

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 financial statements of Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, 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 material 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, 2025, its profit including other comprehensive loss, 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 Director's 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.

The Director's report is not made available to us as at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibility 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, 2025 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, to the extent applicable, 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 except for the matters stated in the paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (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, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (g) 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;
 - (h) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration to its directors during the year ended March 31, 2025. Accordingly, the requirement to report on provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act is not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025;



- (i) 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 28 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, other than as disclosed in Note 32(vii)(1) to the financial statements, 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 or entity, 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, other than as disclosed in Note 32(vii)(2) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, 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 performed that have been 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;



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

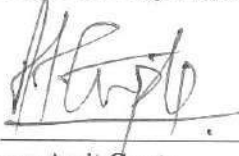
Chartered Accountants

- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled at database level, as described in Note 33 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail to the extent it was enabled has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per Amit Gupta

Partner

Membership Number: 501396

UDIN: 25501396BMOWGB8776



Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 22, 2025

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 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) 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, 2025.
- (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 INR 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) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. 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 sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The dues of income-tax have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (INR in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	27.14	2013-14	High Court, Kerala
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	70.42	2020-21	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)

According to information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, cess, goods and service tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The provisions relating to sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax 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.



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (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) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to 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 material fraud by the Company and no material 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)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the 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.



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (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)(c) 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)(d) 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 31 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.
- (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, 2013 (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub-section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in Note 21(b) to the financial statements.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. This matter has been disclosed in Note 21(b) to the financial statements.



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per Amit Gupta

Partner

Membership Number: 501396

UDIN: 25501396BMOWGB8776



Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 22, 2025

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, 2025 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.

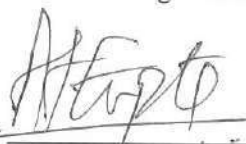
Opinion

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, 2025, 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 Amit Gupta**

Partner

Membership Number: 501396

UDIN: 25501396BMOWGB8776



Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 22, 2025

GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

CIN: U63090KL2006PLC019751

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,596.06	1,732.24
Intangible assets	4	-	1.47
Right-of-use assets	28(d)	1,355.80	1,444.35
Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	5(c)	1,585.69	353.48
Income tax asset (net)	7	47.82	41.26
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	284.05	281.93
Other non-current assets	8	-	1,252.11
Total non-current assets		4,869.42	5,106.84
Current assets			
Contract assets	5(b)	41.63	29.91
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5(f)	1,311.83	-
(ii) Trade receivables	5(a)	180.10	117.83
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	5(c)	69.13	241.36
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	5(d)	-	1,083.35
Other current assets	8	7.68	6.63
Total current assets		1,610.37	1,479.08
Assets held for sale	9	1,277.63	1,277.63
TOTAL ASSETS		7,757.42	7,863.55
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10(a)	2,305.00	2,305.00
Other equity	10(b)	1,475.00	1,199.04
TOTAL EQUITY		3,780.00	3,504.04
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11(a)	2,841.19	3,239.18
(ii) Lease liabilities	28(d)	924.53	1,030.80
Provisions	12	12.50	9.60
Total non-current liabilities		3,778.22	4,279.58
Current liabilities			
Contract liabilities	11(b)	3.01	4.85
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	28(d)	104.94	6.74
(ii) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	11(c)	2.13	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	11(c)	68.75	50.16
Other current liabilities	14	19.98	12.06
Provisions	12	0.39	6.12
Total current liabilities		199.20	79.93
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,977.41	4,359.51
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		7,757.42	7,863.55

Summary of material accounting policies

2.2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI firm's registration no.: 301003E/E300005

[Signature]
per Amit Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 501396

Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2025

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

[Signature]
Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Chairman and Director
DIN: 00011670
Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2025

[Signature]
Raghu Jairam
Director
DIN: 00449312
Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2025

[Signature]
Kartik Sundaram Aiyer
Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary
Membership No.: A10681
Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2025

GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED
CIN: U63090KL2006PLC019751
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	15	1,620.63	1,922.97
Other income	16	106.86	117.93
Total income (I)		1,727.49	2,040.90
Expenses			
Operating expense	17	431.04	478.37
Employee benefits expense	18	112.25	122.05
Finance costs	20	308.60	358.82
Depreciation and amortisation expense	19	239.33	280.55
Other expenses	21	306.16	273.91
Total expense (II)		1,397.38	1,513.70
Profit before tax (III)=(I-II)		330.11	527.20
Tax expense			
Current tax	22	55.10	89.73
Deferred tax	6	(1.79)	(69.00)
Total tax expense (IV)		53.31	20.73
Profit for the year (V)=(III-IV)		276.80	506.47
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement loss on defined benefits obligations	13(b)	(1.17)	(0.64)
Income tax relating to the above		0.33	0.18
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax (VI)		(0.84)	(0.46)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VII)= (V+VI)		275.96	506.01
Earnings per share [nominal value per share of INR 10 each (31 March 2024: INR 10 each)]			
Basic earnings per share (INR)	30	1.20	2.20
Diluted earnings per share (INR)	30	1.20	2.20
Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI firm's registration no.: 301003E/E300005



per Amit Gupta

Partner

Membership No.: 501396

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22 May 2025


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

Prem Kishan Dass Gupta

Chairman and Director

DIN: 00011670

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22 May 2025


Raghu Jairam

Director

DIN: 00449312

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22 May 2025


Kartik Sundaram Aiyer

Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary

Membership No.: A10681

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22 May 2025

GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

CIN: U63090KL2006PLC019751

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

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

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2024	2,30,50,000	2,305.00
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	2,30,50,000	2,305.00
As at 1 April 2023	2,30,50,000	2,305.00
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	2,30,50,000	2,305.00

Refer note 10(a) for details.

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the Company			
	Equity component of compound financial instrument [refer note 10(b)(iii)]	Reserves and surplus		Total
		Retained earnings [refer note 10(b)(i)]	Capital redemption reserve [refer note 10(b)(ii)]	
As at 1 April 2024	184.50	114.54	900.00	1,199.04
Profit for the year	-	276.80	-	276.80
Other comprehensive loss	-	(0.84)	-	(0.84)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	275.96	-	275.96
Transfer to capital redemption reserve	-	(330.00)	330.00	-
As at 31 March 2025	184.50	60.50	1,230.00	1,475.00
As at 1 April 2023	127.73	508.53	-	636.26
Profit for the year	-	506.47	-	506.47
Other comprehensive income	-	(0.46)	-	(0.46)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	506.01	-	506.01
Transfer to capital redemption reserve	-	(900.00)	900.00	-
Equity component of compound financial instrument	56.77	-	-	56.77
As at 31 March 2024	184.50	114.54	900.00	1,199.04

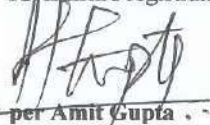
The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

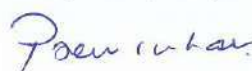
Chartered Accountants

ICAI firm's registration no.: 301003E/E300005



Amit Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 501396

Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2025

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


Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Chairman and Director
DIN: 00011670
Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2025



Raghu Jairam
Director
DIN: 00449312
Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2025



Kartik Sundaram Aiyer
Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary
Membership No.: A10681
Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2025

GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

CIN: UG3090KL2006PLC019751

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	330.11	527.20
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	239.33	280.55
Interest income from bank	(61.36)	(106.99)
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	(9.48)	(8.95)
Gain on sale of investments measured at FVTPL (net)	(11.94)	-
Gain on fair valuation of investments measured at FVTPL	(22.89)	-
Finance cost	308.60	358.82
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables and contract assets	(73.99)	1.52
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(1.05)	3.67
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(0.61)	55.61
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and contract liabilities	18.89	(9.24)
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefit obligations	(4.01)	1.16
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	7.92	(12.94)
Cash generated from operations	719.52	1,090.41
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(61.67)	(85.06)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	657.85	1,005.35
B Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(13.13)	(17.42)
Proceeds from sale of investments measured at FVTPL	623.00	-
Purchase of investments measured at FVTPL	(1,900.00)	-
Investment in bank deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months	-	(863.14)
Redemptions in bank deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months	1,083.35	-
Interest received	91.36	84.54
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(115.42)	(796.02)
C Cash flow from financing activities		
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(8.07)	(4.10)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(106.68)	(107.11)
Repayment of long term borrowings	(599.91)	(1,550.90)
Interest paid	-	(4.98)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(714.66)	(1,667.09)
D Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(172.23)	(1,457.76)
E Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	241.36	1,699.12
F Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)	69.13	241.36

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

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Balance with banks		
- on current accounts	69.01	241.13
Cash on hand	0.12	0.23
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 5(c))	69.13	241.36

Summary of material accounting policies

2.2

Refer note 5(c) for change in liabilities arising from financing activities and non-cash financing activities.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI firm's registration no.: 301003E/E300005

[Signature]
per Amit Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 501396



Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2025

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

[Signature]
Prem Kishan Dass Gupta

Chairman and Director
DIN: 00011670
Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2025

[Signature]
Raghu Jairam

Director
DIN: 00449312
Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2025

[Signature]
Kartik Sundaram Aiyer

Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary
Membership No.: A10681
Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2025

1 Corporate Information

Gateway Distriparks Kerala Limited (the 'Company') is an unlisted public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at door no. 26/1804, Chakiat House, Subramanian Road P O Box 525, Willingdon Island PO, Cochin, Kerala - 682003.

The Company is principally engaged in the business of providing services of Container Freight Station ('CFS'). The CFS is located at NH 47 C, Vallarpadam, Kochi. The CFS is about 0. 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 container and cargo carried under customs control.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 22 May 2025

The financial statements once approved by the Board of directors needs to be adopted by the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company. The Board of directors can withdraw and re-issue the financial statements so adopted only in specific cases such as non-compliance with the applicable accounting standards, with the approval of Tribunal, after following the appropriate procedure as per the Companies Act 2013.

2 Material accounting policies:

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

2.1 Statement of compliance and 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, (as amended from time to time), (Ind AS compliant Schedule III).

(ii) Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or at revalued amount:

- 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.

The accounting policies and related notes further described the specific measurements applied for each of the assets and liabilities.

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

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company segregates assets and liabilities into current and non-current categories for presentation in the balance sheet after considering its normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For this purpose, current assets and liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets and liabilities respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

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 period up to twelve months as its operating cycle.

(b) Foreign currencies:

(i) Functional and Presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

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

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

(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.

The disclosure of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contract with customers are provided in note 2.4.



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 at amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

(ii) The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

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

(iv) Income from ground rent is recognised for the period the container is lying in the Container Freight Station. However, in case of long standing containers, the income from ground rent not accrued for a period beyond 60 days as on the basis of past history the collectability is not reasonably assured.

(v) Income from auction sales is recognised when the Company auctions long-standing cargo that has not been cleared by customs. Revenue and expenses for auction sales are recognised when auction is completed after obtaining necessary approvals from appropriate authorities. Auction sales include recovery of the cost incurred in conducting auctions, accrued ground rent and handling charges relating to long-standing cargo. Surplus, out of auctions, if any, after meeting all expenses and the actual ground rent, is credited to a separate account 'Auction Surplus' and is shown under the head 'Contract Liabilities'. Unclaimed Auction Surplus, if any, in excess of period specified under the Limitations Act is written back as 'Income' in the following

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 in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue. A refund liability is recognised for the expected future rebates (i.e. the amount not included in the transaction price).

Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised if 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 (I) 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 (I) financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

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.

Other revenue streams

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.

(e) Taxes:

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country 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 considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose 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 and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

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 and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

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.

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Company relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements and in other management reports.

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

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

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority or either the same taxable entity with intent either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT)

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.

In the situations where Company is 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 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.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST/ value added taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable;
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other current/non-current assets/ liabilities in the balance sheet.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

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 reviews the useful life of the assets at each reporting date.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements on transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

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 equipments) 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.

The useful lives have been determined based on the technical evaluation done by the management which is lower than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The assets useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.



(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 asset 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 benefit 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 an 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 at the commencement date, 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 right of use 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 estimate useful life of the asset.

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

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.

(i) 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 of the 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 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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 asset is 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.

(j) 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 embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

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

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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



(I) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially 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. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (c) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, and loan to an associate and loan to a director included under other non-current financial assets. For more information on receivables, refer to note 5(a).

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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



Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions – refer note 2.4
- Trade receivables and contract assets – refer note 5(a) and (b)

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. 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.

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).

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. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

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.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.



Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer note 11(a).

Financial guarantees contract

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

Derecognition

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

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. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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 amortised 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.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

(m) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement and for non-recurring measurement. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted financial assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Investment in unquoted equity shares
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)



(n) 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.

(o) 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.

The fair value of the liability portion of the zero coupon redeemable preference shares is determined using a market rate for an equivalent instrument. This amount is recorded as liability on amortised cost basis until extinguished on redemption of preference shares. The remainder of the proceeds is attributable to the equity portion of the compound instrument. This is recognized and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects, and not subsequently remeasured.

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

(p) 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.

(q) Retirement and other employee benefits:

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund and employee state insurance contribution to publicly administered provident and ESI funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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 gratuity plan of the Company is unfunded. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

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

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income.

Leave obligations

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

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

(r) Earnings per share:

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit attributable to the owner of the Company
- 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:

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



(s) Non-current assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale/ distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale and the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

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

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

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately from other items in the balance sheet.

(t) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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 with sufficient reliability. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements, unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. The Company does not recognize the contingent asset in its financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. Where an inflow of economic benefits are probable, the Company disclose a brief description of the nature of contingent assets at the end of the reporting period. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and the Company recognize such assets.

2.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions: -

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.

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Capital management Note 25
- Financial risk management objectives and policies Note 24
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures Notes 13(e)

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the right-of-use assets).

Estimates and Judgements are continuously evaluated. They are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectation of future events that may have a financial impact on the company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue from contract with customers

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.

Provisions and 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 28)

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 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.



- 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 12 for the details of the assumptions used in estimating the defined benefit obligation. (refer note 12 & 13)

- 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 24).

- 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 23.

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.

- Leases - estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the credit rating).

2.4 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

(i) Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Ind AS 117, Insurance Contracts, vide notification dated 12 August 2024, under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024.

Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Ind AS 117 replaces Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts. Ind AS 117 applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. Ind AS 117 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The application of Ind AS 117 does not have material impact on the Company's separate financial statements as the Company has not entered any contracts in the nature of insurance contracts covered under Ind AS 117.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 116 Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The MCA notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024, which amend Ind AS 116, Leases, with respect to Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback.

The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of Ind AS 116.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.



GATEWAY DISTRIIPARKS (KERALA) LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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											
As at 1 April 2023	1,277.63	506.46	1,929.66	116.53	624.05	145.92	5.04	16.20	7.86	13.17	4,642.52
Additions	-	-	-	0.60	13.00	0.13	0.56	1.33	1.79	-	17.41
Assets classified as held for sale (refer note 9)	(1,277.63)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,277.63)
As at 31 March 2024	-	506.46	1,929.66	117.13	637.05	146.05	5.60	17.53	9.65	13.17	3,382.30
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	7.00	-	-	1.31	4.82	-	13.13
As at 31 March 2025	-	506.46	1,929.66	117.13	644.05	146.05	5.60	18.84	14.47	13.17	3,395.43
Accumulated depreciation											
As at 1 April 2023	-	167.35	652.45	54.53	446.18	108.23	3.34	13.31	6.62	10.64	1,462.65
Depreciation for the year (refer note 19)	-	41.47	81.96	8.54	44.49	6.76	0.40	1.72	0.81	1.26	187.41
As at 31 March 2024	-	208.82	734.41	63.07	490.67	114.99	3.74	15.03	7.43	11.90	1,650.06
Depreciation for the year (refer note 19)	-	35.50	68.73	7.80	28.33	4.68	0.37	1.36	1.52	1.02	149.31
As at 31 March 2025	-	244.32	803.14	70.87	519.00	119.67	4.11	16.39	8.95	12.92	1,799.37
Net book value at 31 March 2025	-	262.14	1,126.52	46.26	125.05	26.38	1.49	2.45	5.52	0.25	1,596.06
Net book value at 31 March 2024	-	297.64	1,195.25	54.06	146.38	31.06	1.86	2.50	2.22	1.27	1,732.24

Note:

- (i) Yard equipments includes reach stackers having gross carrying value of INR 509.52 lakhs (31 March 2024: INR 509.52 lakhs) and having net carrying value of INR 80.62 lakhs (31 March 2024: INR 99.52 lakhs).
(ii) Vehicles include trailers having gross carrying value of INR 5.00 lakhs (31 March 2024: INR 5.00 lakhs) and having net carrying value of Nil (31 March 2024: Nil).
(iii) 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) are held in the name of the Company.
(iv) There is no capital commitment as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 (refer note 28(a) for disclosure of capital commitments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment).
(v) **Change in accounting estimates:**
During the year, the Company has reassessed the useful life of reach stackers (old useful life: 10 years; revised useful life: 15 years) based on updated technical evaluations, manufacturer confirmations, history of usage of the Company's assets and prevailing industry practices. As a result of this change in accounting estimate, depreciation expense for the year ended 31 March 2025 is Rs. 16.44 lakhs. This reflects a reduction in depreciation expense by Rs. 2.45 lakhs, with a corresponding increase in profit before tax by the same amount for the year ended 31 March 2025.

The effect of this change on actual and expected depreciation expense, in current and future years, is as follows:

Particulars	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Decrease in depreciation expense	2.45	9.92	9.92



4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Deemed cost		
As at 1 April 2023	16.04	16.04
Additions	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	16.04	16.04
Additions	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	16.04	16.04
Accumulated amortisation		
As at 1 April 2023	9.98	9.98
Amortisation for the year (refer note 19)	4.59	4.59
As at 31 March 2024	14.57	14.57
Amortisation for the year (refer note 19)	1.47	1.47
As at 31 March 2025	16.04	16.04
Net book value at 31 March 2025	-	-
Net book value at 31 March 2024	1.47	1.47

Note:
Computer software consisted of software license cost and ERP license cost. Useful life of computer software was estimated to be 3 years, based on technical assessment of such assets.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



5 Financial assets

5(a) Trade receivables

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Trade receivables from related parties (refer note 27)	55.19	16.37
Trade receivables from others	124.91	101.46
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-
Total trade receivables	180.10	117.83

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Break-up of securities details:		
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	180.10	117.83
Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-
Total	180.10	117.83
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-
Total trade receivables	180.10	117.83

Notes:

- (i) Trade receivables represent the amount in consideration in exchange of services transferred to the customer that is unconditional.
(ii) The trade receivable are due from Chakiat Agencies as on 31 March 2025 amounting to INR 55.19 lakhs (31 March 2024 INR 16.37 lakhs). Chakiat Agencies is a partnership firm in which Company's two directors are partners, and thus, a related party (refer note 27).
(iii) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

(iv) Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	180.10	-	-	-	-	180.10
Total	180.10	-	-	-	-	180.10

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	117.83	-	-	-	-	117.83
Total	117.83	-	-	-	-	117.83

5(b) Contract assets

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Accrued ground rent		
- Unsecured, considered good	41.63	29.91
Total contract assets	41.63	29.91

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 contracts with customers". The Company's right to receive consideration is conditional upon satisfaction of these performance obligations. Contract assets are in the nature of unbilled receivables which arises when the Company satisfies performance obligation but does not have an unconditional rights to consideration.

As at 31 March 2025, the Company has contract assets of INR 41.63 lakhs (31 March 2024: INR 29.91 lakhs) which is net of an allowance for expected credit losses of Nil (31 March 2024: Nil).



5(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Balances with banks on current accounts	69.01	241.13
Cash on hand	0.12	0.23
Total cash and cash equivalents	69.13	241.36

(i) Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposits rates. Short term deposits are made for varying period between one day to three months depending upon the immediate cash requirement of the Company and earn interest at the respective short term deposit rate.

(ii) Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities and non-cash financing activities

Particulars	Non-current borrowings [refer note 11(a)]	Lease liabilities (Current and non-current) [refer note 28(d)]
As at 01 April 2023	4,600.12	1,041.64
Cash flow (net)	(1,550.90)	(111.21)
Equity component of compound financial instrument (refer note 10(b)(iii))	(56.77)	-
Interest expenses (refer note 20)	246.73	107.11
As at 31 March 2024	3,239.17	1,037.54
Cash flow (net)	(599.91)	(114.75)
Interest expenses (refer note 20)	201.92	106.68
As at 31 March 2025	2,841.18	1,029.47

5(d) Bank balance other than 5 (c) above

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	-	1,083.35
Total bank balance other than 5 (c) above	-	1,083.35

5(e) Other non-current financial assets

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Financial asset at amortised cost		
Interest accrued on deposits	-	30.00
Security and other deposits (refer note (i) below)	333.58	323.48
Amount recoverable in cash or kind		
- Related parties (refer note 8(i) and 27)	1,247.11	-
- Others	5.00	-
Total other non-current financial assets	1,585.69	353.48

Note:

(i) Security deposits includes the deposit given to PACE CFS amounting to INR 150.00 lakhs (31 March 2024: INR 150.00 lakhs), which is under litigation, and considered as good for recovery by the management (refer note 28(c)).

5(f) Investments

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Investment in mutual funds (quoted)		
86,93,505.933 units (31 March 2024: Nil units) Axis Ultra Short Duration fund - Direct - Growth (USDGG)	1,311.83	-
Total	1,311.83	-



6 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	Balance sheet		Statement of profit and loss	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(116.90)	(88.53)	(28.37)	(7.80)
Unrealised gain on investments measured at FVTPL	(5.10)	-	(5.10)	-
Right-of-use assets	(179.98)	(179.98)	-	-
Total	(301.98)	(268.51)	(33.47)	(7.80)
Deferred tax assets:				
Provision for gratuity	3.92	4.37	(0.45)	0.50
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	301.10	264.72	36.38	76.48
Lease liabilities	281.01	281.35	(0.34)	-
Total	586.03	550.44	35.59	76.98
Net deferred tax assets /deferred tax income	284.05	281.93	2.12	69.18
Deferred tax recognised in statement of profit and loss			1.79	69.00
Deferred tax recognised in OCI			0.33	0.18

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 80IA(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.

Movement in deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
As at beginning of the year	281.93	212.75
Tax income during the period recognised in		
-statement of profit and loss	1.79	69.00
-other comprehensive income	0.33	0.18
As at end of the year	284.05	281.93

7 Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Income tax assets (net of provision)	47.82	41.26
	47.82	41.26



8 Other assets

Particulars	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Capital advances				
- Related parties (refer note (i) below and note 27)	-	-	-	1,247.11
- Others	-	-	-	5.00
Advances to suppliers	0.34	-	0.23	-
Advance to staff	3.41	-	3.31	-
Prepaid expenses	3.93	-	3.09	-
Total other assets	7.68	-	6.63	1,252.11

Note:

8(i) The Company had given capital advances of INR 1,247.11 lakhs (31 March 2024: INR 1,247.11 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 Eloor, Kochi. This land parcel was initially mortgaged with Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) until FY 2020-21. During the financial year ended 2021, the Company fully repaid the loan obtained from KSIDC and thereby discharged the mortgage on the land parcel. The aforementioned land parcel was 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. Also, basis the opinion of the legal expert, the Company has assessed that the said transaction does not get covered as benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

During the current year, Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited and Chakiat Agencies Private Limited expressed their intention to sell the aforementioned land parcel, and on 4 September 2024, they executed an amended letter of undertaking agreeing to remit the net sale proceeds, after deducting any related expenses, to the Company. Consequently, as the Company now expects recovery of the advance through sales proceed rather than by transfer of the land title, the capital advance has been reclassified as "Amount recoverable in cash or in kind" under the head "Other non-current financial assets" in these financial statements.

Break up of financial assets carried at amortized cost

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Trade receivables (refer note 5(a))	180.10	117.83
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 5(c))	69.13	241.36
Bank balance other than above (refer note 5(d))	-	1,083.35
Other non-current financial assets (refer note 5(e))	1,585.69	353.48
Total financial assets carried at amortized cost	1,834.92	1,796.02

9 Assets held for sale

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Land held for sale	1,277.63	1,277.63
Total	1,277.63	1,277.63

Note:

At its meeting on 06 November 2023, the Board of Directors approved the management's intention to sell a parcel of land located at Eloor, Kerala. Consequently, the asset was classified as "held for sale" in the previous financial year. In accordance with Ind AS 105 "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", the land was initially measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell at the time of reclassification. The fair value was determined using the market approach.

During the current year, based on updated comparative quotes received by the Company, management has assessed that there is no significant change in the fair value of the land compared to the previous year and accordingly, no impairment loss is required to be made in these financial statements.



10 Equity share capital and other equity

10(a) Equity share capital

Authorised equity share capital:

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each		
As at 31 March 2023	2,35,00,000	2,350.00
Change during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	2,35,00,000	2,350.00
Change during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	2,35,00,000	2,350.00

Issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital:

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each		
As at 31 March 2023	2,30,50,000	2,305.00
Change during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	2,30,50,000	2,305.00
Change during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	2,30,50,000	2,305.00

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

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2023	2,30,50,000	2,305.00
Change during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	2,30,50,000	2,305.00
Change during the year	-	-
As on 31 March 2025	2,30,50,000	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 holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(ii) Shares of the Company held by holding company

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Gateway Distriparks Limited (Holding Company)	1,38,30,000	1,38,30,000

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

Particulars	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Gateway Distriparks Limited	1,38,30,000	60.00%	1,38,30,000	60.00%
Chakiat Agencies Private Limited	72,09,900	31.28%	72,09,900	31.28%
Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited	20,00,000	8.68%	20,00,000	8.68%

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

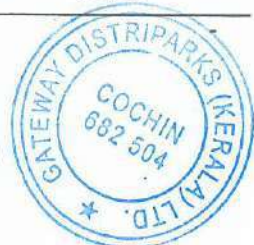
(iv) Details of shares held by promoters

As at 31 March 2025

Promoter name	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	1,38,30,000	-	1,38,30,000	60.00%	-

As at 31 March 2024

Promoter name	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	1,38,30,000	-	1,38,30,000	60.00%	-



10(b) Other equity

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Retained earnings	60.50	114.54
Capital redemption reserve	1,230.00	900.00
Equity component of compound financial instrument	184.50	184.50
Total	1,475.00	1,199.04

(i) Retained earnings

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
At the beginning of the year	114.54	508.53
Profit for the year	276.80	506.47
Less: transferred to capital redemption reserve	(330.00)	(900.00)
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit obligations	(0.84)	(0.46)
At the end of the year	60.50	114.54

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfer to general or other reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement loss on defined benefit obligations, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Capital redemption reserve

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
At the beginning of the year	900.00	-
Transferred from retained earnings	330.00	900.00
At the end of the year	1,230.00	900.00

During the current year, 10.00 lakhs, 10.00 lakhs, 7.00 lakhs and 6.00 lakhs (31 March 2024: 50.00 lakhs and 40.00 lakhs) Zero Coupon Redeemable Preference Shares (ZCRPS) having a face value of INR 10/- each were redeemed in May 2024, August 2024, November 2024 and February 2025 respectively (31 March 2024: June 2023 and January 2024 respectively)(refer note 11(a)). Accordingly, the Company has transferred a sum equal to the nominal amount of the shares redeemed to Capital redemption reserve account from retained earnings in pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iii) Equity component of compound financial instrument

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
At the beginning of the year	184.50	127.73
Addition during the year	-	56.77
At the end of the year	184.50	184.50

On implementation of Ind AS, Zero Coupon Redeemable Preference Shares (ZCRPS) were 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 ZCRPS, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalents 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.

Further, pursuant to the approval of the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 27 January 2024, the redemption period of ZCRPS for both "first tranche" and "second tranche" was extended from 01 June 2024 till 01 June 2031 and from 01 February 2026 till 01 February 2031 respectively. Hence, the fair value of the liability and equity component was remeasured and recognised as per the revised tenure (refer note 11(a)).

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



11 Financial liabilities

11(a) Non-current borrowings

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Liability component of compound financial instrument (refer note (i) below)	2,841.19	3,239.18
Total borrowings	2,841.19	3,239.18

Nature of security and terms of repayment

(i) Zero Coupon Redeemable Preference Shares (ZCRPS)

The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on June 5, 2014 and February 3, 2016 had issued and allotted Zero Coupon Redeemable Preference Shares ("ZCRPS") in 2,62,86,980 No's as "first tranche" and 15,00,000 No's as "Second Tranche", respectively, at INR 10 each at face value with the date of maturity 01 June 2024 for "first tranche" and 01 February 2026 for "second tranche" respectively. The estimated interest payable upto the date of Balance Sheet calculated @ 6% is disclosed as long term liability on ZCRPS. On implementation of Ind AS, ZCRPS has been separated into equity and liability component, being a compound financial instrument under Ind AS 109, based on the terms of the agreement.

During the previous year, the Company had redeemed 50,00,000 nos. of ZCRPS of face value of INR 10.00 each at a premium of INR 6.97 each aggregating to an amount of INR 848.50 lakhs on 27 June 2023, and 40,00,000 nos. of ZCRPS of face value of INR 10.00 each at a premium of INR 7.56 each aggregating to an amount of INR 702.40 lakhs on 01 February 2024.

During the current year, the Company has redeemed 10,00,000 nos. of ZCRPS of face value of INR 10.00 each at a premium of INR 7.90 each, aggregating to an amount of INR 179.00 lakhs on 27 May 2024, 10,00,000 nos. of ZCRPS of face value of INR 10.00 each at a premium of INR 8.08 each aggregating to an amount of INR 180.80 lakhs on 06 August 2024, 7,00,000 nos. of ZCRPS of face value of INR 10.00 each at a premium of INR 8.35 each aggregating to an amount of INR 128.45 lakhs on 4 November 2024 and 6,00,000 nos. of ZCRPS of face value of INR 10.00 each at a premium of INR 8.61 each aggregating to an amount of INR 111.66 lakhs on 03 February, 2025.

The Company has redeemed the ZCRPS out of the profits of the Company to the holders of ZCRPS in their respective ratio.

Further, pursuant to approval of the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 27 January 2024, the redemption period of ZCRPS for both "first tranche" and "second tranche" was extended from 01 June 2024 till 01 June 2031 and from and 01 February 2026 till 01 February 2031, respectively. The extension of ZCRPS is within the time limit specified under section 55 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Details of redemption of ZCRPS during the year ended 31 March 2025

Name of ZCRPS holder	Date of redemption	Number of preference shares redeemed	Principal amount (INR in lakhs)	Premium amount (INR in lakhs)	Total amount (INR in lakhs)	Remarks
Gateway Distriparks Limited	31 May 2024	6,00,001	60.00	47.40	107.40	Approved during the Board meeting held on 27 May 2024
Chakiat Agencies Private Limited	31 May 2024	48,693	4.87	3.85	8.72	
Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited	31 May 2024	3,51,306	35.13	27.75	62.88	
Total		10,00,000	100.00	79.00	179.00	

Name of ZCRPS holder	Date of redemption	Number of preference shares redeemed	Principal amount (INR in lakhs)	Premium amount (INR in lakhs)	Total amount (INR in lakhs)	Remarks
Gateway Distriparks Limited	09 August 2024	6,00,001	60.00	48.48	108.48	Approved during the Board meeting held on 06 August 2024
Chakiat Agencies Private Limited	09 August 2024	48,693	4.87	3.93	8.80	
Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited	09 August 2024	3,51,306	35.13	28.39	63.52	
Total		10,00,000	100.00	80.80	180.80	

Name of ZCRPS holder	Date of redemption	Number of preference shares redeemed	Principal amount (INR in lakhs)	Premium amount (INR in lakhs)	Total amount (INR in lakhs)	Remarks
Gateway Distriparks Limited	05 November 2024	4,20,000	42.00	35.07	77.07	Approved during the Board meeting held on 04 November 2024
Chakiat Agencies Private Limited	05 November 2024	34,085	3.41	2.85	6.25	
Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited	05 November 2024	2,45,915	24.59	20.53	45.13	
Total		7,00,000	70.00	58.45	128.45	

Name of ZCRPS holder	Date of redemption	Number of preference shares redeemed	Principal amount (INR in lakhs)	Premium amount (INR in lakhs)	Total amount (INR in lakhs)	Remarks
Gateway Distriparks Limited	06 February 2025	3,60,000	36.00	31.00	67.00	Approved during the Board meeting held on 03 February 2025
Chakiat Agencies Private Limited	06 February 2025	29,216	2.92	2.52	5.44	
Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited	06 February 2025	2,10,784	21.08	18.14	39.22	
Total		6,00,000	60.00	51.66	111.66	



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Details of redemption of ZCRPS during the year ended 31 March 2024

Name of ZCRPS holder	Date of redemption	Number of preference shares redeemed	Principal amount (INR in lakhs)	Premium amount (INR in lakhs)	Total amount (INR in lakhs)	Remarks
Gateway Distriparks Limited	05 June 2023	30,00,000	300.00	209.10	509.10	Approved during the Board meeting held on 19 June 2023
Chakiat Agencies Private Limited	05 June 2023	2,43,470	24.35	16.97	41.32	
Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited	05 June 2023	17,56,530	175.65	122.43	298.08	
Total		50,00,000	500.00	348.50	848.50	

Name of ZCRPS holder	Date of redemption	Number of preference shares redeemed	Principal amount (INR in lakhs)	Premium amount (INR in lakhs)	Total amount (INR in lakhs)	Remarks
Gateway Distriparks Limited	01 February 2024	24,00,002	240.00	181.44	421.44	Approved during the Board meeting held on 27 January 2024
Chakiat Agencies Private Limited	01 February 2024	1,94,773	19.48	14.72	34.20	
Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited	01 February 2024	14,05,225	140.52	106.24	246.76	
Total		40,00,000	400.00	302.40	702.40	

The ZCRPS are presented in the balance sheet as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Face value of ZCRPS	2,778.70	2,778.70
Equity component of compound financial instrument (refer note 10(b)(iii))	(184.50)	(184.50)
Accumulated finance cost of liability component of compound financial instrument	644.98	1,949.15
Interest expense for the year (refer note 20)	201.92	246.73
Amount paid on redemption of ZCRPS	(599.91)	(1,550.90)
Non-current borrowings	2,841.19	3,239.18

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



11(b) Contract liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Advances from customers	3.01	4.85
Total contract liabilities	3.01	4.85

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.

11(c) Trade payables

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 29)	2.13	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	68.75	50.16
Total Trade payables	70.88	50.16

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 27)	31.87	11.88
Trade payables to others	39.01	38.28
Total trade payables	70.88	50.16

Notes:

- 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 2025 amounts to INR 17.31 lakhs (31 March 2024 : INR 11.88 lakhs). Chakiat Agencies is a partnership firm in which the Company's directors are partners (refer note 27).
- The trade payables due to Chakiat Agencies Private Limited as on 31 March 2025 amounts to INR 14.56 lakhs (31 March 2024 : Nil). Chakiat Agencies Private Limited is a private company in which Company's directors are directors (refer note 27).
- For explanation of the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note 24.

(iv) Ageing schedule of trade payables

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due/ unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	2.13	-	-	-	2.13
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13.49	55.26	-	-	-	68.75
Total	13.49	57.39	-	-	-	70.88

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due/ unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13.29	36.68	0.19	-	-	50.16
Total	13.29	36.68	0.19	-	-	50.16

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortized cost

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Non-current borrowings (refer note 11(a))	2,841.19	3,239.18
Trade payables (refer note 11(c))	70.88	50.16
Current lease liabilities (refer note 28(d))	104.94	6.74
Non-current lease liabilities (refer note 28(d))	924.53	1,030.80
Total financial liabilities carried at amortized cost	3,941.54	4,326.88

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



12 Provisions

Particulars	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Provision for employee benefit				
Gratuity (refer note 13)	0.39	12.50	6.12	9.60
Total provisions	0.39	12.50	6.12	9.60

Note:

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

13 Post employment obligations

(a) 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 4.47 lakhs (31 March 2024: INR 4.83 lakhs) for provident fund contributions and INR 0.53 lakhs (31 March 2024: INR 0.73 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.

(b) Gratuity (unfunded)

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employees who have completed prescribed time period of service as per relevant act are entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefit provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at the retirement age. The employee is entitled to a benefit equivalents to 15 days of salary last drawn for each completed year of service.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on an actuarial valuation as at the reporting date using the "projected unit credit" method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligations are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. Actuarial gains and losses (net of tax) are recognised immediately in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

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

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Present value of obligation		
Opening balance	15.72	13.92
Current service cost	1.53	1.42
Interest cost	0.91	1.01
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	2.44	2.43
Remeasurement of the defined benefit obligations	1.17	0.64
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	1.17	0.64
Benefits paid	(6.44)	(1.27)
Closing balance	12.89	15.72

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

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations	12.89	15.72
Net obligations	12.89	15.72

The principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation were as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Discount rate	7.10%	7.24%
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.



Sensitivity analysis

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for principal assumptions is as shown below:

31 March 2025

Particulars	% increase/(decrease) in defined benefit obligations	Change in liability
Discount rate +100 basis points	-11.17%	(1.44)
Discount rate -100 basis points	13.36%	1.72
Salary growth +100 basis points	13.04%	1.68
Salary growth - 100 basis points	-11.11%	(1.43)
Attrition rate +100 basis points	-1.60%	(0.21)
Attrition rate -100 basis points	1.83%	0.24

31 March 2024

Particulars	% increase/(decrease) in defined benefit obligations	Change in liability
Discount rate +100 basis points	-6.84%	(1.08)
Discount rate -100 basis points	8.13%	1.28
Salary growth +100 basis points	7.88%	1.24
Salary growth - 100 basis points	-6.75%	(1.06)
Attrition rate +100 basis points	-0.91%	(0.14)
Attrition rate -100 basis points	1.06%	0.17

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analysis are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

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

Risk exposure

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

(i) Interest risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

(ii) Longevity risk

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

(iii) Salary risk

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

Defined benefit obligation and employers contributions

The weighted average duration of the projected benefit obligation is 16.15 years (31 March 2024: 13.98 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows :

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
1st following year	0.41	6.14
2nd following year	0.41	0.41
3rd following year	0.42	0.42
4th following year	0.41	0.43
5th following year	0.42	0.42
Sum of years 6 to 10	7.13	6.11

14 Other current liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Statutory dues payable	19.98	12.06
Total other current liabilities	19.98	12.06



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15 Revenue from operations**Particulars**

Container handling, transport, storage and ground rent income

Total revenue from operations

31 March 2025	31 March 2024
1,620.63	1,922.97
1,620.63	1,922.97

Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

I. Geographical markets**Particulars**

Sale of services - India

Total Revenue from contracts with customers

31 March 2025	31 March 2024
1,620.63	1,922.97
1,620.63	1,922.97

II. Timing of revenue recognition**Particulars**

Services transferred over time

Total revenue from contracts with customers

31 March 2025	31 March 2024
1,620.63	1,922.97
1,620.63	1,922.97

III. Contract balances**Particulars**

Trade receivables (refer note 5(a))

Contract assets (refer note 5(b))

Contract liabilities (refer note 11(b))

31 March 2025	31 March 2024
180.10	117.83
41.63	29.91
3.01	4.85

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 and handling services. As such, the balances of this account vary and depend on the number of containers as at the end of the year.

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

IV. Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognized in the statement of profit and loss**Particulars**

Revenue as per contract price

Less: Incentive and commission

Total revenue from contracts with customers

31 March 2025	31 March 2024
1,676.85	1,989.38
56.22	66.41
1,620.63	1,922.97

V. Performance obligation

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. Container are 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.

16 Other income**Particulars**

Interest income:

- from bank

- from financial assets at amortised cost

- on income tax refund

- on others

Gain on sale of investment measured at FVTPL (net)

Gain on fair valuation of investment measured at FVTPL

Miscellaneous income

Total other income

31 March 2025	31 March 2024
61.36	106.99
9.48	8.95
-	1.52
-	0.47
11.94	-
22.89	-
1.19	-
106.86	117.93



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

17 Operating expense**Particulars**

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Incentives and commission	56.22	66.41
Transportation charges	221.66	248.71
Labour charges	73.14	72.25
Fuel charges	65.55	74.06
Auction related expenses	0.30	0.78
Sub-contracting charges	14.17	16.16
Total operating expenses	431.04	478.37

18 Employee benefit expense**Particulars**

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	70.18	77.14
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 13)	5.00	5.56
Gratuity expense (refer note 13)	2.44	2.43
Directors sitting fees (refer note 27)	25.00	25.00
Staff welfare expenses	9.63	11.92
Total employee benefit expense	112.25	122.05

19 Depreciation and amortisation expense**Particulars**

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	149.31	187.41
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	1.47	4.59
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 28(d))	88.55	88.55
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	239.33	280.55

20 Finance costs**Particulars**

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest on borrowings	-	4.97
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 28(d))	106.68	107.11
Finance cost of zero coupon redeemable preference shares (refer note 11(a))	201.92	246.73
Bank charges	-	0.01
Total finance costs	308.60	358.82

21 Other expenses**Particulars**

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Power and fuel	78.67	86.20
Rates and taxes	1.99	4.72
Repairs and maintenance:		
Building	19.41	18.59
Plant and machinery	64.64	55.37
Others	4.24	4.00
Insurance	3.41	4.04
Printing and stationery	4.30	5.53
Travelling expenses	12.89	12.50
Communication expenses	8.74	6.67
Security charges	19.70	19.06
Legal and professional charges	31.93	10.32
Corporate Social Responsibility (refer note 21(b) below)	13.95	-
Payment to auditors (refer note 21(a) below)	7.21	7.06
Miscellaneous expenses	35.08	39.85
Total other expenses	306.16	273.91



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

21(a) Details of payments to auditors

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
As auditor :		
Statutory audit fee	5.25	3.50
Limited review	1.50	3.25
Reimbursement of expenses	0.46	0.31
Total	7.21	7.06

21(b) Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
a. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	12.10	-
b. Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	13.95	-
c. Details of amount spent (in cash) during the year on other than ongoing projects:		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	13.95	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-
	13.95	-
d. Details related to spent obligations:		
Promoting health care services	13.95	-
Total corporate social responsibility expenditure	13.95	-
Disclosure for excess amount spent:	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Opening balance	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	(12.10)	-
Amount spent during the year	13.95	-
Provision for shortfall amount / (Excess spent not to be carry forward)	(1.85)	-
Closing balance (Excess spent during the year to be carry forward)	-	-

Note 22: Tax expenses

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Statement of profit and loss		
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	55.10	89.73
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1.79)	(69.00)
Income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	53.31	20.73
Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Net loss on remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	0.33	0.18
Deferred tax charge to OCI	0.33	0.18

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

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Profit before tax	330.11	527.20
Statutory income tax rate at 27.82% (31 March 2024: 27.82%)	27.82%	27.82%
Computed tax expenses	91.84	146.67
Differences due to:		
Effect of income tax rate due to applicability of MAT u/s 115JB of the Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-
Deferred tax not created where it is expected to reverse in tax holiday period	59.06	32.53
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	57.67	66.63
Tax impact of deductions of profits and gains u/s 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, 1961	(153.27)	(224.07)
Others	(1.99)	(1.03)
Total tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	53.31	20.73



23 Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

Particulars	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Investments (mutual funds)	1,311.83	1,311.83	-	-
Total financial assets	1,311.83	1,311.83	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	2,841.19	2,841.19	3,239.18	3,239.18
Total financial liabilities	2,841.19	2,841.19	3,239.18	3,239.18

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

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

- 1) The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 was assessed to be insignificant.
- 2) There is an active market for the Company's quoted investments in mutual funds.
- 3) The fair value of other financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2025:

	Fair value measurement using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investments (mutual funds)	1,311.83	-	-	1,311.83
Total financial assets	1,311.83	-	-	1,311.83
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	2,841.19	2,841.19
Total financial liabilities	-	-	2,841.19	2,841.19

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2024:

	Fair value measurement using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	3,239.18	3,239.18
Total financial liabilities	-	-	3,239.18	3,239.18

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

In the absence of observable inputs to measure fair value, the assets and liabilities have been classified as level 3. The Company has not given further disclosures since the amount involved is not material.

The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities having short-term maturities recognised in the financial statements approximates their fair values.



24 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. 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. 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.

(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.

(i) Credit risk management

Financial instruments and cash deposits

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents and term deposits with banks. 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 2025 and 31 March 2024 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets as disclosed in note 5.

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 2025, the top 5 customers of the Company represent the balance of INR 141.36 lakhs (31 March 2024: INR 71.38 lakhs). There are 5 customers (31 March 2024: 7 customers) who represent more than 5% of total balance of trade receivables.

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 factor. 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.

Total maximum credit exposure on trade receivable as at 31 March 2025 is INR 180.10 lakhs (31 March 2024 is INR 117.83 lakhs).



(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 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
31 March 2025					
Borrowings	-	-	-	2,841.19	2,841.19
Lease liabilities	-	115.69	498.53	1,616.91	2,231.13
Trade payables	70.88	-	-	-	70.88
Total	70.88	115.69	498.53	4,458.10	5,143.20

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than 3 month	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
31 March 2024					
Borrowings	-	-	-	3,239.18	3,239.18
Lease liabilities	-	113.42	482.86	1,748.27	2,344.55
Trade payables	50.16	-	-	-	50.16
Total	50.16	113.42	482.86	4,987.45	5,633.89

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks comprises of price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company does not have any financial instrument which is exposed to change in price, currency and interest and therefore, is not exposed to any price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk.

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, political 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.

25 Capital management

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

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 shareholder. 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. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.

The Company's policy is to 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 Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans, borrowings and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents.

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 2025	31 March 2024
Total equity (A)	3,780.00	3,504.04
Borrowings and lease liabilities (B)	3,870.66	4,276.72
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (C)	(69.13)	(241.36)
Net debt (D=B+C)	3,801.53	4,035.36
Debt to equity ratio (B/A)	1.02	1.22
Gearing ratio (D/(A+D))	0.50	0.54



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

26 Segment information:

- (i) The Company is engaged in business of Container Freight Station (CFS). "Container Freight Station" segment includes common user facilities located at Kochi 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.

No customer represents sales of more than 10% of total sales in the current and previous year. Also, the Company operates within India and does not have operations in economic environments with different risks and returns. Accordingly, there are no other separate reportable segments in terms of Ind AS 108 on "Operating Segment".

27 Related party disclosure:**A) Name of related parties and related parties relationship as per the requirement of Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures":****(1) Holding Company**

Gateway Distriparks Limited

(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) Non-executive directors**

Mr. Prem Kishan Dass Gupta

Mr. Raghu Jairam

Mr. Shankar Menon (w.e.f 25 April 2023)

Mr. P. Narayanan (till 10 April 2023)

(ii) Non-executive and Independent directors

Mr. Arun Kumar Gupta

Mr. Anil Aggarwal

(iii) Other Key Management Personnel

Mr. Kartik Sundaram Aiyer, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f 06 August 2024) and Company Secretary

Mr. Sikander Yadav, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f 29 November 2023 till 31 May 2024)

Mr. Sandeep Kumar Shaw, Chief Financial Officer (till 28 November 2023)



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

B) Related party transactions

S. No.	Name of party	Nature of transaction	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
1	Chakiat Agencies	Revenue from operations	322.38	321.18
		Transportation charges	184.52	184.90
		Incentive/commission	5.55	6.62
2	Chakiat Agencies Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses of one line charges(Incentive)	14.86	3.07
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.27	0.17
		Reefer container purchase / lease rent	14.40	5.00
		Redemption of ZCRPS	29.21	75.52
		Interest expense for ZCRPS	9.29	11.35
3	Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited	Redemption of ZCRPS	210.74	544.84
		Interest expense for ZCRPS	71.48	87.34
4	Gateway Distriparks Limited	Redemption of ZCRPS	359.95	930.54
		Interest expense for ZCRPS	121.15	148.04
5	Mr. Prem Kishan Dass Gupta	Directors sitting fees	5.00	5.00
	Mr. Arun Kumar Gupta		5.00	5.00
	Mr. Anil Aggarwal		5.00	5.00
	Mr. Raghu Jairam		5.00	5.00
	Mr. Shankar Menon		5.00	5.00

C) Key management personnel compensation

S. No.	Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
1	Sitting fees to executive directors	15.00	15.00
2	Sitting fees to non-executive and independent directors	10.00	10.00

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

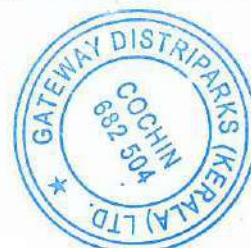
S. No.	Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
1	Trade receivables		
	Chakiat Agencies	55.19	16.37
1	Capital advances [refer note 8(i)]		
	Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited	-	1,172.51
2	Chakiat Agencies Private Limited	-	74.60
		-	1,247.11
1	Amount recoverable in cash or kind [refer note 8(i)]		
	Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited	1,172.51	-
2	Chakiat Agencies Private Limited	74.60	-
		1,247.11	-
1	Trade payables		
	Chakiat Agencies	17.31	11.88
2	Chakiat Agencies Private Limited	14.56	-
		31.87	11.88

(E) Loans to/from related parties

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

(F) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

- Services provided from/to related parties are made on terms equivalents to those that prevail in arm's length transaction. 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.
- Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and are repayable/ receivable in cash.

(G) There have been no guarantees provided on /received for any related party receivables or payables.**(H) For the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2024: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the market in which the related parties operate.**

28 Commitments, contingent liabilities and leases

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
(a) Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	-	-
(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 (refer note 1 below)	16,900.00	16,900.00

1) The President of India through the Commissioners of Excise and Customs and Sales Tax has agreed to allow the Company to transport containers, containing the exported and imported goods, by road against the bank guarantee and continuity bonds executed by the Company, and also for the safe custody of the exported and imported goods at such time till these are cleared on payment of appropriate customs duty as provided under the act. In case a demand for claim is made, the liability of the Company is restricted to the extent of the guarantee and bonds executed till the date of its validity.

(c) Contingent liabilities:

The Company has contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2025 in respect of:

Claim not acknowledged as debts:

1) The Company entered into a joint venture ("JV") with PACE CFS Private Limited ("PACE") on 29 September 2007 for a period of 3 years, since PACE had an ICD license. The Company had given a security deposit of INR 150.00 lakhs (31 March 2024: INR 150.00 lakhs) to PACE as a part of the agreement against which PACE CFS Private Limited created an equitable mortgagee on the facilities viz. lease land of 1.68 acres at Aroor with 25,000 sq. ft. building in the favour of the Company by depositing original title deeds.

The joint venture operations with PACE were terminated on 28 September 2010.

PACE had initiated arbitration proceedings against the Company claiming a sum of INR 282.52 lakhs. The Company had filed a recovery suit in response to suit filed by its JV partner in Sub-Court Cherthala for a total sum of INR 525.78 lakhs, being value of security deposit and interest thereon.

The learned Arbitrator by its award dated 25 August 2015 allowed the claim of PACE in part and dismissed the counter claim of the Company. It was held that PACE 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 were filed by the Company before the Commercial Court, Ernakulam as Arbitration O.P. No. 1362/15 and 1361/15. Both the appeals were dismissed by the Commercial Court on 03 July 2024. Thereafter, appeal was filed by the Company before the District and Sessions Court, Ernakulam, as Arbitration Appeal ("Arb. Apl.") No. 23/2024 and Arb. Apl. No. 24/2024. Both appeals were accepted, and the Court stayed the order of the Arbitrator and the order of the Commercial Court. The case is pending for disposal.

The security deposit of INR 150.00 lakhs given to PACE is considered as good and recoverable despite of the dispute between JV partners. Based on advice of the independent legal expert, the management believes that no provision is required to be made in this regard in these financial statements.

2) The Company had given a security deposit of INR 150.00 lakhs to PACE as a part of JV agreement against which PACE created an equitable mortgagee on the facilities viz. lease land of 1.68 acres at Aroor with 25,000 sq. ft. building in the favour of the Company by depositing original title deeds. The legal owner of the property, Mrs. Rajamani Amma, filed a suit, vide no. OS/200421/2013, seeking a declaration that the sale deeds were collected by the Company from co-operative bank, Kollam not to create any mortgage and that the Company is liable to return the title deeds. An injunction is also sought against the Company from proceeding against the property on the basis of equitable mortgage purported to have been created. The written statements were filed in the said case controverting the allegations in the plaint.

Mrs. Rajamani Amma died on 23 August 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 Munsiff's Court, Cherthala allowed the application on 25 July 2016 without considering any of the issues. A revision petition was filed by the Company, challenging Rajan Pillai Foundation being legal heir of the property, before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala as C.R.P. 356/2016. The revision was allowed in favour of the Company on 20 February 2017. The original suit is pending before the Cherthala Court, which is pending for disposal.

Further, the Company filed an appeal in the Hon'ble High Court to grant stay in original suit vide CRP no. 21048/2021 in September 2021, and the Court granted the stay on November 01, 2021.

Based on advice of the independent legal expert, the management believes that no provision is required to be made in this regard in these financial statements.

3) The Company had paid INR 695.97 lakhs as an upfront premium at the time of obtaining leasehold right on leasehold land during the previous year ended 31 March 2013. This leasehold land is used for the business of the Company. The Company capitalized the same as intangible assets as per the Income-tax Act, 1961 ("Act") and claimed depreciation @ 25%.

The Principal Commissioner of Income Tax ("PCIT") had initiated the revisionary proceedings under section 263 of the Act for Assessment Year 2013-14 in so far as it relates to allowance of the depreciation claimed amounting to INR 87.00 lakhs on lease premium paid for acquisition of land under section 32(1)(ii) of the Act disallowing the depreciation claimed stating that the depreciation was wrongly granted by Assessing Officer ("AO"), having tax impact of INR 27.14 lakhs.

Income Tax Appellate Tribunal ("ITAT") has decided against the Company's appeal in favour of the order of the PCIT under Section 263 of the Act.

The said matter was remanded back to the AO, which passed an order dated 13 November 2018, disallowing such expense and reducing the Company's brought forward losses on the said year.

The Company had filed an appeal against the order of ITAT in High Court of Kerala in January 2019, which is pending for disposal.

The Company also incurred certain expenses of INR 63.78 lakhs in the previous year ended 31 March 2014 relating to the aforementioned leasehold right on leasehold land. As at 31 March 2025, the Company has claimed total depreciation of INR 738.44 lakhs in respect of the said leasehold right.

As the Company has availed exemption under Section 80-IA of the Act from previous year 2017-2018 (assessment year 2018-2019), management is of the view that disallowance of depreciation expense from the said year till year ended 31 March 2025, will not result in outflow of taxes for the said years.

Further, based on its assessment supported by past legal cases and advice of the independent tax expert, the management believes that no provision is required to be made in this regard

4) The Company had filed Income tax returns for the Assessment Year ("AY") 2020-21 claiming deduction u/s 80-IA(4) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ("Act"). The assessment was taken for scrutiny, and the assessment was completed by order dated 26 September 2022. While completing the assessment, National Faceless Appeal Centre did not grant the deduction u/s 80-IA(4) of the Act amounting to INR 202.50 lakhs (31 March 2024: INR 202.50 lakhs) resulting in additional tax liability of INR 70.42 lakhs (31 March 2024: INR 70.42 lakhs). The Company had filed an appeal against the assessment, which is pending for disposal.

Further, the income-tax department had also adjusted the refund of A.Y. 2021-22 and A.Y. 2022-23 amounting to INR 33.60 lakhs against the aforementioned demand.

Based on advice of the independent tax expert, the management believes that deduction will be allowed u/s 80-IA of the Act and thus, no provision is required to be made in this regard in these financial statements.



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(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 lessors title to the right-of-use assets. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the right-of-use assets.

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

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 2023	1,532.90
Add: Additions during the year	-
Less: Depreciation expense for the year (refer note 19)	88.55
As at 31 March 2024	1,444.35
Add: Additions during the year	-
Less: Depreciation expense for the year (refer note 19)	88.55
As at 31 March 2025	1,355.80

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

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
As at 01 April 2024	1,037.54	1,041.64
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Add: Accretion of interest (refer note 20)	106.68	107.11
Less: Payment of lease liabilities	114.75	111.21
As at 31 March 2025	1,029.47	1,037.54
Non-current	924.53	1,030.80
Current	104.94	6.74

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in note 24.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 10.25% 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 and loss:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (refer note 19)	88.55	88.55
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 20)	106.68	107.11
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	195.23	195.66

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of INR 114.75 lakhs in 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: INR 111.20 lakhs).

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Less than one year	115.69	113.42
One to five years	498.53	482.86
More than five years	1,616.91	1,748.27
Total	2,231.13	2,344.55

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 to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

29 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

The disclosures as per Section 22 of the MSMED Act, 2006 are as follows:

S.no	Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
	- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	2.13	-
	- Interest due on above	-	-
ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

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.

30 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

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

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Profit attributable for basic earnings (INR in lakhs)	276.80	506.47
Effect of dilution	-	-
Profit attributable for diluted earnings (INR in lakhs)	276.80	506.47
Weighted average number of equity shares for computing basic earning per share (number in lakhs)	230.50	230.50
Effect of dilution	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for computing diluted earning per share (number in lakhs)	230.50	230.50
The following table shows the computation of Basic and Diluted EPS:		
Basic earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Company	276.80/230.50	506.47/230.50
	= INR 1.20	= INR 2.20
Diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Company	276.80/230.50	506.47/230.50
	= INR 1.20	= INR 2.20

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

31 Ratio analysis and its elements

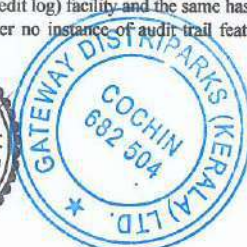
	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	% change	Reasons for variance above 25%
(a)	Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	8.08	18.50	(22.34%)	NA
(b)	Debt-equity ratio	Total debt = Non-current borrowings + current borrowings + non-current lease liabilities + current lease liabilities	Total equity	1.02	1.22	(16.10%)	NA
(c)	Debt service coverage ratio	Profit for the year + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and amortisation expenses + finance cost	Debt service = Interest + principle repayment of lease liabilities and borrowings	1.15	0.69	67.90%	Increase is on account of increased redemption of ZCRPS in the current year.
(d)	Return on equity ratio	Profit for the year	Average total equity	0.08	0.16	(53.76%)	Decrease is on account of decrease in profit during the current year.
(e)	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	10.88	15.28	(28.80%)	Decrease is on account of decrease in revenue from operations during the current year.
(f)	Trade payable turnover ratio	Operating expenses	Average trade payables	7.12	8.82	(17.80%)	NA
(g)	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital = current assets – current liabilities	1.15	1.37	(55.72%)	Decrease is on account of decrease in revenue from operations during the current year.
(h)	Net profit ratio	Profit for the year	Total income	0.16	0.25	(35.43%)	Decrease is on account of decrease in profit during the current year.
(i)	Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed = tangible net worth + total debt - deferred tax assets (net)	0.10	0.14	(26.52%)	Decrease is on account of decrease in earnings before interest and taxes during the current year.
(j)	Return on investment	Realised and unrealised gain on mutual funds	Investment	0.05	-	100.00%	Increase is on account of investment made by the Company in mutual funds during the current year.

32 Other statutory information

- (i) The Company does not have any benami property where any proceeding has 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 does not have borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.
- (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 section 248 of the 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**
1. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
a. 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
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
2. The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
a. 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
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- (viii) **Undisclosed income**
The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961).
- (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 Property, plant and equipment and intangible asset**
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.

- 33 The Company has used accounting software Microsoft Navision 2016 for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that audit trail feature is not enabled at the database level. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled.

Additionally, the audit trail of prior year to the extent it was enabled has been preserved as per the statutory requirements for recording of audit trail.



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- 34 During the year, the Company has reassessed presentation of director sitting fee which was previously presented under 'Other expenses'. Based on review of commonly prevailing practices and in line with paragraph 7 of Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits", the Company has concluded that presenting such amount under 'Employee benefit expense' results in improved presentation and better reflects the nature of the expense. Accordingly, director sitting fee aggregating to INR 25.00 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: INR 25.00 lakhs), previously classified under 'Other expenses' was reclassified under the head 'Employee benefit expense'. Both line items form part of the main heading 'Expenses'.

The above changes do not impact recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements, and, consequentially, there is no impact on total equity and/ or profit for the current or any of the earlier periods. Nor there is any material impact on presentation of cash flow statement.

Considering the nature of changes, the management believes that they do not have any material impact on the balance sheet at the beginning of the comparative period and, therefore, there is no need for separate presentation of the balance sheet.

35 Impact of tariff imposition

The management has evaluated the likely impact of prevailing uncertainties relating to imposition or enhancement of reciprocal tariffs and believes that there are no material impacts on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025. However, the management will continue to monitor the situation from the perspective of potential impact on the operations of the Company.

- 36 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Certain sections of the Code came into effect on 03 May 2024. However, the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. Based on a preliminary assessment, the Company believes the impact of the change will not be significant.

As per our report of even date attached.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI firm's registration no.: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Gupta

Partner

Membership No.: 501396

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22 May 2025



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

Prem Kishan Dass Gupta

Chairman and Director

DIN: 00011670

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22 May 2025

Raghu Jairam

Director

DIN: 00449312

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22 May 2025



Kartik Sundaram Aiyer

Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary

Membership No.: A10681

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22 May 2025