

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Gateway East India Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Gateway East India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, its profit including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter – Impact of Outbreak of Coronavirus (Covid-19)

We draw your attention to Note 31 to the accompanying Ind AS financial statements, which describes the management's assessment of the impact of the uncertainties related to outbreak of COVID-19 on the business operations of the Company.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter – Recoverability of MAT credit

We draw attention to Note 7 of the Ind AS financial statements, regarding recognition of Rs.2,054 lakhs of MAT credit by the Company based on its assessments. The management based on the future business plans believes that the Company will be able to utilize the MAT credit accordingly no provision has been made in the books of accounts.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

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

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



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

Responsibilities of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based



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on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2020 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;



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- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 26 to the Ind AS financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Vishal Sharma

Partner

Membership Number: 96766

UDIN: 20096766AAAAAX4664

Place of Signature: Faridabad

Date: June 05, 2020



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Annexure '1' referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Gateway East India Private Limited ("the Company")

- (i)(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties, included in property, plant and equipments are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.
- (vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. The provisions relating to duty of excise are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The provisions relating to duty of excise are not applicable to the Company.



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(c) According to the records of the company, the dues of income-tax on account of dispute, are as follows:

Name of statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	Amount paid under protest (Rs. lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	26	13	2010-11	High Court, Hyderabad
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	88.15	15	2011-12	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	274.19	-	2012-13	High Court, Hyderabad
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	270.76	-	2013-14	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	435.63	-	2016-17	CIT (Appeals)

According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, value added tax, goods and services tax, cess and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The provisions relating to duty of excise are not applicable to the Company.

- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to a financial institution, bank as at balance sheet date. The Company has neither taken any loan from financial institutions or Government nor has any dues to debenture holders.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, monies raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which they were raised.
- Further, based on the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid/ provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the



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details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, hence not commented upon.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per **Vishal Sharma**

Partner

Membership Number: 96766

UDIN: 20096766AAAAAX4664

Place of Signature: Faridabad

Date: June 05, 2020



S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Gateway East India Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these financial statements

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



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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 with reference to these financial statements

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

Opinion

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

For **S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Vishal Sharma

Partner

Membership Number: 96766

UDIN: 20096766AAAAAX4664

Place of Signature: Faridabad

Date: June 05, 2020



GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
 CIN-U51909AP1994PTC017523
 Balance sheet as at 31 March 2020
 (All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant And Equipment	3	1,902.25	1,914.79
Other Intangible Assets	4	-	5.16
Right-Of-Use Assets	27(b)	1,739.11	-
Financial Assets			
i. Other Financial Assets	5(d)	41.44	44.37
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	7	2,007.59	1,979.65
Current Tax Assets (Net)	8	220.90	216.80
Other Non-Current Assets	6	118.53	121.99
Total Non-Current Assets		6,029.82	4,282.76
Current assets			
Contract Assets	5(a)	51.30	30.63
Financial Assets			
i. Trade Receivables	5(a)	1,062.67	1,274.18
ii. Cash And Cash Equivalents	5(b)	0.57	0.40
iii. Bank Balances Other Than (ii) Above	5(c)	3.69	3.46
iv. Other Financial Assets	5(d)	0.22	0.22
Other Current Assets	6	50.34	3.74
Total Current Assets		1,168.79	1,312.63
TOTAL ASSETS		7,198.61	5,595.39
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	9(a)	800.00	800.00
Other Equity			
Reserves And Surplus	9(b)	3,422.73	3,476.18
Total Equity		4,222.73	4,276.18
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	10(a)	159.21	109.25
ii. Lease Liability	27(b)	1,799.93	-
Employee Benefit Obligations	11	26.23	18.47
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,985.37	127.72
Current Liabilities			
Contract Liabilities	10(b)	5.75	9.21
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	10(c)	692.13	863.37
ii. Lease Liability	27(b)	40.39	-
iii. Trade Payables	10(d)	-	-
- Total Outstanding dues Of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
- Total Outstanding dues Of Creditors Other Than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		100.08	149.09
iv. Other Financial Liabilities	10(e)	121.33	103.33
Employee Benefit Obligations	11	15.05	21.30
Other Current Liabilities	12	15.78	45.19
Total Current Liabilities		990.51	1,191.49
Total Liabilities		2,975.88	1,319.21
Total Equities And Liabilities		7,198.61	5,595.39

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
 In terms of our report of even date.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

per Vishal Sharma
 Partner
 Membership No.: 96766
 Place: Faridabad
 Date: 5th June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 Gateway East India Private Limited

Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
 Chairman
 DIN: 00011670
 Place: New Delhi
 Date: 5th June 2020

Anuj Kalia
 Company Secretary
 Place: Jalandhar
 Date: 5th June 2020

Ishaan Gupta
 Director
 DIN: 5298583
 Place: New Delhi
 Date: 5th June 2020

GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN-U51909AP1994PTC017523
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Income			
Revenue from Contracts with Customers	13	3,316.91	3,796.42
Other Income	14	9.31	8.38
Total Income		3,326.22	3,804.80
Expense			
Operating Expenses	15	1,672.41	2,104.31
Employee Benefits Expenses	16	100.64	99.01
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	17	330.93	203.48
Other Expenses	18	678.24	781.33
Finance Costs	19	253.60	99.09
Total expenses		3,035.82	3,287.22
Profit before exceptional items and tax		290.40	517.58
Exceptional items			
Profit before tax		290.40	517.58
Income tax expense	20		
-Current tax		70.62	110.83
-Deferred tax		(27.94)	368.05
Total tax expense		42.68	478.88
Profit for the year		247.72	38.70
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations (net of tax)	11	(2.20)	(3.96)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		(2.20)	(3.96)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		245.52	34.74
Earnings per equity share			
Basic earnings per share (INR)	29	3.10	0.48
Diluted earnings per share (INR)	29	3.10	0.48

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
In terms of our report of even date.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 96766
Place: Faridabad
Date: 5th June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Gateway East India Private Limited

Prem Kishan Dass Gupta

Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 00011670
Place: New Delhi
Date: 5th June 2020

Ishaan Gupta

Ishaan Gupta
Director
DIN: 5298583
Place: New Delhi
Date: 5th June 2020

Anuj Kalia

Anuj Kalia
Company Secretary
Place: Jalandhar
Date: 5th June 2020

[Signature]

GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN-U51909AP1994PTC017523
Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
A Cash Flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		290.40	517.58
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and Right-of-Use Assets	17	325.77	191.75
Amortisation of intangible assets	17	5.16	11.73
Increase/(Decrease) in provision for doubtful debts	18	132.66	20.81
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	18	7.64	-
Write back of provision for doubtful ground rent no longer required (net)	14	-	(0.96)
Interest income	14	0.24	(0.56)
Finance costs	19	253.60	98.93
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	5(a)	(85.01)	(5.71)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets and contract assets	5(d),5(a)	(17.74)	(5.84)
(Increase)/decrease in lease liability	27(b)	101.21	-
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	6	(43.14)	48.94
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	10(d)	(49.01)	51.38
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities and contract liabilities	12,10(b)	32.87	1.92
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefit obligation	11	(3.71)	(6.72)
Cash generated from operations		950.94	923.25
Income taxes paid	8	(74.72)	(202.03)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		876.22	721.22
B Cash flow from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and Intangibles	3	(221.60)	(158.21)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	3	26.00	24.92
Fixed Deposit Matured/(Deposited)	5(c)	(0.23)	(0.21)
Interest received	14	0.26	0.35
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(195.57)	(133.15)
C Cash flow from financing activities			
Repayment of long term borrowings	10(a)	(127.11)	(89.05)
Proceeds from borrowings	10(a)	199.72	-
Dividend Paid	9(b)	(248.00)	(800.00)
Dividend Distribution Tax	9(b)	(50.97)	(164.44)
Payment of principal portion of Lease liability	27(b)	(197.19)	-
Interest paid	19	(85.69)	(97.65)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(509.24)	(1,151.14)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		171.41	(563.07)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	5(b)	(862.97)	(299.90)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		(691.56)	(862.97)



GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN-U51909AP1994PTC017523
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2020

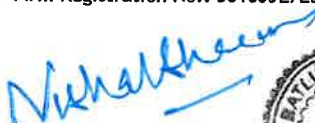
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flow

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

	Notes	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balances with banks			
- on current accounts	5(b)	0.16	0.16
Cash on hand	5(b)	0.41	0.24
		0.57	0.40
Bank overdraft	10(b)	(692.13)	(863.37)
		(691.56)	(862.97)

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005


per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 96766
Place: Faridabad
Date: 5th June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Gateway East India Private Limited


Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 00011670
Place: New Delhi
Date: 5th June 2020


Ishaan Gupta
Director
DIN: 5298583
Place: New Delhi
Date: 5th June 2020


Anuj Kalia
Company Secretary
Place: Jalandhar
Date: 5th June 2020



GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
 CIN-U51909AP1994PTC017523
 Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March 2020
 (All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of changes in equity

(A) Equity share capital

	No. of Shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2018	80.00	800.00
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	80.00	800.00
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	80.00	800.00

(B) Other equity

	Reserves and Surplus		Total Other Equity
	Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2018	400.00	4,005.88	4,405.88
Profit for the year	-	38.70	38.70
Other Comprehensive Income	-	(3.96)	(3.96)
Total comprehensive income for the year	400.00	4,040.62	4,440.62
Cash Dividend	-	800.00	800.00
Dividend Distribution tax	-	164.44	164.44
Balance as at 31 March 2019	400.00	3,076.18	3,476.18
Balance as at 1 April 2019	400.00	3,076.18	3,476.18
Profit for the period	-	247.72	247.72
Other Comprehensive Income	-	(2.20)	(2.20)
Total comprehensive income for the year	400.00	3,321.70	3,721.70
Cash Dividend	-	248.00	248.00
Dividend Distribution tax	-	50.97	50.97
Balance as at 31 March 2020	400.00	3,022.73	3,422.73


The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005


 per Vishal Sharma
 Partner
 Membership No.: 96766
 Place: Faridabad
 Date: 5th June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 Gateway East India Private Limited


 Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
 Chairman
 DIN: 00011670
 Place: New Delhi
 Date: 5th June 2020


 Ishaan Gupta
 Director
 DIN: 5298583
 Place: New Delhi
 Date: 5th June 2020


 Anuj Kalia
 Company Secretary
 Place: Jalandhar
 Date: 5th June 2020



Background

Gateway East India Private Limited (the 'Company') is engaged in the business of providing services of Container Freight Station (CFS). The CFS is located on the Exim Park, Sheela Nagar, Visakhapatnam. The CFS is about 16 Kms from Visakha Container Terminal Port. CFS provides common user facilities offering services for Container Handling, Transport and Storage of import/ export laden and empty containers and cargo carried under customs control.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 05 June 2020.

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of Preparation:

(i) Compliance With Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

(ii) Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following.

- Certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value;
- Define benefit plan-plan assets measured at fair value; and
- Assets held for sale-measured at lower of carrying value and fair value less cost to sell.

(iii) Current and 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:

- a. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
 - b. Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
 - c. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - d. 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:

- a. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
 - b. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - c. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - d. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

(b) Segment Reporting:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chairman and Managing Director of the Company. The Company has identified one reportable segment "Container Freight Station" i.e. based on the information reviewed by CODM. Refer note 24 for segment information presented.

(c) Foreign currency translation:

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance cost. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of profit and loss on a net basis.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation difference on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in statement of profit and loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period. With respect to long-term foreign currency monetary items, the Company has adopted the following policy:

Long Term foreign currency monetary item taken upto 31 March 2016 on depreciable assets:

- Foreign exchange difference on account of long term foreign currency loan on a depreciable asset, are adjusted in the cost of the depreciable asset, which would be depreciated over the balance life of the asset.

Long Term foreign currency monetary item taken after 01 April 2016 on depreciable assets:

- Foreign exchange difference on account of a depreciable assets, are included in the Statement of profit and Loss.
- A monetary asset or liability is termed as a long-term foreign currency monetary item, if the asset or liability is expressed in a foreign currency and has a term of 12 months or more at the date of origination of the asset or liability.

(d) Revenue Recognition.

The Company is principally engaged in a single segment viz. Inter-Modal Container Logistics, based on the nature of services, risks, returns and the internal business reporting system.

Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application approach to be followed for revenue recognition.

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Identify the performance obligations
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
- Recognise revenue when or as an entity satisfies performance obligation



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

Revenue excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties

Rendering of services :

- (i) Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
- (ii) The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.
- (iii) Income from Container handling, storage and transportation are recognised on proportionate completion of the movement and delivery of goods to the party/designated place.
- (iv) Income from Ground Rent is recognised for the period the container is lying in the Container Freight Station. However, in case of long standing containers, the income from Ground Rent is not accrued for a period beyond 60 days as on the basis of past history the collectability is not reasonably assured.
- (v) Income from auction sales is recognised when the Company auctions long-standing cargo that has not been cleared by customs. Revenue and expenses for Auction sales are recognised when auction is completed after obtaining necessary approvals from appropriate authorities. Auction sales include recovery of the cost incurred in conducting auctions, accrued ground rent and handling charges relating to long-standing cargo. Surplus, out of auctions, if any, after meeting all expenses and the actual ground rent, is credited to a separate account 'Auction Surplus' and is shown under the head 'Other Current Liabilities'. Unclaimed Auction Surplus, if any, in excess of period specified under the Limitations Act is written back as 'Income' in the following financial year.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the service to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of variable consideration in the period in which the change occurs. Some contracts for the sale of service provide customers with volume rebates and pricing incentives, which give rise to variable consideration.

The Company provides retrospective volume rebates and pricing incentives to certain customers once the quantity of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates, the Company applies the most likely amount method for contracts with a single-volume threshold and the expected value method for contracts with more than one volume threshold. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and recognises a refund liability for the expected future rebates.

Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract assets

A contract asset is initially recognised for revenue earned from services because the receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the service. Upon completion of the services and acceptance by the customer, the amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets and contract assets in section I (iii).

Contract liabilities

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

Cost to obtain a contract

The Company pays sales commission to its selling agents for each contract that they obtain for the Company. The Company has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Company to immediately expense sales commissions (included in advertisement and sales promotion expense under other expenses) because the amortization period of the asset that the Company otherwise would have used is one year or less.

Costs to fulfil a contract i.e. freight, insurance and other selling expenses are recognized as an expense in the period in which related revenue is recognised.

Critical Judgements

The Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer service to the customers. Judgement is required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as schemes, incentives, cash discounts, etc. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

Estimates of rebates and discounts are sensitive to changes in circumstances and the Company's past experience regarding returns and rebate entitlements may not be representative of customers' actual returns and rebate entitlements in the future. Costs to obtain a contract are generally expensed as incurred. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

Other revenue streams

Export Benefits

Export Entitlements in the form of Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) and other schemes are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of exports made and when there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

Dividend

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.



(e) Income Tax:

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period where the Company generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates position taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint arrangements where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in Statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(f) Leases:

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily comprise of lease for land and building. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (i) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

"Lease liability" and "Right of Use" asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. 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.

(g) Impairment of 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's of assets. Where 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 available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. Impairment losses including impairment on inventories are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(h) Cash and Cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdraft. Bank overdraft are shown within borrowing in current liabilities in the balance sheet.



(i) Trade Receivables

Trade Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

(j) Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through statement of profit and loss and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For the assets measured at fair value, gain and losses will either be recorded in statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investment in debt instrument, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial assets at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

Debt Instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

1. Amortised Cost: Assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

2. Fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest Income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

3. Fair Value through profit or loss (FVPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured as fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which it arises. Dividend income from these financial assets is included in other income.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

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

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial assets is derecognised only when

- The Company has transferred the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay cash flows to one or more recipients.

When the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(v) Income recognition

- (i) Interest: Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate.
- (ii) Dividend: Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

(k) Financial Liabilities

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss, and
- those measured at amortised cost

(ii) Measurement

1. Financial liabilities at amortised cost- Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by borrowings, trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost.
2. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(l) Offsetting financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(m) Property, Plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate assets is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.



Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on additions/ deletions to Tangible and Intangible Assets is calculated on pro-rata basis from the month of such additions/ deletions. The Company provides depreciation on straight-line method at the rates specified under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except for:

- Reach Stackers and forklifts (included in Other Equipment's) are depreciated over a period of ten years, based on the technical evaluation;
- Additions/ construction of Building and Leasehold Improvements is being amortised over the balance period of the lease period;
- Assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition/ construction.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in statement of profit and loss.

(n) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets purchased are measured at cost or fair value as of the date of acquisition, as applicable, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. Intangible assets of the Company consist of computer software and is amortised under straight line method over a period of three years.

(o) Trade and other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

(p) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction cost) and redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

(q) Borrowing Cost:

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the assets for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(r) Provisions:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provision are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(s) Employee Benefits:

(i) Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in Statement of profit and loss in respect of employees service up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurement as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Post employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- 1.) Defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and
- 2.) Defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity Obligations

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflow by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligations.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of defined benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustment and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss as past service cost.



Defined Contribution Plans

The Company pays provident fund contribution to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

(iv) Bonus Plan

The Company recognise the liability and an expenses for bonus. The Company recognise a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(t) Earnings per Share:

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- 1) The profit attributable to the owner of the Company
- 2) by the weighted average number of equity share outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figure used in the determination of basis earnings per share to take into account:

- 1) the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- 2) the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(u) Contributed Equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(v) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

(w) Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged and the type of hedge relationship designated.

(v) Embedded foreign currency derivatives

Embedded foreign currency derivatives are not separated from the host contract if they are closely related. Such embedded derivatives are closely related to the host contract, if the host contract is not leveraged, does not contain any option feature and requires payments in one of the following currencies:

- the functional currency of any substantial party to that contract,
- the currency in which the price of the related good or service that is acquired or delivered is routinely denominated in commercial transactions around the world,
- a currency that is commonly used in contracts to purchase or sell non-financial items in the economic environment in which the transaction takes place (i.e. relatively liquid and stable currency)

(y) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the :

- 1) fair values of the assets transferred;
- 2) liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business;
- 3) equity interests issued by the Company; and
- 4) fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Company recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the

- 1) consideration transferred;
- 2) amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- 3) acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve provided there is clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. In other cases, the bargain purchase gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquire is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

(z) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet.

(aa) Exceptional Items

When items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the year, the nature and amount of such items is disclosed separately as Exceptional items.



(ab) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income over the expected useful life of the related asset.

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

(ac) Contingent Liabilities

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

(ad) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been round off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

(ae) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company applied Ind AS 116 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

The Company has not early adopted any standards, amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective/notified.

Ind AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices (Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives and Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease). The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption, with the date of initial application on 1 April 2019. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at 1 April 2019. Instead, the Company applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying Ind AS 17 and Appendix C of Ind AS 17 at the date of initial application. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets).

Refer note 27 for detailed impact on adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases" on the financial statements of the Company.

Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases for which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognised lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

In accordance with the modified retrospective method of adoption, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as on the date of transition and has measured right of use asset (adjusted by the accrued lease payments) an amount equal to lease liability.

Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The appendix addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12 Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of Ind AS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Appendix specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. In determining the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty, the Company has considered, for example, (a) how it prepares its income tax filings and supports tax treatments; or (b) how the entity expects the taxation authority to make its examination and resolve issues that might arise from that examination.

The Company determined, based on its tax compliance, that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities.

The Appendix did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Under Ind AS 109, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to Ind AS 109 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of an event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments to Ind AS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to determine the current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event. An entity is also required to determine the net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event, and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

Amendments to Ind AS 28: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long-term interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in Ind AS 109 applies to such long-term interests.

The amendments also clarified that, in applying Ind AS 109, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognised as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying Ind AS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements as the Company does not have long-term interests in its associate and joint venture.



Annual Improvements to Ind AS 2018

Ind AS 103 Business Combinations

The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there is no transaction where joint control is obtained.

Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements

An entity that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in Ind AS 103. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there is no transaction where a joint control is obtained.

Ind AS 12 Income Taxes

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where it originally recognised those past transactions or events.

An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

The entity applies the amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

2 CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS:

The preparation of financial statements require the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

– Estimation of Provisions & Contingent Liabilities

The Company exercises judgement in measuring and recognising provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities which is related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual liability may be different from the originally estimated as provision. (Refer Note 26)

– Estimated useful life of tangible and intangible assets

The change in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. For the relative size of the Company's intangible assets. (Refer Note 3 & 4)

– Estimation of defined benefit obligation

The present value of the defined benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for post employment plans include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of such obligations.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the defined benefit obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of government bonds of maturity approximating the terms of the related plan liability. Refer note 11 for the details of the assumptions used in estimating the defined benefit obligation. (Refer Note 11)

– Impairment of trade receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix and forward-looking information and an assessment of the credit risk over the expected life of the financial asset to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. (Refer Note 22)

– Estimated fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Management uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions refer Note 21.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment

	Building	Yard Equipments [Refer Note 3(iii)]	Electrical Installations and Equipment	Furniture and fittings	Office Equipments	Computer hardware	Vehicles	Total
Cost								
As at 1 April 2018	1,679.52	929.62	31.19	12.89	8.91	12.51	1.05	2,675.69
Additions	134.20	0.25	0.19	0.58	7.15	3.51	-	145.88
Disposals	-	48.33	-	-	-	-	-	48.33
As at 31 March 2019	1,813.72	881.54	31.38	13.47	16.06	16.02	1.05	2,773.24
Year ended 31 March 2019								
Gross carrying amount								
As at 1 April 2019	1,813.72	881.54	31.38	13.47	16.06	16.02	1.05	2,773.24
Additions	-	209.25	6.06	0.09	0.47	-	-	215.87
Disposals	-	191.53	-	-	-	-	-	191.53
As at 31 March 2020	1,813.72	899.26	37.44	13.56	16.53	16.02	1.05	2,797.58
Depreciation								
As at 1 April 2018	267.99	378.86	21.92	5.94	5.00	10.00	0.40	690.11
Depreciation charged	90.24	89.59	4.80	0.93	2.38	3.67	0.14	191.75
Disposals	-	23.41	-	-	-	-	-	23.41
As at 31 March 2019	358.23	445.04	26.72	6.87	7.38	13.67	0.54	858.45
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
As at 1 April 2019	358.23	445.04	26.72	6.87	7.38	13.67	0.54	858.45
Depreciation charged	103.22	85.41	1.63	0.94	2.51	0.95	0.14	194.80
Disposals	-	157.92	-	-	-	-	-	157.92
As at 31 March 2020	461.45	372.53	28.35	7.81	9.89	14.62	0.68	895.33
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	1,352.27	526.73	9.09	5.75	6.64	1.40	0.37	1,902.25
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	1,455.49	436.50	4.66	6.60	8.68	2.35	0.51	1,914.79

NOTES:

- Contractual obligations - Refer note 27 for disclosure of contractual commitments for estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed.
- Capital work-in-progress - Expenditure incurred on development of container yard - NIL (31 March 2019- INR - NIL)
- Yard Equipments includes Reach Stackers having gross carrying amount of INR.925.53 lakhs (31 March 2019- INR.887.92 lakhs) and net book value of INR. 506.14 lakhs (31 March 2019- INR 521.26 lakhs).
- Asset pledged as security -Refer to Note 30 for information on property, plant and equipment, pledged as security by the company.



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GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4: Other Intangible assets

	Computer Software [Refer Note below]	Total
Cost		
As at 1 April 2018	37.16	37.16
Additions	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	37.16	37.16
Additions	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	37.16	37.16
Amortisation and Impairment		
As at 1 April 2018	20.27	20.27
Amortisation charge for the year	11.73	11.73
As at 31 March 2019	32.00	32.00
Amortisation charge for the year	5.16	5.16
As at 31 March 2020	37.16	37.16
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	-	-
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	5.16	5.16

Notes:

Computer software consists of cost of ERP licenses. Useful life of Computer software is estimated to be 3 years, based on technical obsolescence of such assets.

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GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5: Financial assets

Note 5(a) Trade receivables and Contract Assets

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade receivables	1,247.03	1,332.04
Less: Impairment for trade receivable*	184.36	57.86
Total receivables	1,062.67	1,274.18
Current Portion	1,062.67	1,274.18
Non-current Portion	-	-

Break-up of securities details

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	1,062.67	1,274.18
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	184.36	57.86
Total	1,247.03	1,332.04
Less: Impairment for trade receivable*	184.36	57.86
Total trade receivables	1,062.67	1,274.18

(a) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the 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.

(b) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

(c) Refer Note 30 for details relating to receivables pledged.

* The provision for the impairment of trade receivable has been made basis the expected credit loss method and other cases based on management judgement.

Contract Assets

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Accrued Ground Rent Net		
-Considered Good	51.30	30.63
-Considered doubtful	6.16	0.99
	57.46	31.62
Less: Provision for Doubtful Ground Rent	6.16	0.99
Accrued Ground Rent (net)	51.30	30.63

Contract Assets relate to ongoing services for which the Company has entered into agreement with customer wherein the Company has identified its performance obligations in contract as per Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers". The Company's right to receive consideration is conditional upon satisfaction of these performance obligation. Contract Assets are in the nature of unbilled receivables which arises when Company satisfies performance obligation but does not have unconditional rights to consideration.

5(b) Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	0.16	0.16
Cash on hand	0.41	0.24
Total cash and cash equivalents	0.57	0.40

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

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	0.16	0.16
Cash on hand	0.41	0.24
	0.57	0.40
Bank overdraft	(692.13)	(863.37)
	(691.56)	(862.97)

5(c) Bank balances other than 5 (b) above

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	3.69	3.46
Total bank balances other than 5 (b) above	3.69	3.46

Note 5(d) Other financial assets

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-current
Security and other deposits	-	41.44	-	44.37
Interest accrued on fixed deposits with banks	0.22	-	0.22	-
Total other financial assets	0.22	41.44	0.22	44.37



GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 6: Other Current assets

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Balance with Government authorities				
Income tax paid under protest	-	28.00	-	28.00
GST receivable	42.19	-	1.58	-
Advance to suppliers	0.13	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses	8.02	90.53	2.16	93.99
Total other current assets	50.34	118.53	3.74	121.99

Note 7: Deferred tax assets (net)

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Minimum Alternate Credit Entitlement	2,054.11	2,054.11
On Lease liability	511.97	-
Total Deferred Tax Assets:	2,566.08	2,054.11
Deferred Tax Liability:		
Temporary difference between book and tax depreciation	(74.67)	(74.46)
On Right-Of-Use Assets	(483.82)	-
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities:	(558.49)	(74.46)
Net Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	2,007.59	1,979.65

Note

(i) The Company is claiming deduction under section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 @ 100% on the profits for business and profession from Container Freight Station and is under tax holiday period till financial year 2019-2020. The Company has recognised MAT credit aggregating to Rs. 2,054 lakhs as at March 31, 2020 which represents that portion of the MAT Liability, the credit of which would be available based on the provision of Section 115JAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The management based on the future projections, business plans and all viable options is confident that there would be sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise the MAT credit within the stipulated period from the date of origination.

Movement in deferred tax assets/liabilities (net)

Particulars	Total
As At April 1 2018	2,347.70
(Charged)/credited	
-to profit or loss	(368.05)
As at March 31 2019	1,979.65
(Charged)/credited	
-to profit or loss	27.94
As at March 31 2020	2,007.59

Note 8: Current Tax Assets (net)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(a) Income tax expense		
Opening Balance	216.80	125.60
Current Tax Payable for the year	(70.62)	(110.83)
Taxes Paid	74.72	202.03
Total	220.90	216.80

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Note 9: Equity share capital and other equity

9(a) Equity share capital

Authorised equity share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2019 - Equity share of INR 10 per share	100.00	1,000.00
As at 31 March 2020 - Equity share of INR 10 per share	100.00	1,000.00

Issued Subscribed and Paid Up Share Capital

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2020 - Equity share of INR 10 per share	80.00	800.00

(i) Movements in equity share capital

	Number of shares	Equity share capital
As at 1 April 2018	80.00	800.00
Change during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	80.00	800.00
Change during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	80.00	800.00

Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) Shares of the company held by holding/ultimate holding company

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Gateway Distriparks Limited(immediate and ultimate holding company)	80.00	80.00

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Gateway Distriparks Limited	80.00	100%	80.00	100%

9(b) Reserve and surplus

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Securities premium reserve	400.00	400.00
Retained earnings	3,022.73	3,076.18
Total reserves and surplus	3,422.73	3,476.18

(i) Securities premium reserve

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening balance	400.00	400.00
Proceeds received	-	-
Closing Balance	400.00	400.00

(ii) Retained earnings

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening balance	3,076.18	4,005.88
Profit for the year	247.72	38.70
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings:		
-Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation	(2.20)	(3.96)
Dividend paid	(248.00)	(800.00)
Dividend distribution Tax	(50.97)	(164.44)
Closing Balance	3,022.73	3,076.18

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Securities premium reserve

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provision for the Act. In the current year, there are no utilisation from the security premium reserve.

Dividends

An interim dividend of INR 3 per equity share on the face value of INR 10/- each amounting to INR 240 lakhs (Dividend distribution tax thereon of INR 49.33 lakhs) has been declared by the Board of Directors in its meeting dated 12th March 2020.



GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 10: Financial liabilities

10(a) Non-current borrowings

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Secured		
From Banks		
Vehicle Finance Loan from HDFC Bank (refer note 10(c)(i))	280.54	206.85
Total non-current borrowings	280.54	206.85
Less: Current maturities of long term debt (included in note 10(e))	120.25	96.75
Less: Interest accrued (included in note 10(e))	1.08	0.85
Non-Current borrowings	159.21	109.25

10 (b) Contract Liabilities

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Advances received from customers	5.75	9.21
	5.75	9.21

The Company has entered into agreements with customers for rendering of specified services. The Company has identified these performance obligations and recognised the same as contract liabilities in respect of contracts where the Company has obligation to render specified services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration. Contract Liabilities also include surplus realisations from auction proceedings.

10 (c) Current borrowings

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Secured		
Bank overdraft	692.13	863.37
Total current borrowings	692.13	863.37
Current borrowings	692.13	863.37

Nature of Security:

(i) Vehicle Finance Loans from HDFC Bank of INR 280.54 lakhs (31 March 2019 INR 206.85 lakhs) are secured by way of hypothecation on the Company's Commercial Vehicles purchased through the loan amount. Repayable in 48/59 equal monthly instalments along with interest ranging from 9.24% per annum to 10.25% per annum on reducing monthly balance.

ii) Cash Credit from HDFC Bank amounting to INR 692.13 lakhs (31 March 2019 INR 863.37 lakhs) is secured by first exclusive charge on stock in trade, book debts and receivables, plant & machinery consisting of reach stackers, movable assets of the company and Corporate Guarantee of Gateway Distriparks Limited, the Holding Company.

10(d) Trade payables

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
-Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprise (refer note 28)	-	-
-Other Payables	100.08	149.09
Total trade payables	100.08	149.09

10(e) Other financial liabilities

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current maturities of Long-Term Borrowings	120.25	96.75
Payables for capital assets	-	5.73
Interest accrued but not due	1.08	0.85
Total other current financial liabilities	121.33	103.33



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Note 11: Employee benefit obligations

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Leave obligation	5.65	3.75	2.60	5.55
Gratuity	1.14	22.48	5.59	12.92
Total employee benefit obligations	6.79	26.23	8.19	18.47
Director Commission Payable	8.26	-	10.32	-
Employee Benefit Payable	-	-	2.79	-
Total employee benefit obligations	15.05	26.23	21.30	18.47

(I) Leave obligation

The leave obligation cover the company liability for sick and earned leave.

(II) Post Employment obligations

(a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employee who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The Gratuity plan of the company is unfunded.

(b) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes contributions to Provident Fund, which are defined contribution plan, for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised INR 5.70 lakhs (31 March 2019 INR 5.81 lakhs) for these contribution in the statement of profit and loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

The company also has certain defined contribution plans. Contribution are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the year towards defined contribution plan is INR 5.70 lakhs (31 March 2019 INR 5.81 lakhs)

The amount recognised in the balance sheet and the movement in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

Balance sheet amount (Gratuity)

(a) Movement of Present Value Obligation

Present value of obligation	Amount
1 April 2019	18.50
Current service cost	1.53
Interest expense/(income)	1.38
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	2.91
<i>Remeasurements</i>	
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	1.12
Experience (gains)/losses	1.08
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	2.20
Employer contributions	-
Benefit payments	-
31 March 2020	23.61
Present value of obligation	Amount
1 April 2018	12.57
Current service cost	1.02
Interest expense/(income)	0.95
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	1.97
<i>Remeasurements</i>	
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	0.12
Experience (gains)/losses	3.84
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	3.96
Employer contributions	-
Benefit payments	-
31 March 2019	18.50

The net liability disclosed above relates to unfunded plans are as follows:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Present value of unfunded plan	23.61	18.50
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Deficit of funded plan	23.61	18.50
Unfunded plans	-	-
Deficit of gratuity plan	23.61	18.50

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GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(III) Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Discount rate	6.82%	7.47%
Salary growth rate	8.25%	8.25%
Attrition rate	5.00%	5.00%

Notes:

- 1) The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation.
- 2) The salary escalation rate is the estimate of future salary increase considered taking into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

iv) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumptions		Impact on defined benefit obligation					
			Increase in assumptions		Decrease in assumptions			
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019		
Discount rate	1%	1%	Increase by	-7.13%	-6.61%	Increase by	8.15%	7.62%
Salary growth rate	1%	1%	Increase by	7.95%	7.49%	Increase by	-7.11%	-6.63%
Attrition rate	1%	1%	Increase by	-0.82%	-0.51%	Increase by	0.90%	0.55%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

(v) Risk Exposure

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

(i) Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. Plan investment is a mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.

(ii) Interest risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

(iii) Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants during their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

(iv) Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

vi) Defined benefit liability and employers contributions

Expected contributions to post employment benefits for the year ended 31 March 2020 is NIL (31 March 2019 -NIL) for the unfunded plan.

vii) Defined benefit obligation and employers contributions

The weighted average duration of the projected benefit obligation is 10 years (2019- 9 years, 2018- 8 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows :

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
1st Following Year	1.14	5.59
2nd Following Year	1.17	0.65
3rd Following Year	6.73	0.67
4th Following Year	0.91	0.72
5th Following Year	0.93	0.75
Sum of Years 6 To 10	7.54	4.83

Note 12: Other liabilities

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Statutory dues	15.78	45.19
Total other liabilities	15.78	45.19

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GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 13: Revenue From Contracts With Customers

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Container Handling, Transport, Storage and Ground Rent Income	3,316.91	3,796.42
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	3,316.91	3,796.42
I. Geographical markets		
Sale of Services - India	3,316.91	3,796.42
Sale of Services - Outside India	-	-
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	3,316.91	3,796.42
II. Timing of Revenue Recognition		
Services Transferred at point in time	-	-
Services Transferred over time	3,316.91	3,796.42
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	3,316.91	3,796.42
III. Contract Balances		
Trade Receivables (Refer Note 5(a))	1,062.67	1,274.18
Contract Asset (Refer Note 5(a))	51.30	30.63
Contract Liabilities (Refer Note 10(b))	5.75	9.21
IV. Performance Obligation		
The performance obligation in respect of services provided being provided by the Company, are satisfied over a period of time and upon acceptance of the customer. Payment is generally due upon delivery of services and acceptance of customer. Payments are generally due within 30 to 90 days.		

Note 14: Other Income

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest -		
- From bank on fixed deposits	0.24	0.56
Liabilities/ Provisions no longer required written back	-	0.96
Miscellaneous Income	9.07	6.86
Total other Income	9.31	8.38

Note 15: Operating expenses

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Incentives and commission	49.61	36.00
Transportation	974.68	1,326.94
Labour charges	356.30	413.98
Sub Contract Charges	157.08	190.40
Equipment hire charges	95.35	84.60
Surveyor Charges	38.80	43.55
Auction Expenses	0.59	8.84
Total Operating Expenses	1,672.41	2,104.31

Note 16: Employee benefit expense

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Salaries, wages and Bonus	87.13	85.76
Contribution to provident and other funds	5.70	5.21
Leave Compensation	4.32	5.42
Gratuity (Refer note 11)	2.91	1.97
Staff welfare expenses	0.58	0.65
Total Employee Benefit Expenses	100.64	99.01

Note 17: Depreciation and amortisation expense

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	194.80	191.75
Amortisation of intangible Assets (Refer note 4)	5.16	11.73
Depreciation on Right-of-Use-Assets (Refer note 27(b))	130.97	-
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	330.93	203.48

Note 18: Other expenses

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Power and fuel	228.98	236.25
Rent	3.66	189.20
Rates and taxes	41.01	22.16
Repairs & Maintenance:		
Building	31.23	53.78
Plant and machinery	69.63	89.39
Others	1.12	0.23
Insurance	8.42	5.43
Directors Sitting Fees	15.00	10.20
Printing and Stationery	4.32	6.41
Travelling expenses	19.88	21.11
Communication expenses	6.63	7.21
Security Charges	59.07	59.59
Audit Fees (Refer note 18(a) below)	4.48	4.56
Professional charges	10.44	11.85
Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer note 18(b) below)	26.83	35.00
Provision for Doubtful debts and Doubtful Ground Rent	132.66	20.81
Miscellaneous expenses	7.24	8.15
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	7.64	-
Total Other expenses	678.24	781.33



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GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

18(a) Details of payments to auditors

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Payment to auditors		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	2.00	2.00
Limited Review	2.25	2.25
In Other Capacities		
Reimbursement of expenses	0.23	0.31
Total	4.48	4.56

18(b) Corporate social responsibility expenditure

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Contribution to Prime Minister Relief Fund	-	10.00
Contribution to Bana Development Foundation	9.50	25.00
Contribution to Other Developments	17.33	-
Total	26.83	35.00
Amount required to be spent as per section 135 of the act	25.35	34.81
Amount spent during the year on		
(i) Construction / acquisition of an asset	-	-
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above	26.83	35.00

Note 19: Finance costs

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest		
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost	24.37	24.92
Interest on Lease Liabilities	167.38	-
Cash credit	61.31	73.90
Interest on income tax	0.36	-
Others	0.18	0.27
Finance cost expensed in profit or loss account	253.60	99.09

Note 20: Income tax expense

20(a) Income Tax Expense:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Income tax expense		
<u>Current tax</u>		
Current tax on profits for the year	70.62	110.83
Total current tax expense	70.62	110.83
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
Increase/(Decrease) in deferred tax assets	511.97	-
(Increase)/Decrease in deferred tax liabilities	(484.03)	34.26
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	(333.79)
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(27.94)	368.05
Income tax expense	42.68	478.88

No deferred tax has been recorded for items recognised in other comprehensive income during the years. Further, No aggregate amounts of current and deferred tax have arisen in the reporting periods, which have not been recognised in net profit or loss or other comprehensive income but directly debited/ (credited) to equity.

20(b) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Profit before tax	290.40	517.58
Statutory Income tax rate	27.820%	27.820%
Computed expected tax expenses	80.79	143.99
Differences due to:		
Tax effect on temporary differences increased/(reversed) during the tax holiday period	42.68	478.88
Income that is exempt from Tax Under Section 80IA (4) of Income Tax Act	(80.79)	(143.99)
Income tax expense	42.68	478.88



GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

21 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(a) Financial instrument by category.

Financial Assets	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Trade Receivable	-	-	1,062.67	-	-	1,274.18
Cash and Cash equivalent	-	-	0.57	-	-	0.40
Other Bank Balances	-	-	3.69	-	-	3.46
Other Financial Assets	-	-	41.66	-	-	44.59
Total Financial Assets	-	-	1,108.59	-	-	1,322.63
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings (including current maturities)	-	-	971.59	-	-	1,069.37
Trade Payables	-	-	100.08	-	-	149.09
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	1.08	-	-	6.58
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	972.67	-	-	1,075.95

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed on 31 March 2020	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets					
Security Deposit (refer note 22)	5(d)	-	-	41.44	41.44
Total Financial Assets		-	-	41.44	41.44
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (including current maturities)	10(a) & 10(b)	-	-	971.59	971.59
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	971.59	971.59

Financial assets which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed 31 March 2019	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets					
Security Deposit (refer note 22)	5(d)	-	-	44.37	44.37
Total Financial Assets		-	-	44.37	44.37
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (including current maturities)	10(a) & 10(b)	-	-	1,069.37	1,069.37
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	1,069.37	1,069.37

Except for those financial assets/liabilities mentioned in the above table, the Company considers that the carrying amounts recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values. For financial assets that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Level 1: Level 1 Hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted price. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation technique which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity -specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There are no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year.

The fair values of investment in security deposit and non current borrowings were calculated based on cash flows discounted at current lending rate/ borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation technique used to value financial instruments include:

The fair value of the financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 3.

(iii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured as amortised cost

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Carrying Amounts	Fair Value	Carrying Amounts	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Security Deposit	41.44	41.44	44.37	44.37
Total Financial Assets	41.44	41.44	44.37	44.37
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	971.59	971.59	1,069.37	1,069.37
Total Financial Liabilities	971.59	971.59	1,069.37	1,069.37

Significant Estimates

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques, if any. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.



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GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

22 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.
The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company is exposed to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior professionals working to manage the financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company are accountable to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee. This process provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that the financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company policies and Company risk objective. In the event of crisis caused due to external factors such as by the recent pandemic "COVID-19", the management assesses the recoverability of its assets, maturity of its liabilities to factor it in cash flow forecast to ensure that there is enough liquidity in these situations through internal and external source of funds.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalent, trade receivable, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis	Bank deposit, credit limits
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecast	Availability of committed borrowings facilities (Cash Credit)
Market risk -interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Monitoring and shifting benchmark interest rates

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with bank and financial institution and other financial instruments.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on trade receivables by lifetime expected credit loss method based on provision matrix. Other factors of default are determined by considering the business environment in which the Company operates and other macro-economic factors. The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forward-looking information such as: adverse changes in business, changes in the operating results of the counterparty, change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations etc. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Trade Receivable and Contract Assets

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Contract assets are unsecured receivables. It comprises of accrued income on containers lying at the warehouse/yard but have not been invoiced.

Credit risk has been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix and forward-looking information and an assessment of the credit risk over the expected life of the financial asset to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. There are no significant credit risk pertaining to margin money and utility deposits.

Of the Trade Receivables balance as at March 31, 2020, the top 5 customers of the Company represent the balance of Rs. 752.21 lakhs (31 March 2019- Rs. 833.57 lakhs). There are 5 customers who represent more than 5% of total balance of Trade Receivables.

Total maximum credit exposure on trade receivable as at 31 March 2020 is Rs. 1,247.03 lakhs (31 March 2019 is Rs. 1,332.04 lakhs).

Ageing	0-30 days	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	91-180 days past due	Above 180 days	Total
March 31, 2020	221.39	312.75	234.37	286.94	191.58	1,247.03
March 31, 2019	413.69	382.45	158.51	200.86	176.53	1,332.04

(B) Reconciliation of loss allowances provision - Trade Receivable and Contract Assets

Impairment Allowances on 1 April 2018	37.68
Bad debt written off	-
Provision provided/ (reversed) for the year	20.18
Impairment Allowances on 31 March 2019	57.86
Bad debt written off	-
Provision provided/ (reversed) for the year	132.66
Impairment Allowances on 31 March 2020	190.52

Credit Risk on cash & cash equivalents is limited as the company is generally deposit surplus fund with banks. The Company is not exposed to any other credit risks.

Significant estimates and Judgements

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Impairment provision for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumption about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Also, the Company has unutilized credit limits with banks.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Floating Rate		
Expiring within one year(Bank overdraft and other facilities)	407.87	236.63
Total	407.87	236.63

The Bank Overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time within one year. The said facility is being extended at the sole discretion of the bank and terms & conditions as well as pricing would be subject to periodic review, amendment or cancellation.



(II) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity grouping based on their contractual maturities for all non- derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balance due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant. Contractual maturities of financial liability is as follows:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Repayable on demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 years	More than 1 Year	Total
31 March 2020						
Borrowings	692.13	37.10	33.46	50.78	158.13	971.60
Lease liabilities (undiscounted value)	-	-	-	205.10	3,686.95	3,892.05
Trade payables	-	96.65	1.32	0.27	-	98.24
Other Financial Liabilities	-	1.08	-	-	-	1.08
Total Non derivative liabilities	692.13	134.83	34.78	256.15	3,845.08	4,962.97

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Repayable on demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 years	More than 1 Year	Total
31 March 2019						
Borrowings	863.37	23.52	24.10	49.98	108.40	1,069.37
Lease liabilities (undiscounted value)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	92.52	63.72	0.27	2.91	159.42
Other Financial Liabilities	-	6.58	-	-	-	6.58
Total Non derivative liabilities	863.37	122.62	87.82	50.25	111.31	1,235.37

(C) Market Risk

Market risks comprises of price risk and interest rate risk. The Company does not designate any fixed rate financial assets as fair value through profit and loss nor at fair value through OCI. Therefore Company does not have any financial instrument which is exposed to change in price.

(a) Interest Rate risk exposure

The exposure of the company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Variable Rate Borrowings	692.13	863.37
Fixed Rate Borrowings	279.46	206.00
Total Borrowings	971.59	1,069.37

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher /lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest Rate - Increase by 1 basis point*	(4.57)	(5.70)
Interest Rate - Decrease by 1 basis point*	4.57	5.70

* Holding all other variable constant

23 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The company considers the following components of its Balance Sheet to be managed capital:

Total equity as shown in the balance sheet includes retained profit and share capital.

The company aim to manages its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to our shareholders. The capital structure of the company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. company is not subject to financial covenants in any of its significant financing agreements.

The management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders.

Dividends

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interim Dividend paid during the year ended 31 March 2020 of INR 3.00 (31 March 2019 - INR 10) per fully paid share.	240.00	800.00
In addition to the above dividends, since the year end, the Company has another interim dividend of Rs. 0.10 per fully paid equity share for the Financial Year 2018-19	-	8.00

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GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

24 SEGMENT INFORMATION:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chairman of the company. The company has identified one reportable segment "Container Freight Station" i.e. based on the information reviewed by CODM. Thus, the segment revenue, segment results, total carrying amount of segment assets, total carrying amount of segment liabilities, total cost incurred to acquire segment assets, total amount of charge for depreciation during the year is as reflected in the Financial Statement as of and for the year ended 31 March 2020.

(a) Description of segments and principal activities

The Company is engaged in business of Container Freight Station. "Container Freight Station" segment includes common user facilities located at various sea ports in India, offering services for handling (including related transport), temporary storage of import / export laden and empty containers and cargo carried under customs control.

(b) Segment revenue

The company operates as a single segment. The segment revenue is measured in the same way as in the statement of profit or loss

Segment	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Revenue from external customers	Total segment revenue	Revenue from external customers	Total segment revenue
Container Freight Station	3,316.91	3,316.91	3,796.42	3,796.42
Total Segment revenue	3,316.91	3,316.91	3,796.42	3,796.42

The company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by location of the customers is shown in the table below.

Revenue from external customers	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
India	3,316.91	3,796.42
Outside India	-	-
Total	3,316.91	3,796.42

The amount of its non-current assets broken down by location of the customers is shown in the table below.

Non-current assets*	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
India	4,022.23	2,303.11
Outside India	-	-
Total	4,022.23	2,303.11

*Other than deferred tax assets

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Number of Customers from whose Revenue is more than 10% of total revenue	2	4

25 Related Party Transactions

25(a) Parent entities

The Company is controlled by the following entity:

Name	Type	Place of Incorporation	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Gateway Distriparks Limited	Immediate and Ultimate parent entity	India	100%	100%

25(b) Key management personnel

Non-Executive Directors

- Mr. Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
- Mr. Ishaan Gupta

Non Executive Independent Director

- Mr. Shabbir Hassanbhai

25(c) Transaction with parent entity

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Sale of reach stacker	-	24.92
Total	-	24.92

25(d) Key management personnel compensation

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Short-term employee benefits	12.00	15.00
Total	12.00	15.00



GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

25(e) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Key Management Personnel	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interim Dividend paid	248.00	800.00	-	-
Sitting Fees to Mr. Prem Kishan Gupta	-	-	5.00	3.40
Sitting fees to Mr Shabbir Hassanbhai	-	-	5.00	3.40
Sitting Fees to Mr. Ishaan Gupta	-	-	5.00	3.40
Commission Payable to Mr Shabbir Hassanbhai	-	-	12.00	15.00

25(f) The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:

Particulars	Key Management personnel / Directors	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Commission Payable to Non- Executive Directors	8.26	10.32

25(f) Loans to/from related parties

No loan has been given/ received to/ from any related parties.

Note: In the opinion of the management, transactions reported herein are on arm's length basis.

26 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company had following contingent liabilities:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(a) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees:		
Bank Guarantees and Continuity Bonds executed in favor of The President of India through the Commissioners of Excise and Customs	12,653.24	15,950.00
(b) Claims against the company not acknowledge as debts		
Disputed Income tax claims (including interest and penalty to the extent ascertainable) not acknowledged as debts (Refer below)	1,094.73	953.43

Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax had issued orders under Section 143(B) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 of India ("the Income Tax Act"), for the Assessment Years (A.Y.) 2011-2012 to 2014-15 disallowing the claim of deduction by the Company under Section 80-IA(4)(i) of the Income Tax Act and other expenses and further issued notices of demand under Section 156 of the Income Tax Act for recovery of additional income tax and interest aggregating Rs. 659.10 lakhs and initiated proceedings to levy penalty.

Basis the appeal filed by the Company against the aforesaid order for A.Y. 2011-2012 to 2014-2015, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal had allowed the aforesaid deductions. The Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax has appealed with Honourable High Court of Andhra Pradesh for A.Y. 2011-12 & 2013-14. The Income Tax department has not gone on appeal against orders of A.Y. 2012-13 & 2014-15. Pending conclusion of the appeal, the Company has deposited Rs. 13 lakhs & Rs. 15 lakhs against demand for A.Y. 2011-12 & A.Y. 2012-13 till March 31, 2020.

For A.Y. 2017-18, Company has received a demand u/s 156 of the Income tax Act 1961 for Rs. 435.63 lakhs against which Company has gone into appeal with CIT (A) Vishakhapatnam.

Based on ITAT order for the A.Y. 2011-12 to 2014-15, which are in favour of the Company and the Honourable Delhi High Court judgment in the case of Container Corporation of India, the Company believes that it has a good case and are entitled to deduction under section 80-IA(4)(i) of the Income Tax Act 1961.

27 COMMITMENTS:

(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account of INR. NIL lakhs (31 March 2019: INR. NIL lakhs).

(b) Leases

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method as per para C8(c)(ii) of standard. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as on the date of transition and has measured right of use asset an amount equal to lease liability.

On transition, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition 'Lease Liabilities' of Rs. 1,870.12 lakhs and 'Right-of-Use' asset to equal amount. The Company has leased Land in its operations, with lease term of 10-30 years.

Following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with similar end date.
- Applied the exemption not to recognise Right-of-Use asset and Lease Liabilities with lease term of 12 months or less and leases with low value at the date of initial application.
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Lease liabilities and Right-of-Use asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 8.5% has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

Particulars	Land	Total
As at 01 April 2019	1,870.12	1,870.12
Addition	-	-
Depreciation Expense	131.01	131.01
As at 31 March 2020	1,739.11	1,739.11



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GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

Particulars	Total
As at 01 April 2019	1,870.12
Addition	-
Accretion of Interest	167.39
Payment of lease liabilities	197.19
As at 31 March 2020	1,840.32
Current	1,799.93
Non-current	40.39

The adoption of standard has resulted in Statement of Profit and Loss for the current year, operating lease expenses changed from rent to depreciation charge for Right-of-Use asset and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability. The effect of this adoption is insignificant on earnings per share. Adoption has also resulted in an increase in cash inflows from operating activities and an increase in cash outflows from financing activities on account of lease payments Rs 197.19 Lakhs. Total Deferred Tax Income and Deferred Tax Assets increase by Rs. 28.15 Lakhs.

Reconciliation for the effects of the transactions on Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020 are as follows :

Adjustments to Increase/(decrease) in profit before tax	31 March 2020 (comparable basis)	Changes due to Ind AS 116 Increase/ (decrease)	31 March 2020 (as reported)
Operating expenses	1,672.40	-	1,672.40
Other expenses	872.13	(197.19)	674.94
Finance cost	89.86	167.39	257.25
Depreciation and amortisation	199.92	131.01	330.93
Profit before tax	2,834.31	101.21	2,935.52

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2020 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	31 March 2020
Less than one year	205.10
One to five years	1,157.35
More than five years	2,529.60
Total	3,892.05

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	31 March 2020
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	131.01
Interest expense on lease liabilities	167.39
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	298.40

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GATEWAY EAST INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

28 DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT (MSMED) ACT, 2006

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been identified by the Company from the available information, which has been relied upon by the auditors. According to such identification, the disclosures as per Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 are as follows:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier		
- Principal amount	-	-
- Interest thereon	-	-
ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 18, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this act.	-	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid.	-	-
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor.	-	-

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties could be identified on the basis of the information available with the Company regarding the status of suppliers under the MSMED.

29 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The number of shares used in computing Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Basic and Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic/ diluted earnings per share	247.72	38.70
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic/ diluted earnings per share (number lakhs)	80.00	80.00
Total basic/ diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company	3.10	0.48

30 OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**(a) Collateral against borrowings**


Book debts and receivables, plant & machinery consisting of reach stackers, movable assets of the company are hypothecated as a security against Cash Credit as at March 31, 2020.

31 Due to outbreak of COVID-19 globally and in India, the Company's management has made an initial assessment of impact on business and financial risks on account of COVID-19. Considering that the Company is in the business of providing inter model logistics services and is operating Container Freight Station (CFS), which is considered under Essential Service, the management believes that the impact of this outbreak on the business and financial position of the Company will not be significant. The management does not see any risks in the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on future business operation of the Company may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements considering the uncertainty in overall economic environment and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

32 The figures for the corresponding previous period have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Vishal Sharma
per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 96766
Place: Faridabad
Date: 5th June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Gateway East India Private Limited

Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 00011670
Place: New Delhi
Date: 5th June 2020

Ishaan Gupta
Ishaan Gupta
Director
DIN: 5298583
Place: New Delhi
Date: 5th June 2020

Anuj Kalia
Anuj Kalia
Company Secretary
Place: Jalandhar
Date: 5th June 2020

[Signature]