Mehrotra & Mehrotra
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members
Allcargo Logistics Park (P) Ltd.
Mumbai

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Allcargo Logistics Park (P) Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation 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) prescribed 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 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there-under.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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FRN: 000226C
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. 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. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

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 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 31st March, 2018, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

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 in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4of 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 Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flow 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rule issued there-under.

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e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section164(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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements. (Refer Note 28(1)(c) to the Ind AS financial statements.)

   ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **Mehrotra & Mehrotra**
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 00226C)

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN : 000226 C
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

CA Rajesh Jhalani
Partner
M. No. 074809

Place: Mumbai
Date: 10.05.2018

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Ind AS financial statements of Allcargo Logistics Park (P) Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2018, we report that:

(i) In respect of its fixed assets:

(a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets on the basis of available information;

(b) The fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals as per information provided to us and as explained; no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification;

(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 does not hold any immovable properties in its own name.

(ii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the inventories have been physically verified by the management to the extent practicable at reasonable intervals during the year and as explained, there was no material discrepancies noticed on such verification.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted secured or unsecured loan to a company, firm, LLP or other entity covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the loans, investments, guarantees and security, as applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits during the year. Hence, the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there-under are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the requirement of maintenance of cost records pursuant to Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 prescribed by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.

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New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, goods and service tax, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues to the appropriate authorities to the extent these are applicable *except dues of employees' state insurance, where payment is made with some delay.*

According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues, no undisputed dues were in arrears as at 31st March, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the following dues of service tax have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994 [Service Tax Provisions]	Service Tax	8,23,098	2011-12 and 2012-13	Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise Division-III, Noida-II
Finance Act, 1994 [Service Tax Provisions]	Service Tax	24,10,200	2013-14	CESTAT, New Delhi

(viii) Based on our audit procedure and according to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans / borrowings to the financial institution, bank, Government or a debenture holder.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised money by way of public offer or term loan during the year. Accordingly, para (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) According to our information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, no managerial remuneration has been paid.

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New Delhi
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(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, para (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statement as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected to its directors. Accordingly, para (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) As per our information, the company is not required to be registered under Section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Mehrotra & Mehrotra**
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 00226C)

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN : 000226 C
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

CA Rajesh Jhalani
Partner
M.No. 074809

Place: Mumbai
Date:10.05.2018

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

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 Allcargo Logistics Park (P) Ltd. ("the Company") as of 31 March 2018 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 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, 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.

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

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

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN : 000[illegible]
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 31 March 2018, 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 **Mehrotra & Mehrotra**
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 00226C)

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN : 000226 C
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

CA Rajesh Jhalani
Partner
M.No. 074809

Place: Mumbai
Date: 10.05.2018

Allcargo Logistics Park Private Limited
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR)

	Notes	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment (net)	3	1698,29,525	1833,52,911
Capital work-in-progress	3	-	-
Other intangible assets	4	30,70,789	36,03,407
Intangible assets under development	4	-	-
Financial assets			
Long term loans	5.1	1,32,090	1,32,090
Other financial assets	5.2	36,99,719	37,83,712
Non-current tax assets (net)	16(a)	37,75,221	68,11,971
Other non-current assets	6	18,06,927	19,45,757
Total - Non-current assets		**1823,14,271**	**1996,29,848**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	28,687	39,114
Financial assets			
Short term loans	8.1	-	1,09,007
Trade receivables	8.2	254,23,515	181,17,816
Cash and cash equivalents	8.3	1,38,264	50,57,865
Other bank balances	8.3	20,68,171	19,13,012
Other financial assets	8.4	52,90,510	9,58,163
Other current assets	6	7,82,619	24,57,713
Total - Current assets		**337,31,766**	**286,52,690**
Assets classfied as held for sale		**-**	**38,75,000**
		337,31,766	**325,27,690**
Total Assets		**2160,46,037**	**2321,57,538**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	758,40,000	758,40,000
Other equity	10	250,50,234	(87,54,809)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**1008,90,234**	**670,85,191**
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Total Equity		**1008,90,234**	**670,85,191**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	11	227,35,796	664,69,422
Other financial liabilities	12	-	-
Net employment defined benefit liabilities	13	12,15,634	9,32,766
Deferred tax liability (net)	16(d)	13,25,220	61,42,676
Other Non-current liabilities	15	45,95,742	41,21,702
Total - Non-current liabilities		**298,72,392**	**776,66,566**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	11	82,52,102	63,24,313
Trade payables	14.1	220,52,312	135,03,535
Other payables	14.2	21,99,420	72,51,045
Other financial liabilities	12	439,93,127	538,48,044
Net employment defined benefit liabilities	13	10,87,448	9,92,865
Other current liabilities	15	76,99,002	54,85,979
Total - Current liabilities		**852,83,411**	**874,05,781**
Total equity and liabilities		**2160,46,037**	**2321,57,538**

Significant accounting policies
Notes to the financial statements

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

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of
Mehrotra & Mehrotra
Chartered Accountants
(FRN 000226C)

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN : 000226 C
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Rajesh Jhalani
Partner
Membership No: 074809

Mumbai
Date 10-05-2018

K.H. Mirani
Keyur Mirani
Company Secretary

For and on behalf of Board of directors of
Allcargo Logistics Park Private Limited
CIN No:U63023MH2008PTC183494

Gokul Bihari Dash
Director
DIN No. 07946635

Jatin J Chokshi
Jatin Chokshi
Director
DIN No. 00495015

Allcargo Logistics Park Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR)

	Notes	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Continuing Operations			
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	2213,36,038	1820,49,557
Other income	18	15,11,959	11,17,944
Finance income	19	4,87,677	7,22,860
Total income		**2233,35,674**	**1838,90,361**
Expenses			
Cost of services rendered	20	1072,36,953	860,45,826
Employee benefits expense	21	175,12,415	163,49,701
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	22	146,38,458	156,91,271
Finance costs	23	93,96,565	153,57,854
Other expenses	24	377,56,112	464,71,198
Total expenses		**1865,40,503**	**1799,15,850**
Profit before share of profit of associates and joint ventures and tax		**367,95,171**	**39,74,511**
Share of profits of associates and joint ventures		-	-
Profit before tax		**367,95,171**	**39,74,511**
Tax expense:			
Current tax	16(d)	73,41,665	7,84,485
Taxes of earlier years	16(d)	(3,20,827)	-
Deferred tax credit/(charge)	16(d)	32,02,441	(33,53,785)
Less: MAT credit entitlement	16(d)	(69,33,629)	(7,84,485)
Total tax expense		**32,89,650**	**(33,53,785)**
Profit for the year from Continuing Operation (i)		**335,05,521**	**73,28,296**
Discontinued operations			
Profit/(loss) before tax for the year from discontinued operations		-	-
Tax Income/ (expense) of discontinued operations		-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year from discontinued operations (ii)		-	-
Profit for the year (A)		**335,05,521**	**73,28,296**
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans	25	680	(1,47,814)
Income tax effect		-	-
		680	(1,47,814)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (B)		**680**	**(1,47,814)**
Total Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (A) + (B)		**335,06,201**	**71,80,482**
Profit attributable to:			
- Equity holders of the parent		-	-
- Non-controlling interests		-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
- Equity holders of the parent		-	-
- Non-controlling interests		-	-
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of Rs 10 each)			
Basic and diluted	26	4.42	0.95

Significant accounting policies
Notes to the financial statements

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

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of
Mehrotra & Mehrotra
Chartered Accountants
(FRN 000226C)

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA FRN : 000226 C New Delhi Chartered Accountants

Rajesh Jhalani
Partner
Membership No: 074809

K.H. Mirani
Keyur Mirani
Company Secretary

For and on behalf of Board of directors of
Allcargo Logistics Park Private Limited
CIN No:U63023MH2008PTC183494

Gokul Bihari Dash
Director
DIN No. 07946635

Jatin Chokshi
Jatin Chokshi
Director
DIN No. 00495015

Mumbai
Date: 10-05-2018

Allcargo Logistics Park Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31 March 2018

	31 March 2018	(Amount in INR) 31 March 2017
Operating activities		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	367,95,171	39,74,511
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	-	-
Profit before tax	367,95,171	39,74,511
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	139,35,840	156,91,271
Amortisation of intangible assets	7,02,618	-
Provision for Doubtful Receivables (Net)	14,23,483	3,14,197
Finance costs	93,96,565	153,57,854
Interest Income	(10,03,278)	(9,30,321)
CWIP Building Written off	-	66,66,670
Loss on sale of Asset	12,21,695	-
Loss on revaluation of assets	-	52,88,050
Re-Mesurement gain/(locess) on defined benefit plans	680	(1,47,814)
Equity contribution (Notional capital for corporate guarantee)	2,98,842	
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	(87,29,182)	(33,39,042)
Decrease / (increase) in long term and short term loans and advances	31,45,757	-
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	10,427	1,04,988
(Increase) in unbilled revenue	(43,25,035)	(1,03,730)
Decrease / (increase) in other current and non current assets	19,79,141	12,55,416
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables, other current and non current liabilities	131,99,629	(44,15,518)
(Decrease)/ Increase other payable	(50,55,679)	19,21,571
(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	3,77,451	6,24,305
Cash generated from operating activities	633,74,125	422,62,408
Income tax paid (including TDS) (net)	(81,07,106)	(7,84,485)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	552,67,019	414,77,923
Investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including CWIP)	(5,82,454)	(13,03,950)
Purchase of Intangible Asset	-	(93,725)
Realisation from Sale of 'Assets held for sale'	26,53,305	-
Purchase consideration paid	-	-
Interest income received	7,59,584	1,66,666
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities (B)	28,30,435	(12,31,009)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	215,91,857
Repayment of long term borrowings	(536,24,544)	(426,06,207)
Finance costs	(93,92,511)	(153,57,854)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities (C)	(630,17,055)	(363,72,204)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(49,19,601)	38,74,710
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 8.3)	50,57,865	11,83,155
Add/ (less): Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Add: Cash balance of acquired on acquisition of subsidiary / joint ventures	-	-
Less: Cash balance of subsidiaries disposed off	-	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end	1,38,264	50,57,865

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of
Mehrotra & Mehrotra
Chartered Accountants
(FRN 000226C)

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA FRN: 000226 C New Delhi Chartered Accountants

Rajesh Jhalani
Partner
Membership No: 074809

K.H. Mirani
Keyur Mirani
Company Secretary

For and on behalf of Board of directors of
Allcargo Logistics Park Private Limited
CIN No:U63023MH2008PTC183494

Gokul Bihari Dash
Director
DIN No. 07946635

Jatin Chokshi
Director
DIN No. 00495015

Mumbai
Date: 10-05-2018

Allcargo Logistics Park Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR)

(A) Equity Share Capital:

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No.	Amount
At 1 April 2016	75,84,000	758,40,000
Issue of share capital (Note 9)	-	-
At 31 March 2017	75,84,000	758,40,000
Issue of share capital (Note 9)	-	-
At 31 March 2018	75,84,000	758,40,000

(B) Other Equity:

For the year ended 31 March 2018

Particulars	Equity contribution (Notional capital for corporate guarantee) (Note 10)	Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss (Note 10)	Total equity
As at 31st March 2017	32,88,772	(120,43,581)	(87,54,809)
Net Profit for the period	-	335,05,521	335,05,521
Other comprehensive income (Note 27)	-	680	680
Total comprehensive income	32,88,772	214,62,620	247,51,392
Recognised during the year	2,98,842	-	2,98,842
Change in group's interest	-	-	-
Dividends (including tax)	-	-	-
Defined employee benefit	-	-	-
Amount transferred to tonnage tax reserve	-	-	-
Discontinued operations	-	-	-
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign currency	-	-	-
Transfer to Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	35,87,614	214,62,620	250,50,234

For the year ended 31 March 2017

Particulars	Equity contribution (Notional capital for corporate guarantee) (Note 10)	Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss (Note 10)	Total equity
As at 1st April 2016	32,88,772	(192,24,063)	(159,35,291)
Net Profit for the period	-	73,28,296	73,28,296
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	32,88,772	(118,95,767)	(86,06,995)
Increase in share capital on account of bonus issue	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Change in group's interest	-	-	-
Dividends (including tax)	-	-	-
Defined employee benefit	-	(1,47,814)	(1,47,814)
Amount transferred to tonnage tax reserve	-	-	-
Discontinued operations	-	-	-
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign currency	-	-	-
Transfer to Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	32,88,772	(120,43,581)	(87,54,809)

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of
Mehrotra & Mehrotra
Chartered Accountants
(FRN 000226C)

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN : 000226 C
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Rajesh Jhalani
Partner
Membership No: 074809

K.H. Mirani
Keyur Mirani
Company Secretary

For and on behalf of Board of directors of
Allcargo Logistics Park Private Limited
CIN No:U63023MH2008PTC183494

Gokul Bihari Dash
Director
DIN No. 07946635

Jatin Chokshi
Director
DIN No. 00495015

Mumbai
Date 10-05-2018

ALLCARGO LOGISTICS PARK (P) LTD.

NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.3.2018.

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

COMPANY OVERVIEW

The company has been formed as a joint venture company (JV company) between Container corporation of India Ltd, and Allcargo Logistics Ltd. with share capital ratio of 49% and 51% respectively. The main objects of the company are to set up, manage and operate Container Freight stations and manage road/rail linked container terminal at Dadri, UP.

1. Significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

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) Rules, 2015.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). Financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 were the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

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.

In addition, the carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships.

The financial statements are presented in Rs. and all values are rounded to the nearest reupee except, when otherwise indicated.

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

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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 Rs., which is also the Holding Company's functional currency. For each entity the Company determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Company uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transaction and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's entities at their respective 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.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of the following:

- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in profit or loss in the separate financial statements of the reporting entity or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation, as appropriate. In the financial statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting entity (e.g., financial statements when the foreign operation is a subsidiary), such exchange differences are recognised initially in OCI. These exchange differences are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Company's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

- Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

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. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

Forward exchange contracts entered into to hedge foreign currency risk of an existing asset / liability

The premium or discount arising at the inception of forward exchange contracts is amortised and recognised as an expense / income over the life of the contract. Exchange difference on such contracts are recognised in the profit and loss in the period in which the exchange rates change. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation or renewal of such forward exchange contract is also recognised as income or as an expense for the period.

d. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet.

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Property, plant and equipment under revaluation model (note 3)
- Investment properties
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 5)

e. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The amount recognised as revenue is exclusive of service tax / sales tax / VAT.

Container Handling and Transportation

Income from Container Handling and Transportation is recognized as related services are performed.

Ground Rent

Income from Ground Rent is recognized for the period the container is lying in the Container Freight Station. However, in case of long standing containers, the Income is accounted on accrual basis to the extent of its recoverability.

Reimbursement of cost is netted off with the relevant expenses incurred, since the same are incurred on behalf of the customers.

Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

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Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at Nil at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

l. 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 or production 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.

m. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the 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.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

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 capitalized 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 recognized 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.

The company has entered into a 30 years sub-lease agreement of land at Dadri with Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) for setting up CFS. The stamp duty charges for registration of the said sub-lease agreement has been capitalised as Terminal Rights and is being amortised over the period of 27 Years from the date of commencement of operations of CFS.

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. The interest income is recognized in

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the Statement of Profit and Loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

n. Inventories

Inventories of stores and spares are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower. The cost is determined on first in first out basis and includes all charges incurred for bringing the inventories to their present condition and location.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated cost necessary to make sale.

o. Provisions

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.

p. Retirement and other employee benefits

- **Short- term employee benefits**

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of availing employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits such as salaries and wages, bonus and ex-gratia to be paid in exchange of employee services are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

- **Post-employment benefits**

Defined contribution plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance Corporation ('ESIC'). The contribution of company is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which employee renders the related service. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme. These contributions are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plan:

Gratuity liability, wherever applicable, is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation done as per projected unit credit method, carried out by an independent actuary at the end of the year. The Companys`gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

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whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis method basis the life estimated by the management:

Asset Class	Life
i) Software	6 Years
ii)Terminal Rights	Depreciated over the balance lease period of 27 years since the date of commencement of operations.

k. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, 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 or Company of assets. 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.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. 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.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at Nil and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or Company of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

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Profit/loss on sale of current investments is computed with reference to their average cost.

f. 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 in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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 liability 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 liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences 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.

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

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

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Minimum alternate tax (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.

g. Non-current assets held for sale / discontinued operations:

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal Company as held for sale/ distribution to owners if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale/ distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale/ distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale/ distribution will be made or that the decision to sell/ distribute will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale/ distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale/ distribution classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal Company is available for immediate sale/ distribution in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales/ distribution of such assets (or disposal Company), its sale/ distribution is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale/ distribution of the asset or disposal Company to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal Company),
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- The asset (or disposal Company) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification , and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale/for distribution to owners and disposal Company are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell/ distribute. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale/ distribution are presented separately in the balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale/ distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

A disposal Company qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations

Or

- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit and loss.

All other notes to the financial statements mainly include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned.

h. Property, plant and equipment

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price and any attributable cost such as duties, freight, borrowing costs, erection and commissioning expenses incurred in bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.
For the assets purchased / sold during the year, depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis.
Leasehold improvements are mortised over the primary period of lease.

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Advance paid / expenditure incurred on acquisition / construction of fixed assets which are not ready for their intended use at each balance sheet date are disclosed under loans and advances on capital account or capital work in progress respectively.

Depreciation

The economic useful life of the asset is ascertained by the management and accordingly the following rates of depreciation are applied on Straight Line Method.

i)Buildings on Leasehold land – Depreciated over balance lease period of 27 years since the date of commencement of operations.
ii)Reach Stacker – 12 years
iii)Plant and Equipment –10 & 15 years.
iv)Furniture and Fixtures –10 years.
v)Office Equipments –5 Years.
vi)Mobile Phones- 1 Year.
vii)Computer Hardware - 3 years
viii)Temporary Building – 10 Years.

Fixed assets costing Rs. 5000/- or less, are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

i. Investment property

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its investment property as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April 2015.

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 derecognized 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.

j. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine

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The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end. The Company presents the leave as a short-term provision in the balance sheet to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as long-term provision.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

q. **Financial instruments**

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in 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.

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. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 8.2

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.

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA * Chartered Accountants * FRN: 000226 C New Delhi

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the Trade receivables.

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.

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 (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

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. In balance sheet, ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN: 000226 C
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, 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. For more information refer Note 11.

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.

r. 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.

s. 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.

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA * Chartered Accountants * FRN: 000226C New Delhi

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

(Amount in INR)

Description	Building	Plant and machinery	Office Equipment	Computers	Furniture & fixtures	Capital work in progress-land and building	Capital work in progress-Plant and machinery	Total
Cost or Valuation								
Balance as at 01 April 2016	1626,19,696	288,60,730	158,28,409	7,62,411	41,32,272	66,66,670	96,73,964	2285,44,152
Additions	1,01,250	8,51,588	5,93,021	1,83,550	85,455			18,14,864
Capitalized during the year							(5,10,914)	(5,10,914)
Exchange differences								-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	1627,20,946	297,12,318	164,21,430	9,45,961	42,17,727	66,66,670	91,63,050	2298,48,102
Additions		87,007	90,500	75,382	1,59,565			4,12,454
Disposals								-
Discontinued operations								
Exchange differences								-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**1627,20,946**	**297,99,325**	**165,11,930**	**10,21,343**	**43,77,292**	**66,66,670**	**91,63,050**	**2302,60,556**
Depreciation and impairment								
Balance as at 01 April 2016	80,66,396	30,58,871	37,56,144	2,96,658	5,63,248	-	-	157,41,317
Depreciation for the year	80,44,504	30,20,499	29,82,927	2,87,516	5,88,708			149,24,154
Disposals								-
Reclassification						66,66,670	91,63,050	
Exchange differences								-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	161,10,900	60,79,370	67,39,071	5,84,174	11,51,956	66,66,670	91,63,050	306,65,471
Depreciation for the year	80,49,807	29,30,049	21,50,914	2,37,167	5,67,903			139,35,840
Disposals								-
Reclassification						-	-	-
Exchange differences								-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**241,60,707**	**90,09,419**	**88,89,985**	**8,21,341**	**17,19,859**	**66,66,670**	**91,63,050**	**446,01,311**
Net Block								
As at 31 March 2017	1466,10,046	236,32,948	96,82,359	3,61,787	30,65,771	-	-	1833,52,911
As at 31 March 2018	**1385,60,239**	**207,89,906**	**76,21,945**	**2,00,002**	**26,57,433**	-	-	**1698,29,525**

1) Component accounting has become mandatory with effect from 1 April, 2015 as required under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has assessed significant components and its useful life of each principal assets. The useful life of significant components are not materially different from that of principal asset.
2) The useful life of temporary building (included in Building) is taken 10 years which is more than useful life provided in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.
3) Amount transferred to Assets held for sale at market value ie Rs.38,75,000/- & Loss in value charged to P& L.

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA * Chartered Accountants * FRN 000226 C New Delhi

4 Intangible assets

(Amount in INR)

Description	Computer software	Leasing & similar rights	Intangible asset under development	Total
Cost or Valuation				
Balance as at 01 April 2016	25,19,176	24,12,522	77,700	50,09,398
Additions	1,71,425			1,71,425
Disposals				-
Discontinued operations				-
Capitalized during the year				-
Exchange differences				-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	26,90,601	24,12,522	77,700	51,80,823
Additions	1,70,000			1,70,000
Disposals				-
Discontinued operations				
Exchange differences				-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**28,60,601**	**24,12,522**	**77,700**	**53,50,823**
Depreciation and impairment				
Balance as at 01 April 2016	6,29,651	1,02,948		7,32,599
Depreciation for the year	6,64,451	1,02,666		7,67,117
Disposals				-
Capitalized during the year			77,700	77,700
Exchange differences				-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	12,94,102	2,05,614	77,700	15,77,416
Depreciation for the year	5,84,130	1,18,488	-	7,02,618
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**18,78,232**	**3,24,102**	**77,700**	**22,80,034**
Net Block				
As at 31 March 2017	13,96,499	22,06,908	-	36,03,407
As at 31 March 2018	**9,82,369**	**20,88,420**	-	**30,70,789**

1) Component accounting has become mandatory with effect from 1 April. 2015 as required under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has assessed significant components and its useful life of each principal assets. The useful life of significant components are not materially different from that of principal asset.

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA * Chartered Accountants * FRN : 0002[illegible] New Delhi

(Amount in INR)

5.1 Long term loans

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Unsecured, considered good				
To parties other than related parties				
Loans and advances	1,32,090	1,32,090	-	-
	1,32,090	**1,32,090**	-	-
To related parties				
Loans to associate / joint ventures	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Total Loans	**1,32,090**	**1,32,090**	-	-

5.2 Other Financial assets

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
To parties other than related parties				
Security deposits				
Unsecured, considered good	25,27,817	25,27,817	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
	25,27,817	**25,27,817**	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful deposits	-	-	-	-
	25,27,817	**25,27,817**	-	-
Unsecured, considered good				
Non-current bank balance	-	-	-	
Inter corporate deposits				
Corporate Guarantee Fees receivable	1,79,059	3,44,275		
Advance towards share application money				
Interest accrued on fixed deposits			2,20,580	2,13,268
Unbilled revenue			50,69,930	7,44,895
	1,79,059	**3,44,275**	**52,90,510**	**9,58,163**
	27,06,876	**28,72,092**	**52,90,510**	**9,58,163**
To related parties				
Unsecured, considered good				
Security deposits	9,92,843	9,11,620	-	-
	9,92,843	**9,11,620**	-	-
Total Other long-term financial assets	**36,99,719**	**37,83,712**	**52,90,510**	**9,58,163**

6 Other assets

Unsecured considered good, unless stated otherwise

	Non-current		Current	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Capital advances	-	-	-	1,92,532
Prepaid expenses	28,544	40,346	4,68,875	6,73,336
Advances for supply of services	-	-	1,54,645	1,01,465
Service Tax Recievable (including paid under protest)	-	-	32,072	13,63,353
Deferred Lease expenses	17,78,383	19,05,411	1,27,027	1,27,027
	18,06,927	**19,45,757**	**7,82,619**	**24,57,713**

7 Inventories

(valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value)

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Stores and spares	28,687	39,115
	28,687	**39,115**

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN: 000226C
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

(Amount in INR)

8 **Financial assets**

8.1 Shor term loans

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Current portion of long-term loans		
To parties other than related parties	-	-
To related parties	-	-
To parties other than related parties		
Advance to employees	-	1,09,007
Other advances	-	-
To related parties		
Loans to associate / joint ventures	-	-
Total Loans	-	1,09,007

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA * Chartered Accountants * FRN : 00[illegible]C New Delhi

(Amount in INR)

8.2 Trade receivables

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Trade receivables	254,23,515	181,17,816
Receivables from parent/subsidiaries/fellow subsidiaries (refer note 29)	-	-
Receivables from associates and joint ventures		
Receivables from other related parties	-	-
Total trade receivables	**254,23,515**	**181,17,816**
Break-up for security details and more than 6 months overdue:		
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Doubtful	18,04,945	14,99,441
	18,04,945	**14,99,441**
Allowance for doubtful debts	(16,23,040)	(11,15,671)
	1,81,905	3,83,770
	-	
Other receivables		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	252,41,610	177,34,046
Doubtful	-	-
	252,41,610	**177,34,046**
Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
	252,41,610	**177,34,046**
Total Trade receivables	**254,23,515**	**181,17,816**

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.
For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, (refer note 29).
Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 180 days.

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA * Chartered Accountants * FRN : 000226 C New Delhi

(Amount in INR)

8.3 Cash and bank balances

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks	90,792	50,15,183
- On current accounts	-	-
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	47,472	42,682
Cash on hand	1,38,264	50,57,865
Other bank balances		
-Deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	-	-
-Deposit with original maturity of more than 12 months	20,68,171	19,13,012
-Margin money deposit under lien	20,68,171	19,13,012
	-	-
Amount disclosed under non-current assets	22,06,435	69,70,877

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.

Undrawn committed borrowing facilities	17,47,898	36,75,687

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Balances with banks:-	90,792	50,15,183
- On current accounts	-	-
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-
Cheques/ drafts on hand	47,472	42,682
Cash on hand	**1,38,264**	**50,57,865**
Less - Bank overdraft	1,38,264	50,57,865

8.4 Other Financial assets

	Current portion	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Current portion of other long-term financial assets (refer note 5.2)	52,90,510	9,58,163
To parties other than related parties	-	-
To related parties		
To parties other than related parties		
Security deposits	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Doubtful	-	-
	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful deposits	-	-
Total Other Financial assets	52,90,510	9,58,163

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA * Chartered Accountants * FRN: 000226C New Delhi

(Amount in INR)

9 Share capital

Authorised capital:

	Equity shares	
	No	Amount
At 01 April 2016	75,84,000	758,40,000
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2017	75,84,000	758,40,000
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2018	75,84,000	758,40,000

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

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Issued equity capital:

	Issued equity share capital	
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:	No	Amount
At 1 April 2016	75,84,000	758,40,000
Changes during the period	-	-
At 31 March 2017	75,84,000	758,40,000
Changes during the period	-	-
At 31 March 2018	75,84,000	758,40,000

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

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
Name of shareholders	No	% holding in the class	No	% holding in the class
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Allcargo Logistics Ltd	38,67,840	51.00%	38,67,840	51.00%
Container Corporation of India Ltd	37,16,160	49.00%	37,16,160	49.00%
	75,84,000	100%	75,84,000	100%

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

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
Equity Shares	No	Amount	No	Amount
At the beginning of the year	75,84,000	758,40,000	75,84,000	758,40,000
Issued during the period - Bonus shares				
Outstanding at the end of the year	75,84,000	758,40,000	75,84,000	758,40,000

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA * Chartered Accountants * FRN : 000226 C New Delhi

(Amount in INR)

10 Other equity

	Amount in Rs
Equity contribution (Notional capital for corporate guarantee)	
At 01 April 2016	32,88,772
Addition during the year	-
At 31 March 2017	32,88,772
Addition during the year	2,98,842
At 31 March 2018	35,87,614
Surplus in Statement of profit & loss account	
At 1 April 2016	(192,24,063)
Add: Profit during the year	73,28,296
Add: OCI	(1,47,814)
Less : Appropriations	
Cash dividends	-
Tax on dividend	-
Transfer to tonnage tax reserve	-
At 31 March 2017	**(120,43,581)**
Add: Profit during the year	335,05,521
Add: OCI	680
Less : Appropriations	
Cash dividends	-
Tax on dividend	-
Transfer to tonnage tax reserve	-
Total appropriations	-
Net Surplus in the statement of profit & loss account	214,62,620
Total reserves and surplus	250,50,234
TotalOther equity	250,50,234

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN : 000226 C
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

(Amount in INR)

11 Borrowings

	Effective interest rate %	Maturity	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Non-current borrowings				
Borrowings (secured)				
From financial institutions and others	8.80%		227,35,796	664,69,422
Borrowings (unsecured)				
Liability component of compound financial instruments				
Convertible preference shares	-	-	-	-
From financial institutions and others	-	-	-	-
Finance lease obligations	-	-	-	-
Vehicle finance loans	-	-	-	-
Other borrowings (unsecured)				
Loan from Related party	-	-	-	-
Total non-current borrowings			227,35,796	664,69,422
Current maturities of long term borrowings				
Borrowings (secured)				
Term loan from banks	8.80%	-	437,33,627	536,24,544
Buyers' credit	-	-	-	-
From financial institutions and others	-	-	-	-
Finance lease obligations	-	-	-	-
Vehicle finance loans	-	-	-	-
Other borrowings (unsecured)				
Loan from minority shareholder of subsidiary company	-	-	-	-
Total non-current borrowings (Current Portion)			437,33,627	536,24,544
Current borrowings				
Loan repayable On Demand (Unsecured)				
Loan from related Party	-	-		-
Bank Overdraft	8.85%	-	82,52,102	63,24,313
Working capital term loan from banks	-	-	-	-
Compensated balances	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Other loans (unsecured)				
Other loans from bank	-	-	-	-
Bills discounted from banks	-	-	-	-
Commercial paper	-	-	-	-
			82,52,102	63,24,313
Aggregate secured loans			747,21,525	1264,18,279
Aggregate unsecured loans			-	-

Bank Loan
Name of the security
(i) The facilities will be secured by :
* Exclusive change over all the fixed assets and current assets of the company.
* NDU for 51% holding of Allcargo Logistics Limited , out of which 30% will be converted into Pledge of Shares in case of any payment default by ALPPL.
* Corporate guarantee of Allcargo Logistics limited for meeting any shortfall in the debt servicing of the facility by ALPPL to the extent of the shareholding in ALPPL.
* Letter of comfort from Container Corporation of India to the extent of their shareholding for meeting any shortfall in the debt servicing of the facility by ALPPL to the extent to the share holding in ALPPL.

Repayment schedule of Long-term loans
a) **Bank term loans**
Category wise repayment schedule.

Rate of interest	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
ICICI Bank @ 8.80%	437,33,627	227,35,795	-

Cash credit facilities
Name of the security
(i) The facilities will be secured by :
* Exclusive change over all the fixed assets and current assets of the company.
* NDU for 51% holding of Allcargo Logistics Limited , out of which 30% will be converted into Pledge of Shares in case of any Payment default by ALPPL.
* Corporate guarantee of Allcargo Logistics limited for meeting any shortfall in the debt servicing of the facility by ALPPL to the extent of the shareholding in ALPPL.
* Letter of comfort from Container Corporation of India to the extent of their shareholding for meeting any shortfall in the debt servicing of the facility by ALPPL to the extent to the share holding in ALPPL

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA * Chartered Accountants * FRN : 000226 C New Delhi

(Amount in INR)

12 Other financial liabilities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI				
Cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Commodity forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Fair value hedges	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Embedded derivatives	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Security deposits received	-	-	2,59,500	2,23,500
Loan from related party			-	-
Current maturity of long term loans(refer note 11)			437,33,627	536,24,544
Current maturity of finance lease obligation (refer note 11)			-	-
Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-	439,93,127	538,48,044
Financial guarantee contracts				
Total other financial liabilities	-	-	439,93,127	538,48,044

13 Net employment defined benefit liabilities

	Long-term		Short-term	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Provision for gratuity (refer note 27)	12,15,634	9,32,766	24,948	17,062
Provision for Compensated abscenses (refer note 27)	-	-	10,62,500	9,75,803
Others	-	-	-	-
	12,15,634	9,32,766	10,87,448	9,92,865

14.1 Trade payables

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Trade payables	169,50,355	96,12,889
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 29)	51,01,957	38,90,646
	220,52,312	135,03,535

14.2 Other payables

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Provision for expenses	21,95,366	72,51,045 #
Interest payable (refer note 29)	4,054	-
Acceptances	-	-
	21,99,420	72,51,045

15 Other liabilities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Purchase consideration payable				
Employee benefits payable			2,35,750	5,54,364
Statutory dues payable			24,10,707	10,21,573
Income billed in advance				
Advances received from customers			48,73,434	38,60,831
Capital creditors			-	49,211
Business support charges payable to related party			1,79,111	-
Rent equalisation provision	45,95,742	41,21,702	-	-
	45,95,742	41,21,702	76,99,002	54,85,979

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FRN : 000226 C
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

16 **Income tax** (Amount in INR)

16a. Non-current tax Assets (net)

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Advance tax recoverable (net of provision for taxes)	37,75,221	68,11,971
MAT credit entitlement	-	-
	37,75,221	68,11,971

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 are:

Statement of profit and loss:

Profit or loss section	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	4,08,036	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	(3,20,827)	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	32,02,441	(33,53,785)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	32,89,650	(33,53,785)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2017:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	367,95,171	39,74,511
Profit/(loss) before tax from a discontinued operation	-	-
Accounting profit before income tax	367,95,171	39,74,511
At India's statutory income tax rate of 30.90% (31 March 2017: 30.90%)	113,69,708	12,28,124
Computed tax expenses		
Set off of carried forward losses against current year income	-	(12,28,124)
Income not considered for tax purpose	-	-
Expenses not allowed for tax purpose	-	-
Additional allwaonce for tax purpose	-	-
Timing differences	32,02,441	(33,53,785)
Taxes paid at lower rates	-	-
Share of results of associate and joint ventures	-	-
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:	-	-
Other non-deductible expenses	-	-
At the effective income tax rate of 8.94% (31 March 2017: -84.38%)	145,72,149	(33,53,785)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	32,89,650	(33,53,785)
Income tax attributable to a discontinued operation	-	-
	32,89,650	(33,53,785)
	8.94%	-84.38%

16d. Deferred tax:

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Balance Sheet		Profit and loss	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(142,47,719)	(123,88,777)	(18,58,942)	28,68,830
Share based payments			-	
Leave encashment	2,95,588	2,51,269	44,319	2,51,269
Post-employment medical benefits			-	
Gratuity	3,45,130	2,44,581	1,00,549	2,44,581
Provision for doubtful debts	4,51,530	3,86,106	65,424	1,21,115
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	(5,23,092)	10,30,698	(15,53,790)	(1,32,010)
Deferred tax expense/(income)			(32,02,441)	33,53,785
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(136,78,564)	(104,76,123)	(32,02,441)	
			-	
MAT Credit entitlement	123,53,344	43,33,447	73,37,085	7,84,485
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(13,25,220)	(61,42,676)	41,34,644	41,38,270

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Deferred tax assets (continuing operations)	129,22,499	62,46,101
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Continuing operations	(142,47,719)	(123,88,777)
Discontinued operations		
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(13,25,220)	(61,42,676)

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net):

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Opening balance as of 1 April	171,83,693	138,29,908
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	(32,02,441)	33,53,785
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI		
Discontinued operation		
Deferred taxes acquired in business combinations		
Closing balance as at 31 March	139,81,252	171,83,693

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Chartered Accountants

(Amount in INR)

17 Revenue from operations

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Sale of services		
Container freight stations	2209,83,008	1819,38,298
	2209,83,008	1819,38,298
Other operating revenue		
Miscellaneous income	3,53,030	1,11,259
	3,53,030	1,11,259
	2213,36,038	1820,49,557
Total revenue	2213,36,038	1820,49,557

18 Other income

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Other non-operating income		
Rental income	9,46,500	7,53,000
Sundry balances written back	49,858	1,57,483
Interest on income tax refund	5,15,601	2,07,461
	15,11,959	11,17,944

19 Finance income

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Interest income on		
- fixed deposits with banks	2,10,546	4,97,751
- loan given to other parties	-	-
- Others Interest Income	1,95,908	1,50,668
- Interest income on rent	81,223	74,441
	4,87,677	7,22,860

20 Cost of services rendered

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Container freight stations expenses		
Handling and Transportation charges	906,87,943	686,81,901
Power and fuel costs	124,53,447	121,82,919
Repairs and maintenance-Others	40,95,563	51,81,006
	1072,36,953	860,45,826

21 Employee benefits expense

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Salaries, wages and bonus	152,06,087	142,00,447
Contributions to provident and other funds	9,66,632	8,01,834
Staff welfare expenses	7,95,449	6,86,597
Compensated absences	2,18,606	4,48,993
Gratuity expense	3,25,641	2,11,830
	175,12,415	163,49,701

22 Depreciation and amortisation

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 3)	139,35,840	149,24,154
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 4)	7,02,618	7,67,117
	146,38,458	156,91,271

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Allcargo Logistics Park Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR)

23 Finance costs

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Interest expense		
Rupee term loan	86,96,115	144,98,611
Bank term loan	2,31,888	3,25,534
Cash credit	4,68,562	5,33,709
Others		
	93,96,565	**153,57,854**
Other borrowing costs		
Processing fees		
	-	-
	93,96,565	153,57,854

24 Other expenses

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Rent	49,96,572	49,96,572
Legal and professional fees	10,51,234	10,67,745
Travelling expenses	77,37,649	68,37,055
Repairs to building	9,20,546	5,84,553
Repairs to others	27,17,478	27,70,852
Business promotion	8,45,670	8,59,796
Printing and stationery	5,46,574	5,39,841
Communication charges	7,25,576	8,98,177
Rates and taxes	4,46,513	5,81,658
Office expenses	34,26,876	33,70,780
Electricity charges	24,00,000	24,00,000
Business support charges	6,42,696	-
Payment to auditors	1,99,500	1,72,820
Provision for doubtful debts	5,07,369	3,14,197
Bad debt written off	9,16,114	-
Insurance	5,87,261	5,86,961
Bank charges	72,890	96,519
Security expenses	65,06,522	67,08,764
CWIP Building written off	-	66,66,670
Loss on revaluation of assets	-	52,88,050
Contract staff expenses	6,07,071	-
Customs recovery	-	17,30,161
Loss on sale of assets	12,21,695	27
Miscellaneous expenses	6,80,306	-
	377,56,112	464,71,198

Payments to the auditor:	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
As auditor		
Audit fee	1,15,000	1,00,000
Tax audit fee	35,000	35,000
Limited review	-	-
In other capacity:		
Taxation matters	-	-
Company law matters	-	-
Other services (certification fees)	49,500	18,500
Reimbursement of expenses	-	19,320
	1,99,500	1,72,820

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New Delhi
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25 Components of Other Comprehensive Income

(Amount in INR)

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

	FVTOCI reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
During the year ended 31 March 2018				
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	680	-
	-	-	-	-
				#
During the year ended 31 March 2017	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	(1,47,814)	-
	-	-	-	-

26 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average
Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Profit attributable to equity holders:		
Continuing operations	335,06,201	71,80,482
Discontinued operation	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic earnings:	335,06,201	71,80,482
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS	75,84,000	75,84,000
Basic and diluted EPS	4.42	0.95

To calculate the EPS for discontinued operation, the weighted average number of Equity shares for both the basic and diluted EPS is as

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operation for the basic and diluted EPS calculations	-	-

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(Amount in INR)

27 **Net employment defined benefit liabilities**

(a) Defined Contributions Plans

For the Company an amount of Rs.966632/- (31 March 2017: Rs 801834/-) contributed to provident funds, ESIC and other funds (refer note 20) is recognised by as an expense and included in "Contribution to Provident & Other Funds" under "Employee benefits expense" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Defined Benefit Plans

In accordance with local laws, the Company provide for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees in India. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date.
The following table sets out the funded as well as unfunded status of the retirement benefit plans and the amounts recognised in Financial statements: -

		31 March 2018	31 March 2017
I	**Change in the defined benefit obligation**		
	Liability at the beginning of the year	9,49,828	5,90,184
	Interest cost	67,773	44,369
	Current service cost	2,24,519	1,67,461
	Past Service Cost [Vested benefit] recognised during the year	34,029	-
	Benefit paid	-	-
	Benefits paid directly by employer	(34,887)	-
	Exchange rate difference	-	-
	Net Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations	(680)	1,47,814
	Liability at the end of the year*	12,40,582	9,49,828
II	**Amount recognised in the balance sheet**		
	Liability at the end of the year	12,40,582	9,49,828
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
	Net Assets/(liabilities) recognised in the balance sheet	12,40,582	9,49,828
III	**Expense recognised in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Current service cost	2,24,519	1,67,461
	Interest cost	67,773	44,369
	Expected return on plan assets	-	-
	Past Service Cost (Vested benefit) recognised during the year	34,029	-
	Benefits paid directly by employer	(34,887)	
	Net actuarial (gain) / loss to be recognised in OCI	(680)	1,47,814
	Exchange rate difference	-	-
	Total expenses recognised in the consolidated Statement of	2,90,754	3,59,644
IV	**Balance sheet reconciliation**		
	Opening net (Asset) / Liability	9,49,828	5,90,184
	Expense as above	2,90,754	3,59,644
	Employers contribution paid	-	-
	Exchange rate difference	-	-
	(Asset) /Liability recognised in the balance sheet	12,40,582	9,49,828

			31 March 2018	31 March 2017
V	**Change in the Fair Value of Plan Assets**			
	Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	-	-	-
	Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-	-
	Contributions	-	-	-
	Benefit Paid	-	-	-
	Actuarial gain /(loss) on Plan Assets	-	-	-
	Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	-	-	-
	Total actuarial gain / (loss) to be recognised		-	-

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VI	**Actual return on Plan Assets:**		
	Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-
	Actuarial gain /(loss) on Plan Assets	-	-
	Actual Return on Plan Assets	-	-
VII	**Investment details of Plan Assets:**		
	Government of India Assets	-	-
	Corporate Bonds	-	-
	Insurer Managed Funds	-	-
	Other	-	-
	Total Plan Assets	-	-
VIII	**Components of Other Comprehensive Income**		
	Net acturial loss (gain)	(680)	1,47,814
	Net prior service cost	-	-

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	24,948	17,062
Between 2 and 5 years	1,30,910	93,307
Between 6 and 10 years	4,42,516	3,19,409
Total expected payments	5,98,374	4,29,778

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28(I) Commitments and contingencies

***a.* Leases**

Operating lease (including maintenance) commitments - company as lessee
The company has taken commercial properties and equipment on non-cancellable operating lease. The lease agreement provides for an option to the company to renew the lease period at the end of non-cancellable period.

Lease expense recognised for the year is Rs. 43,95,504 (31 March 2017: Rs 43,95,504). There are no exceptional / restrictive covenants in the lease agreements.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 March are as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Within one year	4,734,933	4,395,504
After one year but not more than five years	19,340,208	19,240,084
More than five years	55,548,539	60,448,524
	79,623,680	**84,084,112**

b. Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for: At 31 March 2018, the company had commitments of Rs. Nil (31 March 2017 Rs.Nil)

c. Contingent liabilities

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
(i) Disputed liabilities	-	-
- Income Tax	-	-
- Customs related	1,04,44,991	10.143,079
- Value added tax	-	-
- Service Tax	33,16,553	33,83,013
- Stamp duty	-	-
- Others	-	-
	1,37,61,544	**1,35,26,092**
(ii) Claims against the company, not acknowledged as debts	-	-

The company has assessed that it is only possible, but not probable, that outflow of economic resources will be required.

The company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately made provisions for all such cases where provisions are required and disclosed amounts as contingent liabilities in its consolidated financial statements, wherever the exposure is considered possible. The company's management does not reasonably expect that these legal actions, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect of the company's consolidated results of operations or financial position.

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FRN : 000226C
New Delhi
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d. Financial guarantees	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
The company has provided following guarantees as at:		
Bank guarantees	24,270,100	24,270,100
	24,270,100	**24,270,100**

e. Financial guarantees		
Continuity Bond Executed (In Favour of President of India)	810,000,000	610,000,000
	810,000,000	**610,000,000**

(II) a. Dues to Micro and small Suppliers

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.

The names of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises defined under 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" could not be identified, as the necessary evidence is not in possession of the company.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the period end.	Nil	Nil
Interest due thereon	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest paid	Nil	Nil
b. Earnings in Foreign Currency	Nil	Nil
c. Expenditure in Foreign Currency	Nil	Nil
d. Value of Imports on CIF basis		
Capital Goods	Nil	Nil
Stores and spare parts	Nil	Nil
e. Consumption of Stores and Spares		
Imported	Nil	Nil
Indigenous	Nil	Nil

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29. Related party transactions

List of Related Parties and Relationships
Holding Company
-Allcargo Logistics Ltd.
Associate Company
-Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)

Transactions with related parties
Transactions with Related Party during the period 01 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN : 000226 C
New Delhi
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ALLCARGO LOGISTICS PARK PVT. LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 *(Amount in INR)*

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Associate		Total	
		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
1	Reimbursement of Expense	5,29,866	21,40,692	6,80,000	46,394	12,09,866	21,87,086
2	Expense Paid	108,95,415	95,13,054	-	-	108,95,415	95,13,054
3	Income Received	81,17,944	97,31,912	-	-	81,17,944	97,31,912
4	Business Support Charges Paid	6,42,696	-	-	-	6,42,696	-
5	Interest Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Sub-lease rent paid	-	-	43,95,504	43,95,504	43,95,504	43,95,504
7	Freight and Handling Charges	-	-	764,43,096	694,21,203	764,43,096	694,21,203
8	Loans						-
	Opening balance	-					-
	Add: Loans taken	25,00,000				25,00,000	-
	Less: Loans repaid	25,00,000				25,00,000	-
	Closing Balance	-					-
9	Interest Payable	4,054	20,132			4,054	20,132
10	**Outstanding Receivable**						
	a. Trade receivables	-	-		-		-
	b. other receivables	-	-	1,49,761	98,567	1,49,761	98,567
11	**Outstanding Payable**						
	a. Trade payables	51,01,957	36,38,294		-	51,01,957	36,38,294
	b Advance from Customer	1,78,866	97,548		-	1,78,866	97,548
	c. Business Support Charges payable	1,79,111	-			1,79,111	-
	Advances :-						
	Opening balance	2,30,008	-	-	-	2,30,008	-
	Add: Advances received	1,29,318	2,30,008		-	1,29,318	2,30,008
	Less: Advances repaid	3,59,326	-		-	3,59,326	-
	Closing Balance	-	2,30,008			-	2,30,008
12	**Deposits**						
	Opening balance	-	-	35,91,339	35,91,339	35,91,339	35,91,339
	Deposits given	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deposits received back	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deposits closing balance	-	-	35,91,339	35,91,339	35,91,339	35,91,339

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New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

30. Fair value

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Financial assets				
Other financial assets	179,059	344,275	161,873	342,179
Loans	-	-	-	-
FVTOCI financial investments	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Embedded derivatives	-	-	-	-
Derivatives in effective hedges	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	664,69,421	120,093,966	664,76,440	75,922,055
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	-	-	-
Floating rate borrowings*	-	-	-	-
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-	-	-
Convertible preference shares	-	-	-	-
Financial guarantee contracts	-	-	-	-
Contingent consideration	-	-	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Embedded derivatives	-	-	-	-
Derivatives in effective hedges	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.

The fair values of the quoted notes and bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities, obligations under finance leases, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or the discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use Unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

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The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 March 2018 was assessed to be insignificant.

31 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

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's policy is to keep the gearing ratio within a level of 80%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Borrowings (Note 11 and 15)	747,21,525	126,418,279
Trade payables (Note 14.1)	22,052,313	13,503,535
Other payables (Note 14.2)	21,99,420	7,251,045
Less: cash and cash equivalents (Note 8.3)	1,38,264	5,057,865
Net debt	**98,834,994**	**142,114,994**
Equity	100,890,234	67,085,191
Total capital	**100,890,234**	**67,085,191**
Capital and net debt	**199,725,228**	**209,200,185**
Gearing ratio	51%	68%

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 2018 and 31 March 2017.

32. In the opinion of the management and to the best of their knowledge and belief, the value of realization of loans and advances and other current assets in the ordinary course of business will not be less than the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet.

33. The balances in the account of various receivables, advances, deposit account and payables are subject to reconciliation and confirmation by the respective parties.

34. Company is operating Inland Container Depot at Dadri and has been appointed as custodian by customs department vide notification no 35/2011-Cus dated 05 Oct 2011 Inland Container Depot is nothing but extension of Port so it qualifies as " Inland Port" and/ or "Port" as given under Section 80-IA (4) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. In view of the same, company has opted to claim Income Tax deduction under section 80-IA (1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 from Financial Year 2016-17 as first year out of total 10 years.

35. Previous year's figures have been recompanyed/reclassified, wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/disclosure

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN: [illegible]
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

As per our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of
Mehrotra&Mehrotra
Chartered Accountants
(FRN 000226C)

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN : 000226 C
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Rajesh Jhalani

Partner
Membership No: 074809

Mumbai
Date: 10-05-2018

K.H. Mirani

Keyur Mirani
Company Secretary

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Allcargo Logistics Park Private Limited
CIN NO:U63023MH2008PTC183494

Golok Bihari Dash	**Jatin Chokshi**
Director	*Director*
DIN -07946635	**DIN-00495015**