,000	1,00,000	4,20,000	420,00,000

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has a Single class of Equity Shares. Accordingly all Equity Shares rank equally with regard to dividend's and share in the Company's residual assets. The Equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared time to time subject to payment of dividend to preference shareholders. The voting rights of a Equity shareholder on a poll (not on Show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up Equity capital of the Company. Voting rights can not be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or any sums payable have not been paid.

Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of shares.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive the residue assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amount in proportion to the Equity share held.

Issued equity capital:

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:

	Issued equity share capital	
	Nos	Amount
At 1 April 2018	11,780	1,17,800
Changes during the period	-	-
At 31 March 2019	11,780	1,17,800
Changes during the period	-	-
At 31 March 2020	11,780	1,17,800

(i) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

Name of shareholders	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Nos	% holding in the class	Nos	% holding in the class
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Allcargo Logistics Ltd	10,999	93.37	10,999	93.37
Contech Logistics Solutions Private Limited	780	6.62	780	6.62

(ii) Reconciliation of number of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	11,780	1,17,800	11,780	1,17,800
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	11,780	1,17,800	11,780	1,17,800

(iii) Details of shares held by the holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates:

Particulars	Equity shares with voting rights	Equity shares with differential voting rights	Compulsorily convertible preference shares	Optionally convertible preference shares
	Number of shares			
As at 31 March, 2020				
Allcargo Logistics Ltd , the Holding Company	10,999			
Contech Logistics Solutions Private Limited	780			
Shashi Kiran Shetty/Arathi Shetty jointly with Allcargo Logistics Ltd, the holding company	1			

8 Borrowings

	Effective interest rate %	Maturity	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Non-current borrowings				
<i>Other borrowings (unsecured)</i>				
Compound financial instruments				
Non-convertible Preference Shares	12.45%	31 Dec, 2021	121,84,313	108,35,317
Total non-current borrowings			121,84,313	108,35,317
Aggregate secured loans			-	-
Aggregate unsecured loans			121,84,313	108,35,317

9 Other financial liabilities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Security deposits received	209,63,831	169,11,076	-	20,25,000
Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost	209,63,831	169,11,076	-	20,25,000
Total other financial liabilities	209,63,831	169,11,076	-	20,25,000

10 Trade payables

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade payables		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;	-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16,236	59,796
	16,236	59,796

11 Other payables

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Provision for expenses	45,000	4,32,168
	45,000	4,32,168

12 Other liabilities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Statutory dues payable	-	-	8,02,501	3,12,799
Capital Creditors			17,91,822	
Deferred Lease Income	72,36,170	86,44,387	24,77,508	23,22,409
	72,36,170	86,44,387	50,71,831	26,35,208

AGL Warehousing Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

13 Income tax

13a. Non-current tax Assets (net)				
Particulars	Current		Non-Current	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Advance tax recoverable (net of provision for tax)	11,98,160	-	8,78,155	23,51,960
	11,98,160	-	8,78,155	23,51,960
Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019:				
			31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Accounting profit before income tax			363,97,810	119,51,426
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (31 March 2019: 26.00 %)			91,61,329	31,07,371
Computed tax expenses				
Utilisation of carry forward losses on which deferred tax not recognised			(12,59,983)	(29,46,628)
Expenses not allowed for tax purpose			28,32,981	16,87,127
Expense allowance for tax purpose			(34,93,468)	(12,62,841)
Difference in tax rates			(44,003)	-
Tax adjustments for earlier years			-	(2,50,271)
Other adjustments			6,326	10,452
At the effective income tax rate of 19.79% (31 March 2019: 2.89%)			72,03,182	3,45,210
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss			72,03,182	3,45,210
13b. Deferred tax:				
Deferred tax relates to the following:				
	Balance Sheet		profit and loss	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes				
Deferred Lease Income	(24,44,739)	-	(24,44,739)	-
Compounded Financial Instruments	6,94,055	10,67,738	(3,73,683)	(2,98,641)
Fair Valuation of security deposit	25,72,464	22,718	25,49,745	18,949
Fair Valuation of financial instruments	2,915	109	2,807	(172)
Rent Income Straight Lining	6,50,079	-	6,50,079	-
Amalgamation expenses carried forward	(1,43,689)	(2,22,658)	78,969	71,365
Deferred tax expense/(income)			4,63,178	(2,08,499)
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets))	13,31,085	8,67,907		
Less: MAT Credit entitlement	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax liabilities/(assets)	13,31,085	8,67,907	-	-
Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net):				
			31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening balance as of 1 April			8,67,907	10,76,406
Tax expense/(income) during the period recognised in profit or loss			4,63,178	(2,08,499)
Closing balance as at 31 March			13,31,085	8,67,907
The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.				

14 Other income

	<u>31 March 2020</u>	<u>31 March 2019</u>
Rental income	512,79,694	184,82,030
Business support income	76,725	3,31,205
	<u>513,56,419</u>	<u>188,13,235</u>

15 Finance income

	<u>31 March 2020</u>	<u>31 March 2019</u>
Interest on fixed deposits with bank	7,20,001	32,53,119
Dividend income	144	64
Interest on income tax refund	-	1,53,575
Fair Value gain on Financial Instruments	11,165	-
	<u>7,31,310</u>	<u>34,06,758</u>

16 Depreciation and amortisation

	<u>31 March 2020</u>	<u>31 March 2019</u>
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (refer Note 2)	17,54,476	-
Depreciation on investment properties (refer Note 3)	75,07,132	60,54,337
	<u>92,61,608</u>	<u>60,54,337</u>

17 Finance costs

	<u>31 March 2020</u>	<u>31 March 2019</u>
Interest expense on Financial Liability measured at amortized cost	34,12,072	19,90,358
	<u>34,12,072</u>	<u>19,90,358</u>

18 Other expenses

	<u>31 March 2020</u>	<u>31 March 2019</u>
Legal and professional fees	2,77,080	1,77,665
Travelling expenses	12,565	9,391
Repairs to building and others	1,29,100	-
Rates and taxes	10,56,433	15,01,917
Electricity charges	3,73,438	4,28,726
Payment to auditors (Refer to Note below)	95,000	1,05,000
Bank charges	819	500
Donations	10,00,000	-
Fair value loss on financial instruments	-	673
Miscellaneous expenses	71,804	-
	<u>30,16,239</u>	<u>22,23,872</u>

	<u>31 March 2020</u>	<u>31 March 2019</u>
Payments to the auditor:		
As auditor		
Audit fee	50,000	50,000
Limited review	45,000	45,000
In other capacity:		
Other services (certification fees)	-	10,000
	<u>95,000</u>	<u>1,05,000</u>

AGL Warehousing Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

18. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Net Profit after tax attributable to Equity Shareholders	29,194,628	11,606,216
Weighted average and outstanding number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	11,780	11,780
Basic and diluted EPS	2,478.32	985.25

19 I)Commitments and contingencies

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Disputed liabilities- Income tax	-	262,360
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts(net of advances) and not provided for	-	29,262,270

(II) Leases

Operating lease (including maintenance) commitments –

Company as lessee:- NIL

Company as lessor:

The Table below provides details of Maturity Analysis of Lease Payments to be received on undiscounted basis:-

Period	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Within one year	6,01,02,000	-
After one year but not more than five years	19,07,48,723	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	25,08,50,723	-

(III) a. Dues to Micro and small Suppliers Enterprises

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) which came into force from 02 October 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to MSME. On the basis of the information and records available with the Company, the following disclosures are made for the amounts due to the Micro and Small Enterprises.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the period end.	Nil	Nil
Interest due thereon	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting period.	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED.	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting period	Nil	Nil
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of	Nil	Nil

AGL Warehousing Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

disallowances as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006		
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b. Earnings in Foreign Currency :- Nil

c. Expenditure in Foreign Currency :- Nil

20 Related party transactions

a) List of Related Parties and Relationships

Holding Company

Allcargo Logistics Limited

Fellow subsidiaries

Sr. No	Entity Name
1	Contech Logistics Solutions Pvt. Ltd (formerly known as Contech Transport Services Private Limited)
2	ECU International (Asia) Private Limited

Entities in which key managerial personnel are interested

Sr. No	Entity Name
1	Panna Estates LLP

Joint ventures of the Holding Company:

Avvashya CCI Logistics Private Limited

Key Managerial Personnel

Sr. No	Name
1	Mr. Shashi Kiran Shetty
2	Mrs. Arathi Shetty

AGL Warehousing Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

b) Transaction with Related Party

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2019: INR Nil). 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.

Name of Party	Nature of transaction	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Allcargo Logistics Limited	Borrowings:		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Add: advances received	3,41,733	49,24,000
	Less: advances repaid	3,41,733	49,24,000
	Closing balance	-	-
	Rent income	22,68,000	58,63,500
	Business support charges income	46,281	3,09,511
	Interest expense	-	68
	Outstanding receivable:-		
	Trade receivable	-	17,97,316
	Outstanding payable:-		
	Security deposits payable	11,34,000	11,34,000
ECU International (Asia) Pvt Ltd	Rent income	-	18,00,000
	Security Deposits Repaid	4,50,000	-
	Outstanding payable:-		
	Security deposits payable	-	4,50,000
Avvashya CCI Logistics Pvt Ltd	Rent income	-	63,00,000
	Business support charges income	-	21,694
	Security Deposits Repaid	15,75,000	
	Outstanding payable:-		
	Security deposits payable	-	15,75,000
Adarsh Hegde	Purchase of building	-	3,50,00,000
	Reimbursement of expenses	-	12,500
Panna Estates LLP	Purchase of building		3,20,00,000

21. Fair value

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counter party. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

AGL Warehousing Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

	Carrying amount	Fair value		
	As at 31-Mar-2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments in Equity Shares	1,731	1,731	-	-
Investments in Mutual Funds	35,11,556	35,11,556	-	-
Total	35,13,287	35,13,287	-	-

	Carrying amount	Fair value		
	As at 31-Mar-2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	2,121	2,121	-	-
Total	2,121	2,121	-	-

22 a) Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, internal accruals, and borrowings.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and current investments excluding discontinued operations.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

b) Financial risk management

Trade receivables

Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis.

23. COVID 19 Impact:

The Company has assessed the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of Receivables, Investments and other assets / liabilities. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial results has used internal and external sources of Information. As on current date, the Company has concluded that the Impact of COVID - 19 is not material based on these estimates. Due to the nature of the pandemic, the Company will continue to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties in future periods, if any

24. Prior year Comparatives:-

AGL Warehousing Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Previous year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged, wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/disclosure.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
ICAI firm registration No.112350W/ W-100051
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of directors of
AGL Warehousing Private Limited
CIN No: U63020MH2008PTC179569

Sd/-

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 034950

Date: 22 June 2020

Sd/-

Shashi Kiran Shetty
Director
DIN:00012754

Date : 22 June 2020

Sd/-

Arathi Shetty
Director
DIN:00088374