CONTAINER GATEWAY LIMITED

NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2023.

NOTE 1: COMPANY OVERVIEW

The company has been formed as a joint venture company (JV Company) between Container Corporation of India Ltd. and Gateway Distriparks Ltd. **(Previously: Gateway Rail Freight Limited)** with the share capital ratio of 49% and 51% respectively. The main objects of the company are to set up, manage and operate Container Freight Stations and manage road/rail linked Container Terminal at Garhi Harsaru.

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (the 'Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Accounting policies are constantly applied except where a newly issued Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Accounting Standard requires change in Accounting Policy hitherto in use.

Basis of Measurement

The financial statements are prepared and presented under the historical cost convention, except for certain items which are measured at fair value.

Operating Cycle

The operating cycle of the company has been ascertained as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.1.1. RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

2.2 Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of judgments, best estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date.

Although these financial statements reflect management's best estimates based on information available at the time of the preparation of these financial statements, the outcome of transactions and actual situations could differ from those estimates due to changes in assumptions or economic conditions.

The main sensitive accounting methods involving use of estimates and judgments are described below.

a) Determination of useful life of Property plant and Equipment and Intangibles.
b) Recognition of deferred tax assets.

The Management of the Company evaluates whether it is probable that in the foreseeable future there will be taxable profits against which losses can be utilized and accordingly it recognizes (or does not recognize) deferred tax assets.

2.3 Revenue Recognition

The company has not commenced its operations till the year end as at 31st March, 2023 hence, no operational revenue generated during the year.

2.4 Current Income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.
Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

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

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

2.5 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.6 Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the consolidated balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each consolidated balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.
A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not 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 consolidated financial statements.

2.7 **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Borrowing cost relating to acquisition of tangible assets which take

substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.
The Company adjusts entire exchange differences arising on translation / settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset to the cost of the asset and depreciates the same over the remaining life of the asset.
The Company identifies and determines cost of each component / part of the asset separately, if the component / part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Depreciation

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

2.8. Financial Instruments

a) Non Derivative Financial Assets

i) Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit & Loss
All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally to sell in the short term.

Assets in this category are classified as current assets. This category also includes investments in shares, debt instruments, time deposits, derivatives not designated as hedges and other financial investments.

ii) Trade and other receivables: Financial assets representing a contractual right to receive cash in the future.

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost.

iii) Held to Maturity financial assets: A held-to-maturity investment is a non-derivative financial asset that has either fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity, and for which an entity has both the ability and the intention to hold to maturity. They are measured at their fair value.

iv) Cash and cash Equivalents: Cash is a financial asset because it represents the medium of exchange and is therefore the basis on which all transactions are measured and recognized in financial statements. A deposit of cash with a bank or similar financial institution is a financial asset because it represents the contractual right of the depositor to obtain cash from the institution or to draw a cheque or similar instrument against the balance in favour of a creditor in payment of a financial liability. They are measured at their fair value.

b) Non Derivative Financial Liabilities

i) Trade and other payables – Accounts payable to suppliers are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost using effective interest method. Common examples of financial assets representing a contractual right to receive cash in the future and corresponding financial liabilities representing a contractual obligation to deliver cash in the future.

ii) Interest bearing loans and other financial liabilities

Loans and other financial liabilities of a similar nature are initially recognized at fair value, net of the costs incurred in the transaction. Subsequently, they are valued at amortized cost and any difference between the funds obtained (net of costs to obtain them) and repayment value are recognized in the income statement over the life of the debt using the effective interest rate method.

c) Issued Capital – Ordinary shares are classified as net equity.

2.9 Leases

Effective April 01, 2019, the Company has adopted lnd AS 116 "Leases", applied to all lease contracts existing on April 01, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. Accordingly, the Company recognizes right-of-use asset at the date of initial application. The right-of-use asset is measure equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application.

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognizes right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

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

13. The company has not commenced its operation even during the year and therefore certain information required to be disclosed as per the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

14. As per Indian Accounting Standard 24 (IndAS-24) 'Related Party Disclosures', the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as under:

(i) List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

Sl.No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Gateway Distriparks Ltd.	Holding Company
2	Container Corporation of India Limited	Joint Venture Partner

(ii) Transactions during the period with Related Parties:

(Amount in Hundreds)

S. No.	Name of the Company/Nature of	For the year 2022-2023	For the year 2021-2022
1	**Gateway Distriparks Limited**		
a)	Transactions	Nil	Nil
	Payment of other Administrative expenses on our behalf	622.32	748.42
b)	Closing Balance		
	Equity subscribed	5,100.00	5,100.00
	Amount due to them	8,211.01	7,588.69
2	**Container Corporation Limited**		
a)	Transactions	Nil	Nil
b)	Closing Balance		
	Equity subscribed	4,900.00	4,900.00

15. The company has entered into a lease deed on 07.12.2007 with Gateway Distriparks Limited to take some land and buildings on lease at village Wazirpur at a monthly rent of Rs.38,61,000 but no action thereafter has been taken in this regard and the lease deed remained unregistered even till date. Therefore, no liability on this account has been considered in the accounts.

16. Arbitration proceedings are going on between both the joint venture parties i.e. Container Corporation of India Limited and Gateway Distriparks Limited in respect of agreement entered into by the parties for operation of Container trains from Inland Container Depot and Rail Sidings of Gateway Distriparks Ltd. at Garhi, Harsaru, Gurgaon.

17. In the opinion of the management, the current assets are of the value stated, if realized in the ordinary course of business and further provisions have been made for all known and determined liabilities.

18. The company has been formed as a joint venture company (JV Company) between Container Corporation of India Ltd. and Gateway Distriparks Ltd. with share capital ratio of 49% and 51% respectively. The holding of both joint venture parties in the company is as under:

a) Container Corporation of India Ltd. – 49,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up.
b) Gateway Distriparks Ltd. - 51,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up.

19. Capital Commitments: Nil (Previous Year Rs. Nil)

20. Contingent liabilities: Nil (Previous Year Rs. Nil)

21. Payment to Auditors (including GST)
    Audit Fee: Rs. 23,600/- (Previous Year Rs. 23,600/-)
    For Other Matters: Rs.23,600/- (Previous Year Rs.23,600/-)

22. The company has not yet commenced its operations; however as per management's view, COVID -19 pandemic situations shall not have any significant impact on the future plans of the company.

23. The company has not entered into any lease transaction falls under 'Lease' as per Ind AS–116.

24. Previous period figures have been re-classified/regrouped, wherever considered necessary in compliance of Ind AS.

As per our report of even dated annexed

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

For & on behalf of board of directors of
Container Gateway Limited

CA.Rajesh Jhalani
(Partner)
M.No. 074809

Sanjay Swarup
Director
DIN:05159435

Rajguru Singh Behgal
Director
DIN:10082526

Date:
Place: New Delhi

CONTAINER GATEWAY LIMITED
VIA PATUDI ROAD, WAZIRPUR MORH, NEAR GARHI HARSARU RAILWAY STATION, GARHI HARSARU, GURGAON -122505
CIN: U63030HR2007PLC036995

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 March, 2023

Particulars	Note No	As at 31-March 2023 Amount in Hundreds	As at 31-March 2022 Amount in Hundreds
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
Capital Work-in-Progress	3	-	-
Other Intangible Assets		-	-
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Loans		-	-
(iii) Other Financial Assets	4	9,222.07	8,821.74
Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
Total Non-current assets		**9,222.07**	**8,821.74**
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5(a)	404.03	354.73
(iii) Bank Balances other than above	5(b)	-	-
(iv) Other Financial Assets		-	-
Current Tax Asset (Net)	6	44.48	47.37
Other current assets		-	-
Total Current assets		**448.51**	**402.10**
TOTAL ASSETS		**9,670.59**	**9,223.84**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	7(a)	10,000.00	10,000.00
Other Equity	7(b)	(8,796.42)	(8,754.50)
Total Equity Attritube To Owners		**1,203.58**	**1,245.50**
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities		-	-
Provisions		-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**-**	**-**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	8	8,427.01	7,937.94
Provisions		-	-
Other current liabilities	9	40.00	40.40
Total Current Liabilities		**8,467.01**	**7,978.34**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**9,670.59**	**9,223.84**

Significant Accounting Policies 1-2
Notes to Financial Statements 3-24
The accounting notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Mehrotra & Mehrotra
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 00226C

CA.Rajesh Jhalani
Partner
M.No. 074809

Date: 24 April 2023
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of board of directors of
Container Gateway Limited

Sanjay Swarup
Director
DIN:05159435

Rajguru Singh Behgal
Director
DIN:10082526

Date: 24 April 2023
Place: New Delhi

CONTAINER GATEWAY LIMITED
VIA PATUDI ROAD, WAZIRPUR MORH, NEAR GARHI HARSARU RAILWAY STATION, GARHI HARSARU, GURGAON -122505
CIN: U63030HR2007PLC036995

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March, 2023

	Particulars	Note No	31-March 2023 Amount in Hundreds	31-March 2022 Amount in Hundreds
I	Revenue From Operations		-	-
II	Other Income	11	580.00	476.17
III	Total Income (I+II)		**580.00**	**476.17**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Cost of Materials Consumed		-	-
	Purchase of Stock-in-Trade		-	-
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade		-	-
	Employee Benefits Expense		-	-
	Finance Costs		-	-
	Depreciation and amortization expense		-	-
	Other Expenses	12	621.92	768.84
	Total Expenses (IV)		**621.92**	**768.84**
V	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (I- IV)		(41.92)	(292.67)
VI	Exceptional Items		-	-
VII	Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)		(41.92)	(292.67)
VIII	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred tax		-	-
			(41.92)	(292.67)
IX	Profit (Loss) for the year (VII-VIII)		(41.92)	(292.67)
X	Profit/(loss) for the year			
XI	Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
	A (*i*) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
XII	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (X+XI (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		(41.92)	(292.67)
XIII	Earnings per equity share			
	(1) Basic		(0.04)	(0.29)
	(2) Diluted			

Significant Accounting Policies 1-2
Notes to Financial Statements 3-24
As Per Our Report of Even Date

For MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 00226C)

CA.Rajesh Jhalani
Partner
M.No. 074809

Date: 24 April 2023
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of board of directors of
Container Gateway Limited

Sanjay Swarup
Director
DIN:05159435

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Director
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Date: 24 April 2023
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CONTAINER GATEWAY LIMITED
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CIN: U63030HR2007PLC036995

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	31 March 2023 Amount in Hundreds	31 March 2022 Amount in Hundreds
Operating activities			
Profit before tax from continuing operations		(41.92)	(292.67)
Profit before tax from discontinued operations		-	-
Profit before tax		(41.92)	(292.67)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Interest Income	Note 11	(444.82)	(473.72)
Working capital adjustments:			
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables		-	-
Decrease / (increase) in long term and short term loans and advances		-	-
Decrease / (increase) in Other Financial Assets		-	-
(Increase) in unbilled revenue		-	-
Decrease / (increase) in other current and non current assets	Note 4 & 6	(397.45)	(433.16)
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables, other current and non current liabilities	Note 8 & 9	488.67	768.83
(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions		-	-
Cash generated from operating activities		(395.52)	(430.72)
Income tax paid (including TDS) (net)		-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)		**(395.52)**	**(430.72)**
Investing activities			
Interest income received	Note 11	444.82	473.72
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including CWIP)		-	-
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities (B)		444.82	473.72
Financing activities			
Proceeds from long term borrowings		-	-
Repayment of long term borrowings		-	-
Proceeds from short term borrowings		-	-
Repayment of short term borrowings		-	-
Bank overdraft (repaid) / taken (net)		-	-
Finance costs		-	-
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities (C)		**-**	**-**
		-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**49.30**	**43.00**
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	Note 5	354.73	311.73
Add/ (less): Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end		**404.03**	**354.73**

As per our report of even date
For Mehrotra & Mehrotra
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 00226C

CA.Rajesh Jhalani
Partner
M.No. 074809

Date: 24 April 2023
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of board of directors of
Container Gateway Limited

Sanjay Swarup	**Rajguru Singh Behgal**
Director	**Director**
DIN:05159435	**DIN:10082526**

Date: 24 April 2023
Place: New Delhi

CONTAINER GATEWAY LIMITED
VIA PATUDI ROAD, WAZIRPUR MORH, NEAR GARHI HARSARU RAILWAY STATION, GARHI HARSARU, GURGAON - 122505
CIN: U63030HR2007PLC036995

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Amount in Hundreds)

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period as at 01.04.2022	Change in equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the reporting period as at 31.03.2023
10,000.00	-	10,000.00

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income (specify nature)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period as at 01.04.2022	(8,754.50)	-	(8,754.50)
Profit /loss for the year	(41.92)	-	(41.92)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(41.92)	-	(41.92)
Balance at the closing of the reporting period as at 31.03.2023	(8,796.42)	-	(8,796.42)

As per our report of even date
For Mehrotra & Mehrotra
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 00226C

For and on behalf of board of directors of
Container Gateway Limited

CA.Rajesh Jhalani
Partner
M.No. 074809

Sanjay Swarup
Director
DIN:05159435

Rajguru Singh Behgal
Director
DIN:10082526

Date: 24 April 2023
Place: New Delhi

Date: 24 April 2023
Place: New Delhi

CONTAINER GATEWAY LIMITED

VIA PATUDI ROAD, WAZIRPUR MORH, NEAR GARHI HARSARU RAILWAY STATION, GARHI HARSARU, GURGAON -122505
CIN: U63030HR2007PLC036995

NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET As at 31 March, 2023

Particulars	As at 31-March 2023 Amount in Hundreds	As at 31-March 2022 Amount in Hundreds
Note 3		
Capital Work in Progress		
Preliminary expenses	-	-
Pre-operative expenses	-	-
Total	-	-
Note 4		
Other Financial Assets		
(Unsecured considered good, unless stated otherwise)		
Security Deposits	350.00	350.00
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits with Banks	638.12	237.79
Fixed Deposit with Scheduled Bank	8,233.95	8,233.95
(With original Maturity of more than 12 months)		
Total	**9,222.07**	**8,821.74**
Note 5		
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
5 (a) Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balance in Current Account with Scheduled Bank	404.03	354.73
Total	**404.03**	**354.73**
5(b) Bank Balances other than above		
Fixed Deposit with Scheduled Bank	-	-
(Maturity more than 12 months)		
Total	**-**	**-**
Note 6		
CURRENT TAX ASSET (NET)		
Prepaid Taxes - Tax Deducted at Source by HDFC Bank	44.48	47.37
Advance Tax paid	-	-
Less: Provision for Tax	-	-
Total	**44.48**	**47.37**

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NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET As at 31 March, 2023

Particulars	As at 31-March 2023 Amount in Hundreds		As at 31-March 2022 Amount in Hundreds	
Note 7				
a) EQUITY:				
AUTHORISED SHARES				
100000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	10,000.00		10,000.00	
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID UP SHARES				
100000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up in cash	10,000.00		10,000.00	
Total issued, subscried and paid-up share capital	**10,000.00**		**10,000.00**	
a. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period				
	31-Mar-23		**31-Mar-22**	
	No. of Shares	Amount in Hundreds	No. of Shares	Amount in Hundreds
At the beginning of the period	1,00,000	10,000.00	1,00,000	10,000.00
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	1,00,000	10,000.00	1,00,000	10,000.00
b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares				
The company has only class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share				
c. Shares held by the holding company				
Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company are as follows:				
	31-Mar-23		**31-Mar-22**	
	No. of Shares	Amount in Hundreds	No. of Shares	Amount in Hundreds
Equity share of Rs.10/- each fully paid				
Gateway Distriparks Ltd.	51,000	5,100.00	51,000	5,100.00
d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% share in the Company				
	31-Mar-23		**31-Mar-22**	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Promoters and Promoter Group:				
Equity share of Rs.10/- each fully paid				
Container Corporation of India Ltd.	49,000	49	49,000	49
Gateway Distriparks Ltd.	51,000	51	51,000	51
	31-Mar-23		**31-Mar-22**	
b) Other Equity				
Opening Surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss		(8,754.50)		(8,461.83)
ADD: Proft /(Loss) during the year		(41.92)		(292.67)
ADD: Other Comprehensive Income		-		-
Less : Appropriation		-		-
Net Surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss		(8,796.42)		(8,754.50)
		(8,796.42)		**(8,754.50)**

CONTAINER GATEWAY LIMITED

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CIN: U63030HR2007PLC036995

NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET As at 31 March, 2023

Particulars	As at 31-March 2023 Amount in Hundreds	As at 31-March 2022 Amount in Hundreds
Note 8		
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Gateway Distriparks Ltd.	8,211.01	7,588.69
SGS Associates	-	133.25
Provision For Audit Fee	216.00	216.00
Total	**8,427.01**	**7,937.94**

Trade Payable Ageing schedule
As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	838.32	748.42	895.55	5,944.72	8,427.01
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	838.32	748.42	895.55	5,944.72	8,427.01

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	964.42	895.55	1,577.16	4,500.81	7,937.94
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	964.42	895.55	1,577.16	4,500.81	7,937.94

Note 9		
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Statutory Liabilities (TDS Payable)	40.00	40.40

CONTAINER GATEWAY LIMITED
VIA PATUDI ROAD, WAZIRPUR MORH, NEAR GARHI HARSARU RAILWAY STATION, GARHI
CIN: U63030HR2007PLC036995

NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET As at 31 MARCH, 2023

Particulars	Year Ended 31-March 2023 Amount in Hundreds	Year Ended 31-March 2022 Amount in Hundreds	Variation	Reasons of variance	Basis of computing ratios
Note 10					
DISCLOSURE OF RATIOS					
Current ratio	0.05	0.05	5.1%		Total Current Assets /(Total Current Liabilities-Current maturities of Long term Borrowings)
Debt-Equity ratio	NA	NA	NA		Debts Equity Ratio:- (Long Term Borrowings + Short Term Borrowings) /Total Equity
Debt service coverage ratio	NA	NA	NA		Profit before interest and Depreciation but after Tax/(Principal Debt Repayments + Gross Interest)
Return on equity ratio	(0.03)	(0.23)	85.2%	Trade Payable of Rs. 133.25 Hundreds related to earlier years, written back as income in current year.	(Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend)/Average Shareholder's Equity
Inventory turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA		(Revenue from sales of Products /Average lnventories) ,Annualized
Trade receivables turnover ratio*	NA	NA	NA		(Revenue from sales of Products /Average Trade Receivables)
Trade payable turnover ratio*	NA	NA	NA		(Revenue from sales of Products /Average Trade payables)
Net capital turnover ratio*	NA	NA	NA		(Net sales = Total sales - sales return) / (Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities)
Net profit ratio	(0.07)	(0.61)	88.2%	Trade Payable of Rs. 133.25 Hundreds related to earlier years, written back as income in current year.	Net Profit After tax/ Total Income
Return on capital employed	(0.03)	(0.23)	85.2%	Trade Payable of Rs. 133.25 Hundreds related to earlier years, written back as income in current year.	Earnings before interest and taxes / (Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability)

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Notes annexed to and forming part of the provisional Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

	31-March 2023 Amount in Hundreds	31-March 2022 Amount in Hundreds
Note 11		
Other Income		
Interest Earned on Deposit With Bank	444.82	473.72
Liabilities No Longer Required	133.25	-
Interest on Income Tax Refund	1.93	2.45
Total	**580.00**	**476.17**
Note 12		
Other Expenses		
Professional Fees	383.50	498.10
Rates & Taxes	2.42	34.74
Statutory Audit Fee	236.00	236.00
Total	**621.92**	**768.84**