

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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, 2022, 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 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 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 financial statements.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the 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 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 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("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 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, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 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 with reference to these 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, 2022 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;
- (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 financial statements – Refer Note 27(c) to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
 - iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Vishal Sharma**

Partner

Membership Number: 096766

UDIN: 22096766AHVQVI8487

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: April 26, 2022



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

Re: Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited (‘the Company’)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i)(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2022.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii)(a) The Company’s business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii)(a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the services of the Company.
- (vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, value added 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. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these 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.
- (b) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, goods and service tax 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) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (ix)(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x)(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares/ fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)(a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii)(a) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.



- (xiv)(a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its director and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

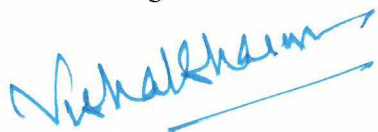
Chartered Accountants

- (xx)(a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act.

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per Vishal Sharma

Partner

Membership Number: 096766

UDIN: 22096766AHVQVI8487

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: April 26, 2022



**ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) 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 with reference to financial statements of Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 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 ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 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 Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. 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 with reference to these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, 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 issued by the ICAI.

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Vishal Sharma**

Partner

Membership Number: 096766

UDIN: 22096766AHVQVI8487

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: April 26, 2022



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Balance sheet for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

| Particulars | Notes | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 |
|--|----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 3 | 3,396.92 | 3,481.12 |
| Intangible assets | 4 | 10.65 | - |
| Right-of-use assets | 27(d) | 1,621.45 | 1,710.00 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| i. Other financial assets | 5(c) | 380.57 | 364.94 |
| Deferred tax assets (net) | 6 | 136.10 | 135.99 |
| Income tax asset (Net) | 7 | 51.81 | 35.83 |
| Other non-current assets | 8 | 1,252.11 | 1,252.11 |
| Total non-current assets | | 6,849.61 | 6,979.99 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Contract assets | 5(a),14 | 15.03 | 24.76 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| i. Trade receivables | 5(a) | 150.79 | 170.85 |
| ii. Cash and cash equivalent | 5(b) | 846.14 | 412.51 |
| Other current assets | 8 | 7.71 | 14.37 |
| Total current assets | | 1,019.67 | 622.49 |
| Total Assets | | 7,869.28 | 7,602.48 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Equity | | | |
| Equity share capital | 9(a) | 2,305.00 | 2,305.00 |
| Other equity | | | |
| i. Reserves and surplus | 9(b) | 7.82 | 0.55 |
| Equity component of compound financial instrument | 9(b) | 127.73 | 127.73 |
| Total Equity | | 2,440.55 | 2,433.28 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| i. Borrowings | 10(a) | 4,319.36 | 4,055.74 |
| ii. Lease liabilities | 27(d) | 937.60 | 939.84 |
| Employee benefit obligations | 11 | 12.00 | 10.78 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 5,268.96 | 5,006.36 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Contract liabilities | 10(b),14 | 4.68 | 3.17 |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| i. Lease liabilities | 27(d) | 106.43 | 101.89 |
| ii. Trade payables | | | |
| - Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | 10(c) | - | - |
| - Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | 10(c) | 35.99 | 42.49 |
| Employee benefit obligations | 11 | 0.42 | 0.29 |
| Other current liabilities | 13 | 12.25 | 15.00 |
| Total current liabilities | | 159.77 | 162.84 |
| Total Liabilities | | 5,428.73 | 5,169.20 |
| Total Equities and Liabilities | | 7,869.28 | 7,602.48 |

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Vishal Sharma

per Vishal Sharma

Partner

Membership No.: 096766

Place: New Delhi

Date: 26 April 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited

Prem Kishan Dass Gupta

Prem Kishan Dass Gupta

Chairman

DIN: 00011670

Place: New Delhi

Date: 26 April 2022

Raghu Jairam

Raghu Jairam

Director

DIN: 00449312

Place: Cochin

Date: 26 April 2022

Sandeep Kumar Shaw

Sandeep Kumar Shaw

Chief Financial Officer

PAN: AJRPS0674C

Place: New Delhi

Date: 26 April 2022

S.Kartik Aiyar

S.Kartik Aiyar


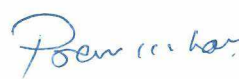




Company Secretary

Membership No.: A10681

Place: Mumbai

Date: 26 April 2022

GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022
 (All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

| Particulars | Notes | For the year ended March 2022 | For the year ended March 2021 |
|--|-------|---|----------------------------------|
| Revenue | | | |
| Revenue from contracts with customers | 14 | 1,343.51 | 1,358.58 |
| Other income | 15 | 32.97 | 21.43 |
| Total Income (I) | | 1,376.48 | 1,380.01 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Operating expenses | 16 | 360.60 | 365.24 |
| Employee benefits expense | 17 | 84.49 | 81.23 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | 18 | 312.17 | 299.53 |
| Finance cost | 19 | 372.05 | 364.42 |
| Other expenses | 20 | 234.12 | 221.19 |
| Total expenses (II) | | 1,363.43 | 1,331.61 |
| Profit before tax (III)=(I-II) | | 13.05 | 48.40 |
| Tax expense | | | |
| -Current tax | 21 | 6.29 | 7.55 |
| -Deferred tax | 21 | (0.21) | 32.74 |
| Total tax expense (IV) | | 6.08 | 40.29 |
| Profit for the year (V)=(III-IV) | | 6.97 | 8.11 |
| Other comprehensive income | | | |
| <i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i> | | | |
| Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations | | 0.41 | 1.28 |
| Income tax relating to the above | | (0.11) | (0.36) |
| Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VI) | | 0.30 | 0.92 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VII)= (V+VI) | | 7.27 | 9.03 |
| Earnings per share | | | |
| [Face value INR 10 per share(31 March 2021: INR 10 per share)] | | | |
| Basic earnings per share (INR) | 29 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Diluted earnings per share (INR) | 29 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Summary of significant accounting policies | 2 | | |
| The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements | | | |
| As per our report of even date | | | |
| For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP | | For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of | |
| Chartered Accountants | | Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited | |
| Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005 | | | |
|  per Vishal Sharma Partner Membership No.: 096766 Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2022 | |  Prem Kishan Dass Gupta Chairman DIN: 00011670 Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2022 | |
|  | |  Raghu Jairam Director DIN: 00449312 Place: Cochin Date: 26 April 2022 | |
| | |  Sandeep Kumar Shaw Chief Financial Officer PAN: AJRPS0674C Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2022 | |
| | |  S. Kartik Aiyar Company Secretary Membership No.: A10681 Place: Mumbai Date: 26 April 2022 | |

GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

| Particulars | Notes | Year ended 31 March 2022 | Year ended 31 March 2021 |
|--|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A Cash flow from operating activities | | | |
| Profit before income tax | | 13.05 | 48.40 |
| Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | 18 | 312.17 | 299.53 |
| Liabilities/ provisions no longer required written back | 15 | - | - |
| Interest income | 15 | (32.97) | (21.43) |
| Finance cost | 19 | 372.05 | 364.42 |
| Working capital adjustments | | | |
| (Increase)/decrease in trade receivables and contract assets | 5(a),14 | 29.79 | (4.34) |
| (Increase)/decrease in other assets | 8 | 6.66 | (5.09) |
| (Increase)/decrease in other financial assets | 5(c) | (13.73) | (61.27) |
| Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and contract liabilities | 10(c),10(b),14 | (4.97) | (9.59) |
| Increase/(decrease) in employee benefit obligations | 11 | (3.57) | 2.14 |
| Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities | 13 | (2.76) | 5.24 |
| Cash generated from operations | | 675.72 | 618.01 |
| Income tax Refund (net of tax paid) | 7 | (15.98) | 24.18 |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | | 659.74 | 642.19 |
| B Cash flow from investing activities: | | | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | 3,4 | (150.07) | (1.21) |
| (Increase)/decrease in other bank balances | | (0.86) | 127.92 |
| Interest received | 15 | 30.89 | 20.37 |
| Net cash (used in)/ from investing activities | | (120.04) | 147.08 |
| C Cash flow from financing activities | | | |
| Payment of lease liabilities | 27(d) | (104.42) | (99.90) |
| Repayment of long term borrowings | 10(a) | - | (365.20) |
| Interest paid | 19 | (1.65) | (10.75) |
| Net cash (used in) financing activities | | (106.07) | (475.85) |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | 433.63 | 313.42 |
| Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 5(b) | 412.51 | 99.09 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year | 5(b) | 846.14 | 412.51 |
| Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash Flow | | | |
| Cash Flow statement as per above comprises of the following | | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5(b) | 846.14 | 412.51 |
| Balances as per statement of cash flows | | 846.14 | 412.51 |
| Summary of significant accounting policies | 2 | | |
| The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements | | | |
| <p>As per our report of even date For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005</p> <p>per Vishal Sharma Partner Membership No.: 096766 Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2022</p> | | | |
| <p>For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited</p> <p>Prem Kishan Dass Gupta Chairman DIN: 00011670 Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2022</p> <p>Raghu Jairam Director DIN: 00449312 Place: Cochin Date: 26 April 2022</p> <p>Sandeep Kumar Shaw Chief Financial Officer PAN: AJRPS0674C Place: New Delhi Date: 26 April 2022</p> <p>S.Kartik Aiyar Company Secretary Membership No.: A10681 Place: Mumbai Date: 26 April 2022</p> | | | |

GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of changes in equity

(A) Equity share capital (refer note 9)

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

| Particulars | Notes | Number of shares | Amount |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------------|----------|
| As at 1 April 2020 | 9 (a) | 230.50 | 2,305.00 |
| Changes in equity share capital | | - | - |
| As at 31 March 2021 | | 230.50 | 2,305.00 |
| Changes in equity share capital | 9 (a) | - | - |
| As at 31 March 2022 | | 230.50 | 2,305.00 |

(B) Other equity

| Other equity attributable to equity holders | Reserves and Surplus | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Notes | Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument | Retained earnings | Total other equity |
| Balance as at 1 April 2020 | 9 (b) | 127.73 | (8.48) | 119.25 |
| Profit for the year | | - | 8.11 | 8.11 |
| Other Comprehensive Income | | | 0.92 | 0.92 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | - | 9.03 | 9.03 |
| Balance as at 31 March 2021 | | 127.73 | 0.55 | 128.28 |
| Balance as at 1 April 2021 | 9 (b) | 127.73 | 0.55 | 128.28 |
| Profit for the year | | - | 6.97 | 6.97 |
| Other Comprehensive Income | | - | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | - | 7.27 | 7.27 |
| Balance as at 31 March 2022 | | 127.73 | 7.82 | 135.55 |

Summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited

per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 096766
Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 April 2022



Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 00011670
Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 April 2022

Raghu Jairam
Director
DIN: 00449312
Place: Cochin
Date: 26 April 2022

Sandeep Kumar Shaw
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AJRPS0674C
Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 April 2022

S.Kartik Aiyar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A10681
Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 April 2022

Corporate Information

Gateway Distriparks Kerala Limited (the 'Company') is engaged in the business of providing services of Container Freight Station ('CFS'). The CFS is located at NH 47 C, Valluapadam, Kochi. The CFS is about 0.5 Kms from India Gateway 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 26 April 2022.

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these standalone 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

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These are Company's separate financial statements.

The financial statements are presented in Indian National Rupee ('INR') and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

(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 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

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) Foreign currency translation:

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.



(c) **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.

Performance Obligation

At contract inception, the Company assess the services agreed in contracts with customers and identifies relevant primary performance obligations to provide distinct services to the customers as below:

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.

(A) Income from Container handling, storage and transportation are recognised on proportionate completion of the movement and delivery of goods to the party/designated place.

(B) 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.

(C) 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).

Refund Liabilities

A refund liability is recognised for the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer. The Company's refund liabilities arise from customers' right of return and volume rebates. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

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.

(d) 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 25 for segment information presented.



(e) Tax:

Current 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 tax

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 substantively 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.

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

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

Deferred tax 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.

MAT

"Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period."

Policy when the entities operates under tax holiday scheme:

In the situations where one or more entities in the Company are entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India or tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where they operate, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the concerned entity's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

(f) 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 asset 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. The management review the useful life of the assets at each reporting date.

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 are being amortised over the balance period of the lease;
- 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.



(g) **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.

(h) **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 Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company'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.

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

(h) 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 is 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.

(k) 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.

(l) 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.



(m) 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 asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset 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.

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset 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.



(n) 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.

(iii) Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

| Original classification | Revised classification | Accounting treatment |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Amortised cost | FVTPL | Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in Statement of profit and loss. |
| FVTPL | Amortised Cost | Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount. |
| Amortised cost | FVTOCI | Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification. |
| FVTOCI | Amortised cost | Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost. |
| FVTPL | FVTOCI | Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required. |
| FVTOCI | FVTPL | Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date. |

(o) 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.



(p) 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.

(q) 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.

(r) 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.

(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.

(x) 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) **Changes in accounting policies and disclosures**

New and amended standards

(i) **Amendments to Ind AS 116: Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions**

The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying Ind AS 116 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under Ind AS 116, if the change were not a lease modification.

The amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after the 1 April 2020. In case, a lessee has not yet approved the financial statements for issue before the issuance of this amendment, then the same may be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after the 1 April 2019.

This amendment had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.



(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 103 Business Combinations

The amendment to Ind AS 103 Business Combinations clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that, together, significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs.

These amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after the 1 April 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period. This amendment had no impact on the financial statements of the Company but may impact future periods if the Company enter into any business combinations.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 8: Definition of Material

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states, "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity." The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Company.

These amendments are applicable prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after the 1 April 2020. The amendments to the definition of material are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(iv) Amendments to Ind AS 107 and Ind AS 109: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments to Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainty about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

The amendments to Ind AS 107 prescribe the disclosures which entities are required to make for hedging relationships to which the reliefs as per the amendments in Ind AS 109 are applied. These amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after the 1 April 2020. These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

2 Critical Estimates & Judgement:-

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

-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 27)

-Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The charge 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)



- Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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 23)

- 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 22.

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 DISTRIKAPARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment

| Particulars | Freehold land | Leasehold improvements land | Building | Plant and equipments | Yard equipments [Refer Note (i)] | Electrical installations and equipment | Furniture and fittings | Office equipments | Computer hardware | Vehicles [Refer Note (ii)] | Total |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Deemed cost or valuation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at 1 April 2020 | 1,277.63 | 438.05 | 1,929.66 | 86.73 | 621.40 | 107.09 | 4.50 | 12.25 | 5.75 | 13.17 | 4,496.23 |
| Additions | - | - | - | 0.25 | - | - | - | 0.57 | 0.39 | - | 1.21 |
| As at 31 March 2021 | 1,277.63 | 438.05 | 1,929.66 | 86.98 | 621.40 | 107.09 | 4.50 | 12.82 | 6.14 | 13.17 | 4,497.44 |
| Additions | - | 68.41 | - | 29.55 | 2.65 | 34.12 | 0.08 | 0.46 | 1.03 | - | 136.30 |
| As at 31 March 2022 | 1,277.63 | 506.46 | 1,929.66 | 116.53 | 624.05 | 141.21 | 4.58 | 13.28 | 7.17 | 13.17 | 4,633.74 |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at 1 April 2020 | - | 64.17 | 389.64 | 32.15 | 230.32 | 65.14 | 1.86 | 11.40 | 5.02 | 5.84 | 805.54 |
| Depreciation charge during the year | - | 27.79 | 87.03 | 6.54 | 73.45 | 12.99 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.42 | 1.60 | 210.78 |
| As at 31 March 2021 | - | 91.96 | 476.67 | 38.69 | 303.77 | 78.13 | 2.35 | 11.87 | 5.44 | 7.44 | 1,016.32 |
| Depreciation charge during the period | - | 33.92 | 87.89 | 7.32 | 73.46 | 14.87 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 1.60 | 220.50 |
| As at 31 March 2022 | - | 125.88 | 564.56 | 46.01 | 377.23 | 93.01 | 2.85 | 12.34 | 5.91 | 9.05 | 1,236.82 |
| Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2022 | 1,277.63 | 380.58 | 1,365.10 | 70.52 | 246.82 | 48.21 | 1.73 | 0.94 | 1.26 | 4.12 | 3,396.92 |
| Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2021 | 1,277.63 | 346.09 | 1,452.99 | 48.29 | 317.63 | 28.96 | 2.15 | 0.95 | 0.70 | 5.73 | 3,481.12 |

NOTES:

- Yard equipments includes reach stackers having gross carrying amount of INR 509.12 lakhs (31 March 2021: INR 509.12 lakhs) and having net carrying amount of INR 191.44 lakhs (31 March 2021: INR 253.78 lakhs).
- Vehicles includes trailer having gross carrying amount of INR 5.00 lakhs (31 March 2021: INR 5.00 lakhs) and having net carrying amount of INR 0.82 lakhs (31 March 2021: INR 1.40 lakhs).
- Title deed of immovable properties not held in the name of Company**
The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- Contractual obligations : refer note 27 for disclosure of capital commitments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment.



GATEWAY DISTRIIPARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4: Intangible assets

| Particulars | Computer Software | Total |
|---|-------------------|-------|
| Deemed Cost | | |
| As at 1 April 2020 | 2.27 | 2.27 |
| Additions | - | - |
| As at 31 March 2021 | 2.27 | 2.27 |
| Additions | 13.77 | 13.77 |
| As on 31 March 2022 | 16.04 | 16.04 |
| Amortisation and Impairment | | |
| As at 31 March 2020 | 2.07 | 2.07 |
| Amortisation charge for the year | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| As at 31 March 2021 | 2.27 | 2.27 |
| Amortisation charge for the year | 3.12 | 3.12 |
| As on 31 March 2022 | 5.39 | 5.39 |
| Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2022 | 10.65 | 10.65 |
| Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2021 | - | - |

Note:

Computer software consists of software license cost and Microsoft license cost. Useful life of computer software is estimated to be 3 years, based on technical assessment of such assets.

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5: Financial assets

Note 5(a) Trade receivables and Contract assets

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Trade receivables | 98.92 | 140.75 |
| Receivables from related parties (refer note 26) | 51.87 | 30.10 |
| Less: Impairment allowance | - | - |
| Total receivables | 150.79 | 170.85 |
| Current portion | 150.79 | 170.85 |
| Non current portion | - | - |

Break-up of securities details

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Secured, considered good | - | - |
| Unsecured, considered good | 150.79 | 170.85 |
| Trade receivables – credit impaired | - | - |
| Total | 150.79 | 170.85 |
| Less: Impairment allowance | - | - |
| Total trade receivables | 150.79 | 170.85 |

The trade receivable are due from Chakiat Agencies as on 31 March 2022 amounting to INR 51.87 lakhs (31 March 2021 INR 30.10 lakhs). Chakiat Agencies is a firms in which Company's director is a partner. Refer note 26.

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

Schedule of ageing of trade receivables

Trade receivables as on 31 March 2022

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | |
|---|--|------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Less than 6 months | 6 months- 1 year | 1-2 years | Total |
| (i) Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good | 150.79 | - | - | 150.79 |
| Total | 150.79 | - | - | 150.79 |

Trade receivables as on 31 March 2021

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | |
|---|--|------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Less than 6 months | 6 months- 1 year | 1-2 years | Total |
| (i) Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good | 170.85 | - | - | 170.85 |
| Total | 170.85 | - | - | 170.85 |

Contract assets

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Accrued ground rent | - | - |
| - Unsecured, considered good | 15.03 | 24.76 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | 15.03 | 24.76 |

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.

As at 31 March 2022, the Company has contract assets of INR 15.03 lakhs (31 March 2021: INR 24.76 lakhs) which is net of an allowance for expected credit losses of Nil (31 March 2021: Nil).

The performance obligation in respect of services being provided by the Company, are satisfied over a period of time and upon acceptance of the customer. Billing and payment is made upon delivery of services.

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

5(b) Cash and cash equivalents

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Balances with banks | | |
| - on current accounts | 79.98 | 38.83 |
| - deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less | 765.79 | 373.47 |
| Cash on hand | 0.37 | 0.21 |
| Total cash and cash equivalent | 846.14 | 412.51 |

Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities

| Particulars | Non-Current borrowings (including current maturities) [refer note 10(a)] | Lease liabilities (Current & Non- Current)[refer note 27(d)] |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Opening balance as at 01 April 2020 | 4,173.41 | 1,035.48 |
| Cash flow (net) | (365.20) | (99.89) |
| Interest expenses | 247.53 | 106.14 |
| As at 31 March 2021 | 4,055.74 | 1,041.73 |
| Cash flow (net) | - | (104.48) |
| Interest expenses | 263.62 | 106.78 |
| As at 31 March 2022 | 4,319.36 | 1,044.03 |

Note 5(c) Non Current : Other financial assets

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Financial asset at amortised cost | | |
| Interest accrued on deposits | 2.54 | 1.50 |
| Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months | 19.19 | 18.33 |
| Security and other deposits* | 305.57 | 293.61 |
| Margin money balances | 53.27 | 51.50 |
| Total other financial assets | 380.57 | 364.94 |

*Security Deposit includes the deposit given to PACE CFS amounting to INR 150 lakhs (31 March 2021: INR 150 lakhs), which is under litigation (refer note 27)

Note 6: Deferred tax assets

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Deferred tax assets: | | |
| Provision for gratuity | 3.35 | 2.72 |
| Minimum alternate credit entitlement | 115.02 | 118.02 |
| Lease liabilities | 281.35 | 281.35 |
| Total | 399.72 | 402.09 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | |
| Property, plant and equipment and intangible asset | (83.64) | (86.12) |
| Right-to-use assets | (179.98) | (179.98) |
| Total | (263.62) | (266.10) |
| Net Deferred tax assets | 136.10 | 135.99 |

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Significant estimates

Pursuant to the changes in the Indian income tax laws in fiscal year 2007, Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') has been extended to income in respect of which deduction is claimed under the tax holiday scheme under section 80 IA(4) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Consequently, the Company has calculated its tax liability for current tax after considering MAT. The excess tax paid under MAT provisions over and above normal tax liability can be carried forward and set-off against future tax liabilities computed under normal tax provisions on the basis of approved business plans and budgets. 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 and thereby, the Company has concluded that it will have sufficient future taxable income to utilise its MAT credit.

| Particulars | Deferred Tax | MAT Credit | Total |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| At April 1, 2020 | 51.07 | 118.02 | 169.09 |
| (Charged)/credited | | | |
| -to profit or loss | (32.74) | - | (32.74) |
| -other comprehensive income | (0.36) | - | (0.36) |
| As at March 31, 2021 | 17.97 | 118.02 | 135.99 |
| (Charged)/credited | | | |
| -to profit or loss | 0.21 | - | 0.21 |
| -other comprehensive income | (0.11) | - | (0.11) |
| As at March 31, 2022 | 18.07 | 118.02 | 136.10 |

Note 7: Income Tax Assets

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Opening balance | 35.83 | 67.56 |
| Current tax payable | (6.29) | (7.55) |
| Taxes paid | 22.27 | 16.17 |
| Income tax refund received | - | (40.35) |
| Closing Balance | 51.81 | 35.83 |

Note 8: Other assets

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | | 31 March 2021 | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Current | Non-current | Current | Non Current |
| Capital advances : | | | | |
| - Related parties (refer note below) | - | 1,247.11 | - | 1,247.11 |
| - Others | - | 5.00 | - | 5.00 |
| Advances to suppliers | 1.07 | - | 6.88 | - |
| Advance to Staff | 0.98 | - | 0.88 | - |
| Prepaid expenses | 5.66 | - | 6.61 | - |
| Total other assets | 7.71 | 1,252.11 | 14.37 | 1,252.11 |

Note:

The Company has given capital advances of INR 1247.11 lakhs to Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited and Chakiat Agencies Private Limited for acquisition of land on behalf of the Company for its project at Ellore, Kochi. This land parcel was mortgaged with KSIDC till previous year. During the previous year, Company has repaid the loan obtained from KSIDC and have accordingly discharged the mortgage on the land parcel. The aforementioned land parcel is being held by Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited and Chakiat Agencies Private Limited in trust on behalf of the Company until it is transferred in the name of the Company through due process of Law under Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act,1976.

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 9: Equity share capital and other equity

9(a) Equity share capital

Authorised equity share capital

| Particulars | Number of shares | Amount |
|---|------------------|----------|
| As at 31 March 2021- Equity shares of INR 10 each | 235.00 | 2,350.00 |
| As on 31 March 2022- Equity shares of INR 10 each | 235.00 | 2,350.00 |

Issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital

| Particulars | Number of shares | Amount |
|---|------------------|----------|
| As at 31 March 2021- Equity shares of INR 10 each | 230.50 | 2,305.00 |
| As on 31 March 2022- Equity shares of INR 10 each | 230.50 | 2,305.00 |

(i) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of reporting period.

| Particulars | Number of shares | Amount |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| As at 1 April 2020 | 230.50 | 2,305.00 |
| Change during the year | - | - |
| As at 31 March 2021 | 230.50 | 2,305.00 |
| Change during the year | - | - |
| As on 31 March 2022 | 230.50 | 2,305.00 |

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 and is entitled to participate in dividend. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the 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

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Gateway Distriparks Limited (immediate and ultimate holding company) | 138.30 | 138.30 |

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

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | | 31 March 2021 | |
|---|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| | Number of shares | % holding | Number of shares | % holding |
| Gateway Distriparks Limited | 138.30 | 60.00% | 138.30 | 60.00% |
| Chakiat Agencies Private Limited | 72.00 | 31.24% | 72.00 | 31.24% |
| Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited | 20.00 | 8.68% | 20.00 | 8.68% |
| | 230.30 | 99.92% | 230.30 | 99.92% |

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholder/members and other declaration received from the shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Details of shares held by promoters

As at 31 March 2022

| Promoter | No. of shares at the beginning of the year | Change during the year | No. of shares at the end of the year | % of total shares | % change during the year |
|---|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Gateway Distriparks Limited (immediate and ultimate holding company) | 1,38,30,000 | - | 1,38,30,000 | 60% | 0% |

As at 31 March 2021

| Promoter | No. of shares at the beginning of the year | Change during the year | No. of shares at the end of the year | % of total shares | % change during the year |
|---|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Gateway Distriparks Limited (immediate and ultimate holding company) | 1,38,30,000 | - | 1,38,30,000 | 0% | 0% |

9(b) Other equity

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Retained earnings | 7.82 | 220.55 |
| Equity component of compound financial instrument | 127.73 | 127.73 |
| Total reserves and surplus | 135.55 | 348.28 |

(i) Retained earnings

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Opening balance | 0.55 | (8.48) |
| Profit for the year | 6.97 | 8.11 |
| <i>Items of other comprehensive income/(loss) recognised directly in retained earnings:</i> | | |
| -Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax | 0.30 | 0.92 |
| Closing balance | 7.82 | 0.55 |

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents all accumulated net income netted by all dividends paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company.

(ii) Equity component of compound financial instrument

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Opening balance | 127.73 | 127.73 |
| Add: Equity component of compound financial instrument | - | - |
| Closing balance | 127.73 | 127.73 |

On implementation of Ind AS, Redeemable Preference Shares(RPS) has been separated into equity and liability component, being a Compound Financial Instrument under Ind AS 109, based on the terms of the agreement. On issuance of the RPS, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost until it is extinguished on redemption. The remainder of the proceeds is recognised and included in other equity. The carrying amount of the equity portion is not remeasured in subsequent years.

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 10: Financial liabilities

10(a) Non-current borrowings

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Liability component of compound financial instrument (refer note (i) below) | 4,319.36 | 4,055.74 |
| Total borrowings | 4,319.36 | 4,055.74 |
| Less: Current maturities of Non-current borrowings (included in note 10(d)) | - | - |
| Total Non-Current borrowings | 4,319.36 | 4,055.74 |

Nature of security and terms of repayment

(i) Zero Coupon Redeemable Preference Shares (ZCRPS)

The preference shares are redeemable after 10 years as per resolution of the Board of Directors dated 5 June 2014 and 3rd February 2016. The estimated interest payable upto the date of Balance Sheet calculated @ 6% is disclosed as Long term liability on Redeemable Preference Shares(RPS). On implementation of Ind AS, RPS has been separated into equity and liability component, being a Compound Financial Instrument under Ind AS 109, based on the terms of the agreement.

(ii) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions

The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

The RPS are presented in the balance sheet as follows:

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Face value of ZCRPS | 2,778.70 | 2,778.70 |
| Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument (Refer note 9(b)(ii)) | (127.73) | (127.73) |
| Accumulated Finance cost on liability component | 1,404.77 | 1,157.24 |
| Interest expense for the year (Refer note 19) | 263.62 | 247.53 |
| Non-current borrowings | 4,319.36 | 4,055.74 |

10(b) Contract liabilities

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Advances from customers | 4.68 | 3.17 |
| Contract liabilities | 4.68 | 3.17 |

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.

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

10(c) Trade payables

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| -Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 28) | - | - |
| -Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | - | - |
| Payable to related party (refer note 26) | 13.73 | 14.91 |
| Other Payable | 22.26 | 27.58 |
| Total trade payables | 35.99 | 42.49 |

Trade payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled in the range of 30 to 90 days terms

The trade payables due to Chakiat Agencies as on 31 March 2022 amounts to INR 13.73 lakhs (31 March 2021 INR 14.90 lakhs). Chakiat Agencies is a firms in which Company's director is a partner. Refer note 26.

Ageing Schedule of trade payables

Trade payables as on 31 March 2022

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Not due/unbilled | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
| Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | 2.25 | 33.55 | 0.19 | - | - | 35.99 |
| Total | 2.25 | 33.55 | 0.19 | - | - | 35.99 |

Trade payables as on 31 March 2021

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Not due/unbilled | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
| Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | 2.25 | 40.15 | 0.09 | - | - | 42.49 |
| Total | 2.25 | 40.15 | 0.09 | - | - | 42.49 |

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 11: Employee benefit obligations

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | | 31 March 2021 | |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Current | Non-current | Current | Non-current |
| Gratuity | 0.42 | 12.00 | 0.29 | 10.78 |
| Total employee benefit obligations | 0.42 | 12.00 | 0.29 | 10.78 |

Note:

(i) Leaves are not carried forwarded and the unavailed leaves gets lapsed at the end of year.

Note 12: 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 and Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), 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 4.77 lakhs (31 March 2021 INR 4.37 lakhs) for provident fund contributions and INR 0.82 lakhs (31 March 2021 INR 0.78 lakhs) for contribution to ESIC 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.

(c) 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)

| Present value of obligation | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Opening balance | 11.07 | 10.69 |
| Current service cost | 1.28 | 1.37 |
| Interest expense/(income) | 0.82 | 0.76 |
| Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss | 2.10 | 2.13 |
| <i>Remeasurements</i> | | |
| Experience (gains)/losses | (0.41) | (1.28) |
| Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income | (0.41) | (1.28) |
| Benefit payments | (0.33) | (0.48) |
| Closing balance | 12.43 | 11.07 |

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

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Present value of unfunded plan | 11.07 | 11.07 |
| Deficit of gratuity plan | 11.07 | 11.07 |

(d) Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Discount rate | 7.50% | 7.31% |
| Salary growth rate | 8.00% | 8.00% |
| Attrition rate | 6.00% | 6.00% |

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.



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(e) Sensitivity analysis

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

31 March 2022

| Particulars | % increase in DBO | Change in liability |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Discount Rate +100 Basis Points | -7.81% | (0.97) |
| Discount Rate -100 Basis Points | 9.30% | 1.16 |
| Salary Growth +100 Basis Points | 9.08% | 1.13 |
| Salary Growth -100 Basis Points | -7.77% | (0.97) |
| Attrition Rate +100 Basis Points | -0.86% | (0.11) |
| Attrition Rate-100 Basis Points | 1.01% | 0.13 |

31 March 2021

| Particulars | % increase in DBO | Change in liability |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Discount Rate +100 Basis Points | -9.11% | (1.01) |
| Discount Rate -100 Basis Points | 10.98% | 1.22 |
| Salary Growth +100 Basis Points | 10.75% | 1.19 |
| Salary Growth -100 Basis Points | -9.08% | (1.00) |
| Attrition Rate +100 Basis Points | -1.15% | (0.13) |
| Attrition Rate-100 Basis Points | 1.34% | 0.15 |

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.

(f) Defined benefit liability and employers contributions

Expected contributions to post employment benefits for the year ended 31 March 2022 is NIL (31 March 2021: Nil) for the unfunded plan.

(g) Defined benefit obligation and employers contributions

The weighted average duration of the projected benefit obligation is 10 years. The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows :

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1st following year | 0.43 | 0.29 |
| 2nd following year | 0.40 | 0.28 |
| 3rd following year | 4.60 | 0.27 |
| 4th following year | 0.26 | 3.87 |
| 5th following year | 0.25 | 0.17 |
| Sum of years 6 to 10 | 1.55 | 1.19 |

Note 13: Other current liabilities

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Statutory dues | 12.25 | 15.00 |
| Total other current liabilities | 12.25 | 15.00 |



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 14: Revenue from contracts with customers

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Container handling, transport, storage and ground rent income | 1,343.51 | 1,358.58 |
| Total Revenue from contracts with customers | 1,343.51 | 1,358.58 |

I. Geographical markets

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sale of Services - India | 1,343.51 | 1,358.58 |
| Sale of Services - Outside India | - | - |
| Total Revenue from contracts with customers | 1,343.51 | 1,358.58 |

II. Timing of Revenue Recognition

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Services transferred at point in time | - | - |
| Services transferred over time | 1,343.51 | 1,358.58 |
| Total Revenue from contracts with customers | 1,343.51 | 1,358.58 |

III. Contract Balances

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Trade receivables (refer Note 5(a)) | 150.79 | 170.85 |
| Contract asset (refer Note 5(a)) | 15.03 | 24.76 |
| Contract liabilities (refer Note 10(b)) | 4.68 | 3.17 |

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

Contract assets relates to revenue earned from container ground storage & handling service. As such, the balances of this account vary and depend on the number of containers available at the end of the year.

Contract liabilities include short-term advances received to render container handling & transportation services.

IV. Reconciliation of Revenue as per Contract Price and as recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Revenue as per Contract Price | 1,382.09 | 1,397.23 |
| Less: Discounts and Incentives | 38.58 | 38.65 |
| Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers | 1,343.51 | 1,358.58 |

V. 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. Container will be not cleared from CFS till the acceptance is provided by the customer for the amount to be receivable for the underlying container. Contracts can be cancelled however the customer are liable to pay the amount of handling and rent for the services which they have availed till the date of cancellation Payment is generally due upon delivery of services and acceptance of customer. Payments are generally due within 30 to 90 days.

Note 15: Other income

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Interest Income: | | |
| - From Bank | 24.06 | 9.22 |
| - From financial assets at amortised cost | 7.96 | 7.51 |
| - On income tax refund | - | 4.10 |
| - Others | 0.95 | 0.60 |
| Total other income | 32.97 | 21.43 |

Note 16: Operating expenses

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Incentives and commission | 38.58 | 38.65 |
| Transportation charges | 163.49 | 169.39 |
| Labour charges | 86.02 | 81.87 |
| Fuel charges | 44.01 | 38.42 |
| Auction related expenses | 14.31 | 25.20 |
| Sub contracting charges | 14.19 | 11.71 |
| Total operating expenses | 360.60 | 365.24 |

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 17: Employee benefit expense

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Salaries, wages, bonus | 65.25 | 62.41 |
| Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 11 & 12) | 5.59 | 5.15 |
| Gratuity expense (refer note 1 & 2) | 2.10 | 2.13 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 11.54 | 11.54 |
| Total Employee Benefit Expenses | 84.49 | 81.23 |

Note 18: Depreciation and amortisation expense

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3) | 220.50 | 210.78 |
| Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4) | 3.12 | 0.20 |
| Depreciation on Right-of-use assets (refer note 27(d)) | 88.55 | 88.55 |
| Total depreciation and amortisation expense | 312.17 | 299.53 |

Note 19: Finance costs

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Interest on borrowings | - | 7.26 |
| Interest on lease liabilities (refer Note 27(d)) | 106.78 | 106.14 |
| Finance cost of zero coupon redeemable preference shares | 263.62 | 247.53 |
| Bank charges | 1.65 | 3.49 |
| Total Finance cost | 372.05 | 364.42 |

Note 20: Other expenses

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Power and fuel | 73.15 | 56.02 |
| Rates and taxes | 5.12 | 1.47 |
| Repairs & Maintenance: | | |
| Building | 12.08 | 29.01 |
| Plant and machinery | 39.96 | 32.17 |
| Others | 0.66 | 0.31 |
| Insurance | 5.34 | 8.86 |
| Directors sitting fees (Refer note 26) | 21.00 | 25.00 |
| Printing and stationery | 5.46 | 5.27 |
| Travelling expenses | 9.96 | 6.05 |
| Communication expenses | 6.36 | 5.05 |
| Security charges | 13.94 | 13.88 |
| Legal and professional charges | 12.65 | 8.38 |
| Audit fees (refer note 20(a) below) | 4.75 | 4.84 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 23.69 | 24.88 |
| Total other expenses | 234.12 | 221.19 |

20(a) Details of payments to auditors

| | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Payment to auditors | | |
| As auditor: | | |
| Audit fee | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| Limited review | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| In Other Capacities | | |
| Reimbursement of expenses | - | 0.09 |
| Total | 4.75 | 4.84 |



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 21: Income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 are :

Statement of profit and loss :**Profit and loss section**

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Current tax | | |
| Current tax on profits for the year | 6.29 | 7.55 |
| Total current tax expense | 6.29 | 7.55 |
| Deferred tax | | |
| Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets | (0.21) | 32.74 |
| (Decrease)/ increase in deferred tax liabilities | - | - |
| Total deferred tax expense/(benefit) | (0.21) | 32.74 |
| Income tax expense reported in statement of profit & loss | 6.08 | 40.29 |

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

| | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Profit before tax | 13.05 | 48.40 |
| Statutory income tax rate | 27.82% | 27.82% |
| Computed expected tax expenses | 3.63 | 13.46 |
| Differences due to: | | |
| Income that is exempt from Tax Under Section 80IA(4) of Income Tax Act | (3.63) | (13.46) |
| Tax effect on temporary differences increased/(reversed) during the tax holiday period | 6.08 | 40.29 |
| Total tax expenses | 6.08 | 40.29 |

OCI section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Net gain on remeasurement of defined benefit plan | (0.11) | (0.36) |
| Deferred tax charge to OCI | (0.11) | (0.36) |

21(c): No aggregate amounts of current and deferred tax have arisen in the reporting periods which have not been recognised in statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income but directly debited/ (credited) to equity.

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

22 Fair value measurements

(a) Financial instrument by category

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | | | 31 March 2021 | | |
|--|---------------|-------|-----------------|---------------|-------|-----------------|
| | FVPL | FVOCI | Amortised cost | FVPL | FVOCI | Amortised Cost |
| Financial Assets | | | | | | |
| Trade receivable | - | - | 150.79 | - | - | 170.85 |
| Cash and cash equivalent | - | - | 846.14 | - | - | 412.51 |
| Other financial assets | - | - | 380.57 | - | - | 364.94 |
| Total financial assets | - | - | 1,377.50 | - | - | 948.30 |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Lease liabilities(current and non current) | - | - | 1,044.03 | - | - | 1,041.73 |
| Borrowings (including current maturities) | - | - | 4,319.36 | - | - | 4,055.74 |
| Trade payables | - | - | 35.99 | - | - | 42.49 |
| Total financial liabilities | - | - | 5,399.38 | - | - | 5,139.96 |

(b) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair value of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels as prescribed in the accounting standards. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

| Financial assets which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed 31 March 2022 | Notes | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|---|-------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Financial Assets | | | | | |
| Security Deposit | 5(c) | - | - | 305.57 | 305.57 |
| Total Financial Assets | | - | - | 305.57 | 305.57 |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | | |
| Borrowings (including current maturities) | 10(a) | - | - | 4,319.36 | 4,319.36 |
| Total Financial Liabilities | | - | - | 4,319.36 | 4,319.36 |

| Financial assets which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed 31 March 2022 | Notes | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|---|-------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Financial Assets | | | | | |
| Security Deposit | 5(c) | - | - | 293.61 | 293.61 |
| Total Financial Assets | | - | - | 293.61 | 293.61 |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | | |
| Borrowings (including current maturities) | 10(a) | - | - | 4,055.74 | 4,055.74 |
| Total Financial Liabilities | | - | - | 4,055.74 | 4,055.74 |

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 Hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted price. This includes mutual funds that have quoted price. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level - 2 The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example trade bond, 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 include in level 3.

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

The fair values of 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.

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value**Specific valuation technique used to value financial instruments include:**

1) 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

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | | 31 March 2021 | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Carrying Amounts | Fair Value | Carrying Amounts | Fair Value |
| Financial Assets | | | | |
| Security Deposit (refer note 5(c)) | 305.57 | 305.57 | 293.61 | 296.61 |
| Total Financial Assets | 305.57 | 305.57 | 293.61 | 296.61 |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | |
| Borrowings (refer note 10(a)) | 4,319.36 | 4,319.36 | 4,055.74 | 4,055.74 |
| Total Financial Liabilities | 4,319.36 | 4,319.36 | 4,055.74 | 4,055.74 |

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.

(c) Significant Estimates

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. 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. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions see (i) and (ii) above.

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

23 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. | Ageing 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 forwarding-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.

(i) Credit Risk Management

Financial instruments and cash deposits

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents, term deposits with banks and investments in mutual funds. The Company has diversified portfolio of investment with various number of counter-parties which have good credit ratings, good reputation and hence the risk is reduced. Individual risk limits are set for each counter-party based on financial position, credit rating and past experience. Credit limits and concentration of exposures are actively monitored by the Company. For banks and financial institutions, only high rated banks/institutions are accepted.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets as disclosed in note 5.



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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 31 March 2022, the top 5 customers of the Company represent the balance of Rs.123.46 lakhs (31 March 2021- Rs.132.79 lakhs). There are 2 customers who represent more than 5% of total balance of Trade Receivables.

Total maximum credit exposure on trade receivable as at 31 March 2022 is Rs.150.79 lakhs (31 March 2021 is Rs.170.85 lakhs)

The amount of Trade receivable outstanding as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 is as follows:

| Year | Upto 30 days | 30 to 60 days | 60 to 90 days | 90 to 180 days | 180 to 360 days | More Than 365 days | Total |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|
| 31 March 2022 | 108.70 | 38.90 | 1.58 | 1.60 | - | - | 150.79 |
| 31 March 2021 | 119.35 | 46.02 | 5.13 | 0.35 | - | - | 170.85 |

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

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Loss Allowances on 1 April 2020 | - |
| Provision created during the year | - |
| Loss Allowances on 31 March 2021 | - |
| Provision created for the year | - |
| Loss Allowances on 31 March 2022 | - |

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.

(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) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows as at the balance sheet date. 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 | Less than 3 month | 3 months to 6 months | 6 months to 1 years | Between 1 and 2 years | More than 2 years | Total |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|
| 31 March 2022 | | | | | | |
| Borrowings | - | - | - | - | 4,319.36 | 4,319.36 |
| Lease liabilities (undiscounted value) | - | - | 109.02 | 101.19 | 2,354.56 | 2,564.77 |
| Trade payables | 35.99 | - | - | - | - | 35.99 |
| Total Non derivative liabilities | 35.99 | - | 109.02 | 101.19 | 6,673.92 | 6,920.12 |

| Contractual maturities of financial liabilities | Less than 3 month | 3 months to 6 months | 6 months to 1 years | Between 1 and 2 years | More than 2 years | Total |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|
| 31 March 2021 | | | | | | |
| Borrowings | - | - | - | - | 4,055.74 | 4,055.74 |
| Lease liabilities (undiscounted value) | - | - | 101.89 | 109.01 | 2,455.76 | 2,666.66 |
| Trade payables | 42.49 | - | - | - | - | 42.49 |
| Total Non derivative liabilities | 42.49 | - | 101.89 | 109.01 | 6,511.50 | 6,764.89 |



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(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 is not exposed to any interest rate risks. Similarly 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 | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Variable Rate Borrowings | - | - |
| Fixed Rate Borrowings | 4,319.36 | 4,055.74 |
| Total Borrowings | 4,319.36 | 4,055.74 |

(b) Sensivity

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 Increase / (Decrease) | |
|--|--|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 |
| Interest Rate - Increase by 1 basis point* | - | - |
| Interest Rate - Decrease by 1 basis point* | - | - |

* Holding all other variable constant

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

24 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company considers total equity as shown in the balance sheet including retained profit and share capital as managed capital.

The Company aim to manages its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgment of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. The Company considers 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. The 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.

The capital components of the Company are as given below:

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Total Equity (A) | 2,440.55 | 2,433.28 |
| Total Borrowings (B) | 4,319.36 | 4,055.74 |
| Cash & Cash Equivalents (C) | 846.14 | 412.51 |
| Net debt (D) | 3,473.22 | 3,643.23 |
| Debt to Equity Ratio (B/A) | 1.77 | 1.67 |
| Gearing Ratio (D/A) | 1.42 | 1.50 |

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

25 SEGMENT INFORMATION:

- (i) 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.

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 2022.

(ii) 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 2022 | | 31 March 2021 | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Revenue from external customers | Total segment revenue | Revenue from external customers | Total segment revenue |
| Container Freight Station | 1,343.51 | 1,343.51 | 1,358.58 | 1,358.58 |
| Total Segment revenue | 1,343.51 | 1,343.51 | 1,358.58 | 1,358.58 |

The Company is domiciled in India. All the assets and revenue are within India. No revenue or assets from/or outside India :

| Revenue from external customers | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| India | 1,343.51 | 1,358.58 |
| Outside India | - | - |
| Total | 1,343.51 | 1,358.58 |

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 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| India | 6,713.51 | 6,884.00 |
| Outside India | - | - |
| Total | 6,713.51 | 6,884.00 |

*Other than deferred tax assets

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Number of customers from who revenue is more than 10% of total revenue | 2 | 2 |

26 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE:**A) Name of related parties and related parties relationship :****(1) Holding Company**

Gateway Distriparks Limited (formerly "Gateway Rail Freight Limited") (60% share holding)

(2) Investing party in respect of which the Company is an associate:

Chakiat Agencies Private Limited

(3) Entities in which directors have control/significant influence

Perfect Communications Private Limited
Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited
Chakiat Agencies Private Limited
Chakiat Agencies

(4) Key Management Personnel**(i) Executive Directors**

Mr. Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Mr. P. Narayanan
Mr. Raghu Jairam

(ii) Non Executive & Independent Directors

Mr. Shabbir Hasanbhai (till 27 July 2021)
Mr. Bhaskar Avula Reddy (till 26 April 2021)
Mr. Arun Kumar Gupta (w.e.f 26/04/2021)
Mr. Anil Aggarwal (w.e.f 20/10/2021)

(iii) Other Key Management Personnel

Mr. Sandeep Kumar Shaw, Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Kartik Sundaram Aiyer, Company Secretary



GATEWAY DISTRIIPARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

B) Related party transactions

| Sl. No. | Name of Party | Nature of Transaction | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---------|---|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Chakiat Agencies | Revenue from operations | 214.18 | 195.81 |
| | | Transportation charges | 150.45 | 135.33 |
| | | Incentive/commission | 2.47 | 4.30 |
| 2 | Perfect Communications Private Limited | Revenue from operations | - | 1.17 |
| 3 | Chakiat Agencies Private Limited | Reimbursement of expenses of one line incentive at the empty yard | 0.60 | 4.59 |
| | | Reimbursement of expenses | 0.23 | 0.38 |
| | | Interest expense for redeemable preference shares | 12.13 | 11.39 |
| 4 | Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited | Incentive/commission | - | 0.23 |
| | | Interest expense for redeemable preference shares | 93.32 | 87.63 |
| | | Reimbursement of expenses | - | - |
| 5 | Gateway Distriparks Limited (formerly "Gateway Rail Freight Limited") | Interest expense for redeemable preference shares | 158.17 | 148.42 |
| 6 | Shri.Prem Kishan Dass Gupta | Directors sitting fees | 4.00 | 5.00 |
| | Shri Arun Kumar Gupta | | 4.00 | - |
| | Shri Anil Aggarwal | | 2.00 | - |
| | Shri.P.Narayanan | | 4.00 | 5.00 |
| | Shri.Raghu Jairam | | 4.00 | 5.00 |
| | Shri.Shabbir Hakimuddin Hassanbhai | | 2.00 | 5.00 |
| | Shru Bhaskar Avula Reddy | | 1.00 | 5.00 |

C) Key Management Personnel Compensation

| S.No. | Party Name | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|-------|--|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Short-term employee benefits | 15.01 | 12.49 |
| 2 | Post employee benefits obligations | 2.95 | 2.95 |
| 3 | Sitting Fees to Executive Directors (refer note 26(B)) | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| 4 | Sitting Fees to Non-Executive and Independent Directors (refer note 26(B)) | 9.00 | 10.00 |

D) Outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:

| S.No. | Party Name | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|-------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Receivables | | |
| | For Goods and Services | | |
| | Chakiat Agencies | 51.87 | 30.10 |
| | | 51.87 | 30.10 |
| 1 | For Capital Advances | | |
| | Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited | 1,172.51 | 1,172.51 |
| | Chakiat Agencies Private Limited | 74.60 | 74.60 |
| | | 1,247.11 | 1,247.11 |
| | Total Receivable | 1,298.98 | 1,277.21 |
| 1 | Payables | | |
| | Chakiat Agencies | 13.73 | 14.90 |
| | Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited | - | 0.01 |
| | Total Payable | 13.73 | 14.91 |

(E) Loans to/from related parties

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

(F) Note:

Services provided from/to related parties are generally priced at arm's length. Other reimbursement of expenses to/from related parties is on cost basis.

All other transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

27 Commitments, Contingent liabilities and leases

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Commitments: | | |
| Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account | - | 23.02 |
| (b) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees: | | |
| Bank Guarantees and Continuity Bonds executed in favour of The President of India through the Commissioners of Excise and Customs and Sales Tax | 16,900.00 | 16,900.00 |
| (c) Contingent Liabilities: | | |
| The Company has contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 in respect of: | | |
| Claim not acknowledged as debts: | | |
| a) Company entered into a joint venture with PACE CFS Private Limited (PACE) since it had an ICD license on 29-09-2007 for a period of 3 years. The Company had given a security deposit of Rs 150 lakhs to PACE as a part of the agreement against which PACE CFS Private Limited created an equitable mortgage on the facilities viz lease land of 1.68 acres at Aroor with 25000sq ft building in the favour of Company by depositing original title deeds. The joint venture operation with Pace CFS Private Limited was terminated on 28.09.2010. | | |
| PACE CFS Private Limited had initiated arbitration proceedings against the company claiming a sum of INR 137.17 lakhs. The Company has filed a recovery suit in response to suit filed by its joint venture partner in Sub Court Chertala for a total sum of Rs.2085 lakhs, being value of security deposit and interest thereon. | | |
| The learned Arbitrator by his award dated 25-08-2015 allowed the claim of M/s. PACE CFS in part and dismissed the counter claim of company. It was held that Ms. PACE CFS is entitled to an amount of INR 89.00 lakhs towards minimum remuneration and that they are entitled to be adjusted against the deposit made. Challenging the award of the Arbitrator two applications have been filed before the District Court, Ernakulam as Arb. O.P. No. 1362/ 15 and 13631/15. Both the appeals have been admitted and the same has been posted for hearing. | | |
| The security deposit of INR 150 lakhs given to Pace CFS Private Limited is considered as good and recoverable in spite of disputes between joint venture partner and based on legal advice management is of the opinion that no provision is required to be made in respect of the aforesaid case. | | |
| b) Company had given a security deposit of INR 150 lakhs to PACE as a part of JV agreement against which PACE CFS created an equitable mortgage on the facilities viz lease land of 1.68 acres at Aroor with 25000sq ft building in the favour of Company by depositing original title deeds. The legal owner of the property, Mrs. Rajamani Amma, filed a suit seeking a declaration that the sale deeds have been collected by company from co-operative Bank, Kollam not to create any mortgage and that company is liable to return the title deeds. An injunction is also sought against M/s. GDKL from proceeding against the property on the basis of equitable mortgage purported to have been created. The written statement has been filed in the said case controverting the allegations in the plaint. | | |
| Mrs. Rajamani Amma died on 23-08-2014, whereby, an application was filed by one Rajan Pillai Foundation alleging that Smt. Rajamani Amma had executed a will making the foundation a legatee under the will. The Munsiffs Court Cherthala allowed the application on 25-07-2016 without considering any of the issues. A revision petition was filed by company before the Honble High court of Kerala as C.R.P. 35612016. The revision was allowed in favour of company on 20-02- 2017. The suit is pending before the Cherthala Court. | | |
| During the previous year, witness hearing has been ordered against which one month stay has been issued. As per the management, there will be no implication on the company. | | |
| c) The Company had paid INR 695.97 lakhs as upfront premium at the time of obtaining leasehold right on leasehold land. This leasehold land is used for the business of the company. Company has capitalized the same as intangible assets as per Income Tax Act and claimed depreciation @25%. | | |
| The Principal Commissioner of Income Tax ("PCIT") has initiated the revisionary proceedings under Section 263 of the Act in so far as it relates to allowance of the depreciation claimed on lease premium paid for acquisition of land under Section 32(1)(ii) of the Act disallowing the depreciation claimed. | | |
| Litigation is under process and management believes that demand is not tenable. ITAT has decided against the Company. Company has filled appeal against order of ITAT in High Court in Jan'19. During previous year, Case has been admitted and awaiting case listing dates. | | |
| Company is carrying brought forward losses and depreciation of INR 350 lakhs and have 80IA exemption available, hence there will be no financial impact. | | |
| Management is of the opinion that no provision is required to be made in respect of the aforesaid case. | | |



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(d) Leases

The Company has lease contracts for land used in its operations. Leases of land have lease terms of 30 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

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.

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

| Particulars | Land |
|---|----------|
| As at 01 April 2020 | 1,798.55 |
| Add: Additions during the year | - |
| Less: Depreciation expense for the year | 88.55 |
| As at 31 March 2021 | 1,710.00 |
| Add: Additions during the year | - |
| Less: Depreciation expense for the year | 88.55 |
| As at 31 March 2022 | 1,621.45 |

Depreciation has been charged to ROU assets on a straight line method based on the lease term and is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of Profit and Loss.

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

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| As at 01 April | 1,041.73 | 1,035.48 |
| Add: Additions during the year | - | - |
| Add: Accretion of Interest | 106.78 | 106.14 |
| Less: Payment of lease liabilities | 104.48 | 99.89 |
| As at 31 March | 1,044.03 | 1,041.73 |
| Non Current | 937.60 | 939.84 |
| Current | 106.43 | 101.89 |

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 23.

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

The following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit & loss:

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets | 88.55 | 88.55 |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities | 106.78 | 106.14 |
| Total amount recognised in statement of profit & loss | 195.33 | 194.69 |

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of INR 104.48 lakhs in 31 March 2022 (INR 99.89 lakhs in 31 March 2021).

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 on an undiscounted basis:

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Less than One year | 109.02 | 101.89 |
| One to five years | 567.34 | 567.34 |
| More than five years | 1,888.41 | 1,997.43 |
| Total | 2,564.77 | 2,666.69 |

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.



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

28 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the 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:

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 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 Earning 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.

| Particulars | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic/ diluted earnings per share | 6.97 | 8.11 |
| Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic/diluted earnings per share (In lakhs) | 230.50 | 230.50 |
| Total basic/ diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Company | 0.03 | 0.04 |

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

30 DISCLOSURE OF RATIOS

| | Ratios | Year ended 31 March 2022 | Year ended 31 March 2021 | Variation | Basis of computing ratios | Explanation for variations above 25% |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| (a) | Current ratio | 6.38 | 3.82 | 67.0% | Total Current Assets / (Total Current Liabilities - Current maturities of Long term Borrowings) | There is increase Cash & Cash Equivalent balance due to increase in FDR amount in the relevant year. |
| (b) | Debt-Equity ratio | 2.36 | 2.24 | 5.0% | Debts Equity Ratio:- (Long Term Borrowings + Short Term Borrowings) / Total Equity | NA |
| (c) | Debt service coverage ratio | 8.91 | 7.95 | 12.0% | Profit before interest and Depreciation but after Tax / (Principal Debt Repayments + Gross Interest) | NA |
| (d) | Return on equity ratio | 0.00 | 0.00 | -14.1% | (Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend) / Average Shareholder's Equity | NA |
| (e) | Trade receivables turnover ratio | 8.91 | 7.95 | 12.0% | (Revenue from sales of Products / Average Trade Receivables) | NA |
| (f) | Trade payable turnover ratio | 10.02 | 8.60 | 16.6% | (Operating expenses / Average Trade payables) | NA |
| (g) | Net capital turnover ratio | 1.56 | 2.96 | -47.1% | (Net sales = Total sales - sales return) / (Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities) | NA |
| (h) | Net profit ratio | 0.01 | 0.01 | -13.9% | Net Profit After tax / Total Income | NA |
| (i) | Return on capital employed | 0.09 | 0.10 | -13.6% | Earnings before interest and taxes / (Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability) | NA |

31 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

(i) Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets

The Company has borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

(iii) Wilful defaulter

The Company have not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iv) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(viii) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xi) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

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- 32 The Company has considered the possible effects that may arise from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic on the recoverability of the carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets. For this purpose, the Company has considered internal and external sources of information up to the date of approval of these financial statements. Based on the current estimates, the Company does not expect any significant impact on recoverability of the carrying values of its assets. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.
- 33 The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its valuation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.
- 34 The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited



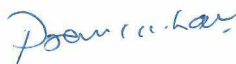
per Vishal Sharma

Partner

Membership No.: 096766

Place: New Delhi

Date: 26 April 2022



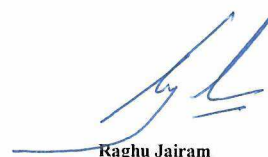
Prem Kishan Dass Gupta

Chairman

DIN: 00011670

Place: New Delhi

Date: 26 April 2022



Raghu Jairam

Director

DIN: 00449312

Place: Cochin

Date: 26 April 2022



Sandeep Kumar Shaw

Chief Financial Officer

PAN: AJRPS0674C

Place: New Delhi

Date: 26 April 2022



S. Kartik Aiyar

Company Secretary

Membership No.: A10681

Place: Mumbai

Date: 26 April 2022