INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To The Members of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("the Parent") and its subsidiaries, (the Parent and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which includes the Group's share of loss in its joint ventures, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements of subsidiaries and joint venture referred to in the Other Matters section below, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS'), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2019, and their consolidated profit, their consolidated total comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and their consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to:

(i) Note 39 to the consolidated financial statements, which describes the management's assessment for recoverability of the project cost incurred by Parent, pending execution of definitive agreements between the parties.

(ii) Note 40(b) to the consolidated financial statements which describes the key sources of estimation uncertainties as at March 31, 2019 relating to the recoverability of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets amounting to Rs. 355.41 crore in case of Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited and Rs. 834.20 crore in case of Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited, subsidiaries of the Parent.

Our report is not modified in respect of these matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Goodwill — Dhamra Port Company Limited ["Dhamra port"] — Refer to Note 42 to the consolidated financial statements

Key Audit Matter Description

The Company's evaluation of goodwill for impairment involves the comparison of the recoverable value of cash-generating unit to its carrying value. The Company used the discounted cash flow model to estimate recoverable value, which requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions related to forecasts of future revenues and operating margins, and discount rates. Changes in these assumptions could have a significant impact on either the recoverable value, the amount of any goodwill impairment charge, or both.

The goodwill balance was Rs. 2,559.31 Crore as of March 31, 2019 is pertaining to Dhamra Port. The recoverable value of Dhamra Port exceeded its carrying value as of the measurement date and, therefore, no impairment was recognized.

We focused on this area as Key Audit Matter due to the size/materiality of the goodwill balance, and because the Group's assessment of the 'value in use' of the cash generating unit involves judgements about the future results of the business and the discount rates applied to future cash flow forecasts.

How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to forecasts of future revenue, operating margins and cash flows and selection of the discount rate for impairment assessment of goodwill related to Dhamra Port included the following :

- We tested the Design, Implementation and Operating effectiveness of controls over impairment assessment process, including those over the forecasts of future revenue, operating margins and cash flows including selection of the discount rate.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of management's revenue and operating margin forecasts by comparing the forecasts to:
    - Historical revenues and operating margins.

- Internal communications to management and the Board of Directors.

- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the reasonableness of the (1) valuation methodology and (2) discount rate by:
  - Testing the source information underlying the determination of the discount rate and the mathematical accuracy of the calculation.
  - Developing a range of independent estimates and comparing those to the discount rate selected by management.

Property, plant and Equipment & Intangible assets for Service Concession Arrangement — Refer to Note 40(b) to the consolidated financial statements

Key Audit Matter Description

The Group has entered into Service Concession Arrangement ("SCAs") for its port facilities at Kandla and Goa. The cost of infrastructure facilities forming part of the SCAs are classified as Intangible assets along with certain tangible assets. As of March 31, 2019, the aggregate carrying value of these assets is Rs. 1,189.61 Crore.

The Company's evaluation of impairment of these assets involves the comparison of recoverable value of each cash-generating unit to its corresponding carrying value. The Company used the discounted cash flow model to estimate recoverable value, which requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions related to forecasts of future revenues and operating margins, and discount rates. Changes in these assumptions could have a significant impact on either the recoverable value, the amount of any impairment charge, or both.

We focused on this area as Key Audit Matter due to the size/materiality of the balance of assets under the SCA and because the Group's assessment of the 'value in use' of the cash generating unit involves judgements about the future results of the business and the discount rates applied to future cash flow forecasts.

How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to forecasts of future revenue and operating margin and selection of the discount rate for these SCAs included the following, among others:

- We tested the Design, Implementation and Operating effectiveness of controls over impairment assessment process, including those over the forecasts of future revenue and operating margin, and the selection of the discount rate.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of management's revenue and operating margin forecasts by comparing the forecasts to:
  - Historical revenues and operating margins.
  - Internal communications to management and the Board of Directors.
- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the reasonableness of the (1) valuation methodology and (2) discount rate by:
  - Testing the source information underlying the determination of the discount rate and the mathematical accuracy of the calculation.
  - Developing a range of independent estimates and comparing those to the discount rate selected by management.

Business Combinations — Marine Infrastructure Developers Private Limited ("MIDPL") & Adani Agri Logistics Companies ("AALL") — Refer to Note 37(i) to the consolidated financial statements]

Key Audit Matter Description

During the year, the Group has acquired the businesses of MIDPL and AALL for a consideration of Rs. 1,950 Crore and Rs. 945.70 Crore respectively. The Group accounted for the acquisitions under the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. Accordingly, the purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities, if any) assumed based on their fair values on their respective acquisition dates.

The determination of such fair values for the purpose of purchase price allocation was considered to be a key focus area of our audit as the fair valuation process involves judgments and estimates such as appropriateness of the valuation methodology applied and the discount rates applied to future cash flow forecasts.

How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the reasonability of the fair values assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed included the following :

- We tested the Design, Implementation and Operating effectiveness of controls over the purchase price allocation process
- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated (1) the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies for identified intangibles and (2) reasonableness of the valuation assumptions viz. discount rate / contributory asset charge, as applicable discount rate, including testing the source information underlying the determination of the discount rate, testing the mathematical accuracy of the calculation, and developing a range of independent estimates and comparing those to the discount rate selected by independent valuers and relied upon by the management.
- We evaluated the competencies, capabilities and objectivity of the independent valuers engaged by the Company's management for value analysis of tangible and intangible assets.

Recoverability of project asset cost — Refer to Note 39 to the consolidated financial statements

Key Audit Matter Description

The group's assets include project inventories of Rs. 562.89 crore towards construction of project facilities as referred to in a preliminary agreement entered into by the Parent with one of its customers. Pending definitive agreement between the parties, the assessment of recoverability of the project assets involved judgement and hence considered a key audit matter.

How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the assessment of recoverability of aforesaid balances included the following:

- We tested key controls over the management judgments and the assumptions-setting processes including judgments regarding expected realization date and value
- Assessing the underlying preliminary agreement, project progress reports, the reports of the committee set up by the customer to facilitate the execution of definitive agreements with the Company and various communications between the Company and the customer, which indicate that considerable progress has been made towards signing of the definitive agreements.

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

- The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report of even date and annexures thereof, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, compare with the financial statements of the subsidiaries and joint venture audited by the other auditors, to the extent it relates to these entities and, in doing so, place reliance on the work of the other auditors and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to subsidiaries and joint venture, is traced from their financial statements audited by the other auditors.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group including its joint ventures in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and its joint ventures and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Parent, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group (and of its joint ventures) are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group (and of its joint ventures) to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its joint ventures.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 financial 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 Parent has adequate internal financial controls system 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 the 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 ability of the Group and its joint ventures 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 consolidated 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 Group and its joint ventures to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group and its joint ventures to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities or business activities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities or business activities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Parent and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period 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.

Other Matters

(a) We did not audit the financial statements of 51 subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 17,222.70 Crore as at March 31, 2019, total revenues of Rs. 3,708.93 Crore and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 1,446.68 Crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss of Rs. 100.69 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2019, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of one joint venture, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and joint venture, and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, and joint venture is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Certain of these subsidiaries are located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiaries located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries located outside India is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Company and audited by us.

(b) We did not audit the financial information of one subsidiary, whose financial information reflect total assets of Rs. Nil as at March 31, 2019, total revenues of Rs. Nil and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. Nil for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. This financial information are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary, is based solely on such unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, this financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements above and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on the separate financial statements of the subsidiaries and joint venture referred to in the Other Matters section above 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Parent as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies and joint ventures companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies and joint ventures companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditors' reports of the Parent, subsidiary companies and joint venture companies incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Parent to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014,as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, its joint ventures ;

   ii) Provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

   iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent and its subsidiary companies and joint venture companies incorporated in India.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval
Partner
(Membership No. 106189)

Ahmedabad, May 27, 2019

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Parent"), its subsidiary companies and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls
The respective Board of Directors of the Parent, its subsidiary companies and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective Companies 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 respective 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Parent, its subsidiary companies and its joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 and the audit evidence obtained by other auditors of the subsidiary companies and joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Parent, its subsidiary companies and its joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the Parent, its subsidiary companies and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the respective companies 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.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting insofar as it relates to 45 subsidiary companies and one joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, is based solely on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval
Partner
(Membership No. 106189)

Ahmedabad, May 27, 2019

ADANI PORTS AND SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE LIMITED
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	**22,780.93**	18,444.06
Capital Work-in-Progress		**4,483.48**	4,545.46
Goodwill	3	**3,267.93**	2,667.13
Other Intangible Assets	3	**2,072.56**	1,558.82
Investments accounted using Equity Method	4	**3.00**	-
Financial Assets			
Investments	4	**265.49**	559.14
Trade Receivables	5	**-**	2.14
Loans	6	**-**	2.80
Loans to Joint Venture Entities	6	**1,219.54**	1,193.06
Other Financial Assets	7	**4,346.73**	1,490.83
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	26	**1,028.38**	1,310.54
Other Non-Current Assets	8	**2,428.28**	1,314.24
		41,896.32	33,088.22
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	**806.68**	520.29
Financial Assets			
Investments	10	**513.81**	519.78
Trade Receivables	5	**2,431.91**	3,537.91
Customers' Bills Discounted		**357.75**	772.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	**4,798.19**	823.48
Bank Balances other than above	11	**1,169.11**	2,144.07
Loans	6	**1,278.11**	1,484.58
Loans to Joint Venture Entities	6	**269.50**	20.31
Other Financial Assets	7	**2,153.20**	1,258.35
Advance paid for Acquisition		**-**	1,825.00
Other Current Assets	8	**852.88**	1,381.13
		14,631.14	14,286.90
Total Assets		**56,527.46**	47,375.12
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	12	**414.19**	414.19
Other Equity	13	**24,124.01**	20,654.64
Total Equity attributable to Equity holders of the parent		**24,538.20**	21,068.83
Non-Controlling Interests		**209.94**	149.56
Total Equity		**24,748.14**	21,218.39
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	14	**19,883.32**	20,628.97
Other Financial Liabilities	15	**166.05**	144.44
Provisions	19	**3.90**	4.22
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	26	**216.03**	142.40
Other Non-Current Liabilities	16	**1,158.33**	1,227.74
		21,427.63	22,147.77
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	17	**6,188.12**	1.17
Customers' Bills Discounted	17	**357.75**	772.00
Trade and Other Payables	18		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		**2.07**	0.07
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		**570.00**	489.66
Other Financial Liabilities	15	**2,541.67**	2,058.40
Provisions	19	**99.25**	98.22
Liabilities for Current Tax (net)	26	**28.56**	128.62
Other Current Liabilities	16	**564.27**	460.82
		10,351.69	4,008.96
Total Liabilities		**31,779.32**	26,156.73
Total Equity and Liabilities		**56,527.46**	47,375.12

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
As per our report of even date.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad
Date: May 27, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam S. Adani
[Chairman and Managing Director]
DIN : 00006273

Rajesh S. Adani
[Director]
DIN : 00006322

Karan Adani
[Wholetime Director and CEO]
DIN : 03088095

Deepak Maheshwari
[Chief Financial Officer]

Place : Ahmedabad
Date: May 27, 2019

Kamlesh Bhagia
[Company Secretary]

ADANI PORTS AND SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Income			
Revenue from Operations	20	**10,925.44**	11,322.96
Other Income	21	**1,362.34**	1,010.93
Total Income		**12,287.78**	12,333.89
Expenses			
Operating Expenses	22	**2,760.80**	3,231.83
Employee Benefits Expense	23	**529.81**	447.32
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3	**1,373.48**	1,188.37
Foreign Exchange Loss (net)		**475.92**	83.29
Finance Costs	24		
Interest and Bank Charges		**1,428.30**	1,257.35
Derivative (Gain)/Loss (net)		**(43.11)**	238.02
Other Expenses	25	**567.35**	498.40
Total Expenses		**7,092.55**	6,944.58
Profit before share of profit from joint venture entities, exceptional items and tax		**5,195.23**	5,389.31
Exceptional items	39 & 40(a)	**(68.95)**	(155.18)
Profit before share of profit from joint venture entities and tax		**5,126.28**	5,234.13
Tax expense:	26		
Current tax		**1,057.60**	1,546.39
Deferred tax		**219.31**	92.83
Less: Tax (credit) under Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)		**(195.44)**	(95.04)
Total tax expense		**1,081.47**	1,544.18
Profit after tax and before share of profit from joint venture entities		**4,044.81**	3,689.95
Share of profit from joint venture entities		**(0.06)**	-
Profit for the Year	(A)	**4,044.75**	3,689.95
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		**3,990.22**	3,673.62
Non-controlling interests		**54.53**	16.33
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans		**(2.55)**	0.87
Income tax impact		**0.32**	(0.28)
		(2.23)	0.59
Net Gains on FVTOCI Equity Investments		**23.25**	11.74
Income tax impact		**(5.41)**	(1.74)
		17.84	10.00
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations		**(0.20)**	(0.74)
		(0.20)	**(0.74)**
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)	(B)	**15.41**	9.85
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		**15.85**	9.40
Non-controlling interests		**(0.44)**	0.45
Total Comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(A)+(B)	**4,060.16**	3,699.80
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		**4,006.07**	3,683.02
Non-controlling interests		**54.09**	16.78
Earnings per Share - (Face value of ₹ 2 each) Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	27	**19.27**	17.74

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad
Date: May 27, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam S. Adani
[Chairman and Managing Director]
DIN : 00006273

Rajesh S. Adani
[Director]
DIN : 00006322

Karan Adani
[Wholetime Director and CEO]
DIN : 03088095

Deepak Maheshwari
[Chief Financial Officer]

Place : Ahmedabad
Date: May 27, 2019

Kamlesh Bhagia
[Company Secretary]

ADANI PORTS AND SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the parent											Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Equity share capital	Other Equity									Total		
		Equity Component of Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares	Reserve & Surplus						Other Comprehensive Income				
			Securities Premium	Foreign Currency Monetary item Translation Difference Account	Debenture Redemption Reserve	Tonnage Tax Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Equity instrument through OCI			
Balance as at April 1, 2018	**414.19**	**165.88**	**2,551.72**	**(37.13)**	**661.71**	**319.50**	**2,260.87**	**14,582.00**	**(0.01)**	**150.10**	**21,068.83**	**149.56**	**21,218.39**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,990.22	-	-	3,990.22	54.53	4,044.75
Other Comprehensive Income													
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.23)	-	-	(2.23)	-	(2.23)
Net Gains on FVTOCI Equity Investments (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.28	18.28	(0.44)	17.84
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.20)	-	(0.20)	-	(0.20)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,987.99**	**(0.20)**	**18.28**	**4,006.07**	**54.09**	**4,060.16**
Dividend on shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(414.19)	-	-	(414.19)	-	(414.19)
Dividend distribution tax (DDT)								(85.64)	-	-	(85.64)	-	(85.64)
Dividend to Non-Controlling Interests												(5.42)	(5.42)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) during the year	-	-	-	(153.47)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(153.47)	-	(153.47)
Amortised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	-	-	-	119.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	119.53	-	119.53
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	(315.00)	-	315.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3.34)			(3.34)		(3.34)
Increase in Non-Controlling Interests on account of acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.97	11.97
Gain on increase in non controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.41			0.41	(0.41)	-
Increase in share capital of non controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	0.15	0.15
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	167.33	-	-	(167.33)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from/to Tonnage Tax Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	210.32	-	(210.32)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**414.19**	**165.88**	**2,551.72**	**(71.07)**	**514.04**	**529.82**	**2,575.87**	**17,689.58**	**(0.21)**	**168.38**	**24,538.20**	**209.94**	**24,748.14**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam S. Adani
[Chairman and Managing Director]
DIN : 00006273

Rajesh S. Adani
[Director]
DIN : 00006322

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Karan Adani
[Wholetime Director and CEO]
DIN : 03088095

Deepak Maheshwari
[Chief Financial Officer]

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2019

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2019

Kamlesh Bhagia
[Company Secretary]

ADANI PORTS AND SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2018

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the parent											Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Equity share capital	Other Equity									Total		
		Equity Component of Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares	Reserves and Surplus						Other Comprehensive Income				
			Securities Premium	Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account	Debenture Redemption Reserve	Tonnage Tax Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Equity instrument through OCI			
Balance as at April 1, 2017	**414.19**	**165.88**	**2,535.70**	**(74.55)**	**476.21**	**3.30**	**2,141.55**	**11,722.42**	**0.73**	**140.55**	**17,525.98**	**139.24**	**17,665.22**
Impact of Demerger (refer note 41)								123.96			123.96		123.96
Impact of Demerger on Non-controlling interest (refer note 41)								6.46			6.46	(6.46)	-
Profit for the year (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,673.62		-	3,673.62	16.33	3,689.95
Other Comprehensive Income						-							
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.59	-	-	0.59	-	0.59
Net Gains on FVTOCI Equity Investments (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.55	9.55	0.45	10.00
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations (D)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	(0.74)	-	(0.74)	-	(0.74)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B+C+D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,674.21**	**(0.74)**	**9.55**	**3,683.02**	**16.78**	**3,699.80**
Dividend on shares	-	-	-	-	-		-	(269.22)		-	(269.22)	-	(269.22)
Dividend distribution tax (DDT)	-	-	-	-	-		-	(54.81)		-	(54.81)	-	(54.81)
Foreign exchange gain /(loss) during the year	-	-	-	(7.92)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7.92)	-	(7.92)
Amortised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	-	-	-	45.34	-	-	-		-	-	45.34	-	45.34
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	(119.32)	-	119.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share in Securities Premium of Joint Venture			16.02					-			16.02		16.02
Transfer to Debenture Redemption reserve	-	-	-	-	304.82		-	(304.82)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Tonnage Tax Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	316.20		(316.20)	-		-		-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**414.19**	**165.88**	**2,551.72**	**(37.13)**	**661.71**	**319.50**	**2,260.87**	**14,582.00**	**(0.01)**	**150.10**	**21,068.83**	**149.56**	**21,218.39**

Consolidated Statement of Cash flows for the Year ended March 31, 2019

₹ In Crore

	Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019	For the Year Ended March 31, 2018
A	**Cash Flows from Operating Activities**		
	Net profit before Tax	**5,126.28**	5,234.13
	Adjustments for :		
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	**1,373.48**	1,188.37
	Unclaimed Liabilities / Excess Provision Written Back	**(18.97)**	(1.93)
	Cost of Assets transferred under Finance Lease	**34.15**	11.96
	Recognition of Deferred Income under Long Term Land Lease / Infrastructure Usage Agreements	**(62.56)**	(58.37)
	Financial Guarantees Income	**(5.87)**	(4.37)
	Amortisation of Government Grant	**(11.45)**	(8.57)
	Finance Cost	**1,428.30**	1,257.35
	Effect of Exchange Rate Change	**447.30**	146.40
	Derivative (Gain)/Loss (net)	**(43.11)**	238.02
	Provision/(Reversal) of Doubtful Debts	**24.15**	(0.19)
	Interest Income	**(1,220.19)**	(901.08)
	Dividend Income	**(7.00)**	(4.00)
	Net Gain on Sale of Current Investments	**(43.02)**	(34.64)
	(Reversal)/Provision for Impairment (refer note 40 (a))	**(52.95)**	155.18
	De-recognition of accrued revenue (refer note 39)	**121.90**	-
	Investment accounted using Equity Method	**-**	75.36
	Gain on Loss of Control of subsidiaries	**(0.50)**	-
	Diminution in value of Inventories	**2.64**	0.30
	Amortisation of fair valuation adjustment on Security Deposit	**7.49**	9.23
	Loss on Sale / Discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	**4.14**	11.26
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**7,104.21**	7,314.41
	Adjustments for :		
	Decrease/(Increase) in Trade Receivables	**1,264.26**	(1,561.47)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	**(256.92)**	44.87
	(Increase) in Financial Assets	**(961.17)**	(489.43)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	**(318.98)**	1,162.97
	(Decrease)/Increase in Provisions	**(3.93)**	4.43
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	**79.58**	(25.06)
	Increase in Other Financial Liabilities	**127.02**	84.29
	Increase in Other Liabilities	**101.84**	72.31
	Cash Generated from Operations	**7,135.91**	6,607.32
	Direct Taxes paid (Net of Refunds)	**(1,106.51)**	(999.18)
	Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	**6,029.40**	5,608.14
B	**Cash Flows from Investing Activities**		
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Capital Work-in-progress, other intangible assets, capital advances and capital creditors)	**(2,940.49)**	(2,732.15)
	(Payment)/Refund of Deposit given against Capital Commitments	**(2,064.61)**	(192.84)
	Payment for acquisition of subsidiaries	**(1,478.16)**	(375.00)
	Equity investment in Joint Venture entities	**(3.06)**	(55.18)
	Redemption of/(Investment in) Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures	**317.00**	(317.00)
	Loans given	**(19,306.22)**	(9,917.65)
	Loans received back	**19,266.31**	9,762.96
	Proceeds from/(Deposits in) Fixed Deposits (net) including Margin Money Deposits	**1,005.54**	(1,107.67)
	Proceeds from sale of Investments in Mutual Fund (net)	**17.34**	48.35
	Sale of Investments in short term Debentures and Commercial Papers (net)	**48.00**	396.00
	Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	**53.83**	34.37
	Dividend Received	**7.00**	4.00
	Interest Received	**653.37**	605.97
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities	**(4,424.15)**	(3,845.84)

ADANI PORTS AND SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Cash flows for the Year ended March 31, 2019

₹ In Crore

	Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019	For the Year Ended March 31, 2018
C	**Cash Flows from Financing Activities**		
	Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings	**154.63**	5,695.63
	Repayment of Long Term Borrowings	**(1,809.99)**	(3,291.24)
	Proceeds from Short Term Borrowings	**36,348.68**	15,741.79
	Repayment of Short Term Borrowings	**(30,385.58)**	(18,345.59)
	Interest & Finance Charges Paid	**(1,471.72)**	(1,163.95)
	Loss on settlement of Derivative Contracts	**(17.63)**	(201.70)
	Payment of Dividend on Equity and Preference Shares	**(418.48)**	(269.16)
	Payment of Dividend Distribution Tax	**(86.57)**	(54.81)
	Net Cash Generated from/(used in) Financing Activities	**2,313.34**	(1,889.03)
D	**Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)**	**3,918.59**	(126.73)
E	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year (refer note 11)**	**823.48**	950.21
F	**Cash and Cash Equivalents on acquisition of subsidiaries (refer note 37)**	**91.44**	-
G	**Reduction in Cash and Cash Equivalents on account of loss of control of subsidiaries**	**(35.32)**	-
H	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the year (refer note 11)**	**4,798.19**	823.48
	Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents		
	Cash on Hand	**0.23**	0.13
	Cheques on hand	**-**	241.86
	Balances with Scheduled Banks		
	- In Current Accounts	**4,612.89**	548.05
	- In Fixed Deposit Accounts	**185.07**	33.44
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**4,798.19**	823.48

Summary of significant accounting policies refer note 2.3

1 The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

2 a) During the year, Group has made investment in Mutual Fund of ₹ 88,227.61 crore (previous year ₹ 56,072.76 crore) and redeemed Mutual Fund of ₹ 88,244.95 crore (previous year ₹ 56,121.11 crore).

b) During the year, Group has made short term investment in Debenture and Commercial Paper of ₹ 492.00 crore (previous year ₹ 1,050.00 crore) and redeemed Debenture and Commercial Paper of ₹ 540.00 crore (previous year ₹ 1,446.00 crore).

3 Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows under Companies is given as per note 15(c).

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad
Date: May 27, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam S. Adani
[Chairman and Managing Director]
DIN : 00006273

Rajesh S. Adani
[Director]
DIN : 00006322

Karan Adani
[Wholetime Director and CEO]
DIN : 03088095

Deepak Maheshwari
[Chief Financial Officer]

Place:- Ahmedabad
Date:- May 27, 2019

Kamlesh Bhagia
[Company Secretary]

1 Corporate information

The Consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("the Company" or "APSEZL") , its joint venture entities and subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") for the year ended March 31, 2019. The Company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on two recognised stock exchanges in India. The registered office of the Company is located at "Adani House", Mithakhali Six Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India - 380009.

The Group has port infrastructure facilities at Mundra, Kandla, Hazira, Dahej, Dhamra, Vizag, Murmugao, Kattupalli, Ennore locations developed pursuant to the respective concession/sub concession agreements apart from other businesses. The Group is also developing port infrastructure at Vizhinjam.

The Company is in the business of development, operations and maintenance of port infrastructure (port services and related infrastructure development) and has linked multi product Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and related infrastructure contiguous to Port at Mundra. The initial port infrastructure facilities at Mundra including expansion thereof through development of additional port terminals and south port terminal infrastructure facilities are developed pursuant to the concession agreement with Government of Gujarat (GoG) and Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) for 30 years period effective from February 17, 2001. At Mundra, the Company has expanded port infrastructure facilities through approved supplementary concession agreement (pending to be concluded) which will be effective till the year 2040, whereby port infrastructure has been developed at Wandh in Mundra to handle coal cargo. The said agreement is in the process of getting signed with GoG and GMB although Coal terminal at Wandh is recognized as commercially operational w.e.f. February 01, 2011.

The first Container terminal facilities (CT-1) developed at Mundra, was transferred under sub-concession agreement entered into on January 7, 2003 between Mundra International Container Terminal Limited ("MICTL") and the Company wherein the Company has given rights to MICTL to handle the container cargo for a period of 28 years i.e. up to February 17, 2031. The container terminal facilities developed at South Port location (CT-3) has been leased under approved sub concession agreement dated October 17, 2011 to (50:50) joint venture company, Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited ("AICTPL"), co-terminate with main concession agreement with GMB. During the previous year the Company has entered into an arrangement with the Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited ("AICTPL"), a Joint Venture, to sub lease new terminal CT-3 Extension besides CT-3. The said terminal commenced operations w.e.f. November 01, 2017. The said sub-concession agreement is pending to be concluded with GOG and GMB. Another container terminal facilities developed at South Port location (CT-4) has been leased to (50:50) joint venture company, Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited ("ACMTPL") (joint venture arrangement with CMA Terminals, France since July 30, 2014). The execution of sub-concession agreement between the Company, ACMTPL and GMB is pending as on date.

The Multi Product Special Economic Zone developed at Mundra by the Company along with port infrastructure facilities is approved by the Government of India vide their letter no. F-2/11/2003/EPZ dated April 12, 2006 and subsequently amended from time to time till date. The Company has also set up Free Trade and Warehousing Zone at Mundra based on approval of Ministry of Commerce and Industry vide letter no.F.1/16/2011-SEZ dated January 04, 2012. The Company has also set up additional Multi Product Special Economic Zone at Mundra Taluka over an area of 1,856 hectares as per approval from Ministry of Commerce and Industry vide approval letter dated April 24, 2015. The Company has received single notification consolidating all three notified SEZ in Mundra vide letter dated March 15, 2016 of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce (SEZ Section).

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 27, 2019.

The entities considered for consolidation and their nature of operations are as follows:

i) Adani Logistics Limited ("ALL"), a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL, has developed multi-model cargo storage-cum-logistics services through development of Inland Container Depots (ICDs) and Container Freight Stations (CFSs) at various strategic locations and operates container trains on specific railway routes as per concession agreement entered into with Ministry of Railways, Government of India.

ii) MPSEZ Utilities Private Limited ("MUPL"), is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL, has developed infrastructure including operation, development, maintenance, improvement, and extension of utility services (including power distribution) at Mundra Special Economic Zone in Kutch district, Gujarat.

iii) Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Private Limited ("MITAP"), a 49.88% subsidiary of APSEZL and 5.40% investment held through ALL (a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL), has set up an integrated textile park under the scheme of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India in Special Economic Zone at Mundra, Kutch district, Gujarat.

iv) Karnavati Aviation Private Limited ("KAPL"), a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL, is engaged in providing non scheduled (passenger) airline services through its aircrafts.

v) Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited ("APDPPL"), a 74% subsidiary of APSEZL, has developed a Solid Cargo Port Terminal and related port infrastructure facilities of bulk cargo at Dahej, Gujarat.

vi) Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited ("AMPTPL"), a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL, has developed port infrastructure facilities i.e. coal handling terminal at Murmugao, Goa.

vii) Mundra International Airport Private Limited ("MIAPL"), a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL, has plan to set up air cargo operations at Kawai, Rajasthan.

viii) Adani Hazira Port Private Limited ("AHPPL"), a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL, has developed multi – cargo terminal and related infrastructure at Hazira - Surat (Gujarat). The further expansion of port facilities is under development.

ix) Hazira Infrastructure Private Limited ("HIPL"), a step down subsidiary of APSEZL, a 100% subsidiary of Adani Hazira Port Private Limited has plans to develop and construct rail corridor between Surat and Hazira along with related infrastructure subject to approval by Railway Board and Government of Gujarat.

x) Mundra LPG Infrastructure Private Limited ("MLIPL") (formerly known as Hazira Road Infrastructure Private Limited), a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL and propose to develop LPG infrastructure.

xi) Adinath Polyfills Private Limited ("APPL") a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL and was strategically acquired to enhance the port business.

xii) Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited ("AVCTPL") is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL. The Company has developed Port infrastructure facilities at East Quay for handling steam coal at Visakhapatnam Port.

xiii) Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited ("AKBTPL") is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL. The Company has developed a Dry Bulk terminal off Tekra near Tuna outside Kandla creek at Kandla Port.

xiv) Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited ("AWSPL") is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL. The Company is formed to provide warehousing / storage facilities and other related services.

xv) Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited ("AECTPL") is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL. The Company has developed container terminal and other related infrastructure at Ennore Port.

xvi) Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited ("AHMPL") is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL. The Company provides hospital and related services at Mundra.

xvii) The Dhamra Port Company Limited ("DPCL"), has become wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and is operating bulk cargo port infrastructure facilities at Dhamra in the state of Odisha.

xviii) Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited ("SSIDPL") was incorporated on May 05, 2015 as a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL. The Company is providing dredging services.

xix) The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited ("TAHSPL") has become a wholly owned subsidiary of APSEZL. Previously, the company was known as TM Harbour Services Private Limited. The principal activity of TAHSPL is to own and operate harbour tugs, barges, other port crafts, ocean towage and offshore support vessels and to provide marine services like pilotage, laying and maintenance of buoys including SBMs, mooring of vessels at berth and mid-stream.

xx) Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited ("AVPPL"), a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL, is developing container terminal port and other related infrastructure at Vizhinjam.

xxi) Adani Kattupalli Port Private Limited ("AKPPL"), a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL is engaged in the business of Container Freight Station at Kattupaili Port, Tamil Nadu.

xxii) Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited ("APTPL") was incorporated as wholly owned subsidiary of APSEZL on April 26, 2016. On December 29, 2018, APTPL has ceased to be a subsidiary of the Company. With effect from March 16, 2019, the same has become wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Logistics Limited (Subsidiary of APSEZL).

xxiii) Adani Dhamra LPG Terminal Private Limited ("ADLTPL") was a step down subsidiary of APSEZL till December 28, 2018.

xxiv) Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited ("MLTPL") was a step down subsidiary of APSEZL till December 28, 2018.

xxv) Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited ("DLTPL"),a 100% subsidiary of Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited has ceased to be step down subsidiary of the Company on December 29, 2018. With effect from March 16, 2019, the same has become step down subsidiary of Adani Logistics Limited because APTPL has become subsidiary of ALL.

xxvi) Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited ("DIPL"), an entity in which APSEZL holds 49% of equity, was incorporated with the main object of developing, maintaining and operating infrastructure facilities on November 22, 2006 under the Companies Act, 1956. The company through its subsidiary is in the process of developing port and infrastructure facilities. Under Ind AS 110 , it has been evaluated that APSEZL has defacto control over DIPL and accordingly is considered as subsidiary for consolidation purpose. (refer note 2.4(A)(i))

xxvii) Dholera Port And Special Economic Zone Limited ("DPSEZL"), a 100% subsidiary of Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited was incorporated on August 31, 1998 under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company was in the process of developing a port at Dholera.

xxviii) Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited ("APO") is a 100% subsidiary of the Company and engaged in the business of Port Operations.

xxix) Abbot Point Bulkcoal Pty Limited ("APB") has become a wholly owned subsidiary of Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited and step down subsidiary of APSEZL.

xxx) Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited ("MIGTPL") has been incorporated as wholly owned subsidiary of the Company on May 17, 2017.

xxxi) Adani International Terminals Pte Limited ("AITPL") has been incorporated as wholly owned subsidiary of the Company on June 30, 2017.

xxxii) Blue Star Realtors Private Limited has become wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Logistics Limited (the subsidiary company of APSEZL) w.e.f. April 26, 2018.

xxxiii) Adani Bhavanapadu Port Private Limited ("ABPPL") has been incorporated as wholly owned subsidiary of the Company on May 21, 2018.

xxxiv) Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited has become subsidiary of APSEZL w.e.f. June 28, 2018 with 97% equity stake and is engaged in the business of Port Operations at Kattupali Port.

xxxv) Adani Mundra Port Holding Pte. Limited ("AMPHPL") has been incorporated as wholly owned subsidiary of the Company on October 30, 2018.

xxxvi) Adani Mundra Port Pte. Limited ("AMPPL") has been incorporated as wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Mundra Port Holding Pte. Limited (a subsidiary company of APSEZL) on January 03, 2019.

xxxvii) Adani Abbot Port Pte. Limited ("AAPPL") has been incorporated as wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Mundra Port Holding Pte. Limited (a subsidiary company of APSEZL) on January 03, 2019.

xxxviii) Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited ("AYITCL") has been incorporated as wholly owned subsidiary of Adani International Terminals Pte Limited (a subsidiary company) on February 22, 2019.

xxxix) Adani Agri Logistics Limited, Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited, Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited and Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited have become wholly owned subsidiaries of Adani Logistics Limited (the subsidiary company of APSEZL) w.e.f. March 29, 2019 and is engaged in the business of Logistics Operations.
Pursuant to the acquisition of 100 % equity stake of Adani Agri Logistics Limited ("AALL"), subsidiary companies of AALL have became step down subsidiary companies of Adani Logistics Limited (the subsidiary company of APSEZL).

xl) Dermot Infracon Private Limited has become wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Logistics Limited (the subsidiary company of APSEZL) w.e.f. March 25, 2019.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 The consolidated financials statements of the Group has 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.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in accounting policy as mentioned in note 2.3 (x) hitherto in use.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount :-
- Derivative financial instruments
- Defined Benefit Plans - Plan Assets measured at fair value and
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

In addition, the consolidated financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest crore (INR 00,00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company, its joint venture entities and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2019. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:-
- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:
- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation procedure:

(a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries.

(b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

(c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant & equipment, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Investment in associates and joint venture entities

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but do not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture entity is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining whether significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its associate and joint venture entities are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture entities is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date.

The consolidated statement of profit and loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint venture entities. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture entities, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the joint venture entities are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture entities.

If an entity's share of losses of a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture (which includes any long term interest that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the entity discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture. If the joint venture subsequently reports profits, the entity resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of a joint venture entities is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The financial statements of the joint venture entities are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its joint venture entities. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture entities are impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture entities and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of a joint venture entities' in the statement of profit and loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over associate entity/ joint control over the joint venture entities, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associates entity / joint venture entities upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

b) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

c) Foreign currency transactions :

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. However, for practical reasons, the Group entities use an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of transaction. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

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 recognized in profit or loss with the exceptions for which below treatment is given as per the option availed under Ind AS 101.

i. Exchange differences, arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items related to acquisition of a property, plant and equipment (including funds used for project work-in-progress) recognised in the Indian GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period i.e. March 31, 2016 are capitalised / decapitalised to cost of fixed assets and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.

ii. Exchange differences arising on other outstanding long term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the Indian GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period i.e. March 31, 2016 are accumulated in the "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" (FCMITDA) and amortized over the remaining life of the concerned monetary item or financial year 2019-20, whichever is earlier.

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.

Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into INR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

d) Fair value measurement

The Group 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 Group.

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 best economic interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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 recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (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 Group's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative financial instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value and for non recurring fair value measurement, such as an assets under the scheme of business undertaking.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets such as business undertaking for transfer under the scheme and unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management and in specific cases after discussion with and approval by the respective company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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 Group'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, in conjunction with the Group's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

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

-Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (refer note 2.4 and 33.2)
-Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (refer note 33.2)
-Investment in unquoted equity shares (refer note 4)
-Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (refer note 33.1)

e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Port operation and logistics services

Revenue from port operation services including cargo handling, storage, rail infrastructure, other ancillary port services and logistics services are recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered on proportionate completion method basis based on services completed till reporting date. Revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided to the end of reporting period as a proportion of total services to be provided.

In cases, where the contracts include multiple contract obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the standalone selling prices. Where these prices are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin.

Revenue on take-or-pay charges are recognized for the quantity that is the difference between annual agreed tonnage and actual quantity of cargo handled. The amount recognised as revenue is exclusive of goods & service tax where applicable.

Income in the nature of license fees / waterfront royalty and revenue share is recognized in accordance terms and conditions of relevant service agreement with customers/ sub concessionaire.

Income towards infrastructure premium is recognized as revenue in the year in which the Company provides access to its common infrastructure.

Income from long term leases

As a part of its business activity, the Group leases/ sub-leases land on long term basis to its customers. Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating lease. In some cases, the Company enters into cancellable lease / sub-lease transaction agreement, while in other cases, it enters into non-cancellable lease / sub-lease agreement. The Company recognizes the income based on the principles of leases as set out in Ind AS 17 "Leases" and accordingly in cases where the land lease / sub-lease agreement are cancellable in nature, the income in the nature of upfront premium received / receivable is recognized on operating lease basis i.e. on a straight line basis over the period of lease / sub-lease agreement / date of memorandum of understanding takes effect over lease period and annual lease rentals are recognized on an accrual basis.

In cases where long term land lease / sub-lease transaction agreement are non-cancellable in nature, the income is recognized on finance lease basis i.e. at the inception of lease / sub-lease agreement / date of memorandum of understanding takes effect over lease period, the income recognized is equal to the present value of the minimum lease payment over the lease period (including non-refundable upfront premium) which is substantially equal to the fair value of land leased / sub-leased. In respect of land given on finance lease basis, the corresponding cost of the land and development costs incurred are expensed off in the statement of profit and loss.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit and loss due to its operating nature.

Development of Infrastructure Assets

The Company 's business operations includes construction and development of infrastructure assets. where the outcome of the project cannot be estimated reasonably, Revenue from contracts for such construction and development activities is recognized on completion of relevant activities under the contract and the transfer of control of the infrastructure when all significant risks and rewards of ownership in the infrastructure assets are transferred to the customer.

Non scheduled aircraft services

Revenue from chartered services is recognized when the service is performed under contractual obligations.

Utilities Services

Revenue is recognized as and when the service performed under contractual obligations and the right to receive such income is established. Delayed payment charges are accounted as and when received.

Income from SEIS/SFIS

Income from Services Exports from India Scheme ('SEIS') incentives under Government's Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 and Served from India Scheme ('SFIS') under Government's Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 on the port services income is recognised based on effective rate of incentive under the scheme, provided no significant uncertainty exists for the measurability, realisation and utilisation of the credit under the scheme. The receivables related to SEIS licenses are classified as "Other Non Financial Assets".

Revenue recognition from Service Concession arrangements in Agri Logistics Business

Once the infrastructure is in operation, the treatment of income is as follows:

Finance income over financial asset after consideration of fixed storage charges is recognized using effective interest rate method. Variable storage charges revenue is recognized in the period of storage of food grains. Revenues from other variable charges such as loading and unloading charges, bagging charges, stacking charges, etc. as per the rates mentioned in SCA are recognized in each period as and when services are rendered in accordance with "Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

Interest income

For all financial assets measured either at amortized 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 amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend Income is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

f) Government grants

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

Royalty on Cargo

Waterfront royalty cargo under the various concession/sub concession agreement is paid at concessional rate in terms of rate prescribed by respective states Maritime Board (MB) and notified in official gazette of various state Government authorities, wherever applicable.

g) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

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. Current income tax (including Minimum Alternate Tax ("MAT")) is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance-sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:-
- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint venture entities, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

The Company is eligible and claiming tax deductions available under section 80IAB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for a period of 10 years w.e.f FY 2007-08. Some of the subsidiaries and joint venture entities are also eligible for tax deductions available under section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for a period of 10 years out of eligible period of 15 years. In view of the Company and some of the subsidiaries and joint venture entities availing tax deduction under Section 80IA/80IAB of the Income Tax Act, 1961, deferred tax has been recognized in respect of temporary difference, which reverse after the tax holiday period in the year in which the temporary difference originate and no deferred tax (assets or liabilities) is recognized in respect of temporary difference which reverse during tax holiday period, to the extent such gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. For recognition of deferred tax, the temporary difference which originate first are considered to reverse first.

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 future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized 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 recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

The Group recognizes tax credits in the nature of Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit as an asset only to the extent that there is sufficient taxable temporary difference/convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which tax credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Group recognizes tax credits as an asset, the said asset is created by way of tax credit to the consolidated statement of profit and loss. The Group reviews the such tax credit asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Group does not have sufficient taxable temporary difference/convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. Deferred tax includes MAT tax credit.

h) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs (if capitalization criteria are met) and other cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. The Group has elected to regard previous GAAP carrying values of property, plat and equipment as deemed cost at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Property, plant and equipment and Capital work in progress are stated at cost. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in consolidated profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of respective asset if recognition criteria for the provision are met.

The Group adjusts exchange differences arising on translation difference/settlement of long term foreign currency monetary items outstanding in the Indian GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial statements i.e. March 31, 2016 and pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset to the cost of asset and depreciates the same over the remaining useful life of the asset. The depreciation on such foreign exchange difference is recognised from first day of the financial year.

Borrowing cost relating to acquisition / construction of Property, Plant and Equipments which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for the assets mentioned below for which useful lives estimated by the management. The Identified component of fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives and the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal assets. 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.

The Group has estimated the following useful life to provide depreciation on its certain Property, Plant and Equipment based on assessment made by expert and management estimate.

Assets	**Estimated Useful life**
Leasehold Land	Right to Use over the balance period of Concession Agreement and approved Supplementary Concession Agreement (as mentioned in note 1) / over the period of agreement of 20 years
Leasehold Land Development	Over the balance period of Concession Agreement and approved Supplementary Concession Agreement by Gujarat Maritime board, other major port trust authorities, State Government authorities etc. as applicable
Marine Structure, Dredged Channel, Building RCC Frame Structure	50 Years as per concession agreement/over the balance period of concession agreement as applicable
Dredging Pipes - Plant and Equipment	1.5 Years
Nylon and Steel coated belt on Conveyor - Plant and Equipment	4 Years and 10 Years respectively
Inner Floating and outer floating hose, String of Single Point Mooring - Plant and Machinery	6 Years
Fender, Buoy installed at Jetty - Marine Structures	5 - 10 Years
Bridges, Drains & Culverts	25 Years as per concession agreement
Carpeted Roads – Other than RCC	10 Years
Non Carpeted Roads – Other than RCC	3 Years
Tugs	20 Years

An item of property, plant and equipment covered under Concession agreement, sub-concession agreement and supplementary concession agreement, shall be transferred to and shall vest in Grantor (government authorities) at the end of respective concession agreement. In cases, where the Group is expected to receive consideration of residual value of property from grantor at the end of concession period, the residual value of contracted property is considered as the carrying value at the end of concession period based on depreciation rates as per management estimate/Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and in other cases it is Nil.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized 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 income statement 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.

i) Intangible assets

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

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

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is, as follows:

Intangible Assets	Method of Amortisation	Estimated Useful life
Software applications	on straight line basis	5 Years based on management estimate
License Fees paid to Ministry of Railway (MOR) for approval for movement of Container Trains	on straight line basis	Over the license period of 20 years
Right to Use of Land	on straight line basis	Over the period of agreement between 10-20 years
Right of use to develop and operate the port facilities	on straight line basis	Over the balance period of Sub-Concession Agreement
License	on straight line basis	35 Years based on validity of license

Port concession rights arising from Service Concession/Sub-Concession Arrangements:

The Group recognises port concession rights as "Port Infrastructure Rights" under "Intangible Assets" arising from a service concession arrangement, in which the grantor controls or regulates the services provided and the prices charged, and also controls any significant residual interest in the infrastructure such as property, plant and equipment, if the infrastructure is existing infrastructure of the grantor or the infrastructure is constructed or purchased by the Group as part of the service concession arrangement. Such an intangible asset is recognised by the Group at cost (which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the construction service delivered) and is capitalised when the project is complete in all respects and the Group receives the completion certificate from the authorities as specified in the concession agreement.

Port concession rights also include certain property, plant and equipment which are reclassified as intangible assets in accordance with Appendix A of Ind AS 11 'Service Concession Arrangements'. These assets are amortised based on the lower of their useful lives or concession period.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of port concession rights are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the asset is de-recognised.

The estimated period of port concession arrangements are of 30 years.

Service Concession Arrangements in respect of Agri Logistics Business

The subsidiary companies have entered into service concession agreement with Food Corporation Of India (FCI) which is an arrangement between the "grantor" (a public sector entity/authority) and the "operator" (a private sector entity) to provide services that give the public access to major economic and social facilities utilizing private-sector funds and expertise.

With respect to SCA, revenue and costs are allocated between those relating to construction services and those relating to operation and maintenance services, and are accounted for separately. Consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair value of services delivered when the amounts are separately identifiable. The infrastructure used in a concession are classified as an intangible asset or a financial asset, depending on the nature of the payment entitlements established in the SCA.

When the amount of consideration under the arrangement for the provision of public services is substantially fixed by a contract, the Group recognizes the consideration for construction services at its fair value as a financial asset and is classified as "financial asset under service concession arrangements".

When the amount of consideration under the arrangement comprises -
- fixed charges based on Annual Guaranteed Tonnage and
- variable charges based on Actual Utilization Tonnage

then, the Group recognizes the consideration for construction services at its fair value, as the "financial asset under service concession arrangement" to the extent present value of fixed payment to be received discounted at incremental borrowing rate and the residual portion is recognized as an intangible asset.

j) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

k) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Group as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Group is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Group's general policy on the borrowing costs . Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Group to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

l) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Stores and Spares: Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis. Cost of stores and spares lying in bonded warehouse includes custom duty payable.

Stores and Spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.

Costs incurred that relate to future contract activities are recognised as "Project Work-in-Progress".

Project work-in-progress comprise specific contract costs and other directly attributable overheads including borrowing costs which can be allocated on specific contract cost is, valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net Realizable Value in respect of stores and spares is the estimated current procurement price in the ordinary course of the business.

m) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

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

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

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

n) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but disclosed unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed where inflow of economic benefits is probable.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Operational Claim provisions

Provisions for operational claims are recognised when the service is provided to the customer. Further recognition is based on historical experience. The initial estimate of operational claim related cost is revised annually.

o) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group 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.

The Group operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, 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. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated 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

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next twelve months, is treated as short term employee benefits. The Group measures the expected cost of such absence as the additional amount that is expected to pay as a result of the unused estimate that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months as long term compensated absences which are provided for based on actuarial valuation as at the end of the period. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method. The Group presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer it's settlement for twelve month after the reporting date.

p) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus in case of financial asset not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction with that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments and derivative instruments and equity instruments at fair value through Profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

(i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(ii) 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 Group. 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 statement of profit and loss . The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss except where the Company has given temporary waiver of interest not exceeding 12 months period. This category generally applies to trade/loans and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Perpetual debt

The Company invests in a subordinated perpetual debt, redeemable at the issuer's option, with a fixed coupon that can be deferred indefinitely if the issuer does not pay a dividend on its equity shares. The Company classifies these instruments as equity under Ind AS 32.

Derecognition

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

-The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

- The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group 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 Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure :

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances

b) Financial assets. that are debt instruments, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17

d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

> Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

> All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

Under the simplified approach the Group does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL is the difference between all contracted cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / (expense) in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head "Other Expense" in the statement of profit and loss.

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables:

ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

<u>Financial liabilities</u>

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives, 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 Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

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. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and 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 recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Group 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 Group has not designated any financial liability as FVTPL.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated profit and 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group 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 through profit or loss (FVTPL), 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 cumulative amortisation.

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 Group 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 Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group 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 Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

q) Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, cross currency swaps, options, interest rate futures and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instrument are classified in the statement of profit and loss and reported with foreign exchange gains/(losses) not within results from operating activities. Changes in fair value and gains/(losses) on settlement of foreign currency derivative financial instruments relating to borrowings, which have not been designated as hedge are recorded as finance cost.

r) Redeemable preference shares

Redeemable preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the redeemable preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on redemption.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the redeemable preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

s) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

t) Cash dividend to equity holders of the parent

The Company recognises a liability to make cash to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

u) Goodwill on consolidation

Goodwill on consolidation as on the date of transition represents the excess of cost of acquisition at each point of time of making the investment in the subsidiary over the Group's share in the net worth of a subsidiary. For this purpose, the Group's share of net worth is determined on the basis of the latest financial statements, prior to the acquisition, after making necessary adjustments for material events between the date of such financial statements and the date of respective acquisition. Goodwill arising on consolidation is not amortised, however, it is tested for impairment annually. In the event of cessation of operations of a subsidiary, the unimpaired goodwill is written off fully.

Goodwill on consolidation arising on acquisitions on or after the date of transition represents the excess of the cost of acquisition at each point of time of making the investment in the subsidiary, over the Group's share in the fair value of the net assets of a subsidiary.

Goodwill on consolidation is allocated to cash generating units or group of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisition.

v) Business Combination

Business Combination have been accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The cost of acquisition also includes fair value of any contingent considerations. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at the fair value on the date of acquisition.

Business Combinations between entities under common control is accounted for at carrying value.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination such as legal fees, due diligence fees and other professional consulting fees are expensed as incurred.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amount recognised at that date.

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

w) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

x) New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for annual reporting period commencing from April 01, 2018:-

Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The core principle of the standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further, the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition

Retrospective approach - Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8- Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch - up approach).

The Group adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption. The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact on the consolidated financial statement of the Group.

Amendment to Ind AS 20, Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance

The amendment clarifies that where the government grant related to assets, including non-monetary grant at fair value, shall be presented in balance sheet either by setting up the grant as deferred income or by grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset. Prior to the amendment, Ind AS 20 did not allow the option to present asset related grant by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the assets. These amendments do not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Appendix B, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration to Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

The Appendix B to Ind AS 21 clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. Entities may apply the Appendix requirements on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply these requirements prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognised on or after:

- The beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix, or
- The beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix.

The interpretation does not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount. Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognised in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact. These amendments do not have any impact on the consolidated financial statement of Group as the Group has no deductible temporary differences or assets that are in the scope of the amendments.

Amendment to Ind AS 40, Investment Property

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. Entities should apply the amendments prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. An entity should reassess the classification of property held at that date and, if applicable, reclassify property to reflect the conditions that exist at that date. Retrospective application in accordance with Ind AS 8 is only permitted if it is possible without the use of hindsight. These amendments do not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 28, Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments clarify that a venture capital organisation or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities may elect, at initial recognition, to measure investments in an associate or joint venture at fair value through profit or loss separately for each associate or joint venture. Further, Ind AS 28 permits an entity that is not an investment entity to retain the fair value measurement applied by its associates and joint venture (that are investment entities) when applying the equity method. Therefore, this choice is available, at initial recognition, for each investment entity associate or joint venture.

Ind AS 112, Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities

The amendments clarify that the disclosure requirements in Ind AS 112, other than those in paragraphs B10–B16, apply to an entity's interest in a subsidiary, a joint venture or an associate (or a portion of its interest in a joint venture or an associate) that is classified (or included in a disposal Company that is classified) as held for sale.

2.4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

(A) Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which has the most significant effect on the consolidated financial statements:

(i) Consolidation of entities in which the Group holds less than a majority of voting rights (de facto control):-

Group owns 49% ownership interest in Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited ("DIPL"), Group has entered into an agreement with the other shareholders of the DIPL basis which the directors of the Company has assessed that it has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of DIPL unilaterally and therefore APSEZ has control over DIPL.

(ii) Investment in entities which are not considered for consolidation

The Group has investment of ₹ 40 crore in Kutch Railway Company Limited ("KRCL"), the investee, to the tune of the 20% of the paid up capital of the said company. However, the considering that majority of the remaining shares are held by government companies / government authorities / government agencies, and the day-to day-operations being managed by government officials, the Group does not consider that it has significant influence over KRCL. Accordingly, the investment in the said entity has not been accounted under Ind AS 28.

Further, the group has investment of ₹ 5.21 crore in Ambily Technologies Private Limited ("ATPL"), the investee, to the tune of 20% of the paid up capital of the said company. However, the Group is currently not involved in the operational and financial matters of the company and accordingly, the Group does not consider that it has significant influence over ATPL. Accordingly, the investment in ATPL has not been accounted under Ind AS 28.

(iii) Common control transaction under Ind AS 103

The Group has made acquisition of Adani Agri Logistics Limited , Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited, Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited and Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited from Adani Enterprises Limited which has been described in Note 37. The Management of the Company assessed whether or not these acquisitions are “Common Control Business Combinations” (as defined in Appendix C of Ind-AS 103). In making their judgement, the Management considered the absolute size of holding of S.B. Adani Family Trust ("SBAFT") in both the companies, the relative size of and dispersion of the shareholding owned by other shareholders, availability of information relating to contractual arrangements between SBAFT and other shareholders which could give SBAFT sufficient power to make decisions about the relevant activities of the Company. After a careful evaluation of the available information, the Management concluded that the acquisition does not meet the definition of Common Control Business Combinations. Accordingly, the acquisition has been accounted for by applying the “acquisition method” as enunciated in Ind-AS 103.

(B) 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 Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets (including goodwill)

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset’s performance being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the CGU, are disclosed and further explained in note 40 and 42.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets (including MAT credits) are recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the credits can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further details on taxes are disclosed in note 26.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 28.

Fair value measurement

In measuring the fair value of certain assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose, the Group uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group engages third party qualified valuers to establish appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer note 33 for further disclosures.

Provision for Decommissioning Liabilities

The management of the Group has estimated that there is no contractual and probable decommissioning liability under the condition / terms of the various concession agreements/sub-concession agreements with various Maritime Boards/Government Port Trust Authorities.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of respective asset if recognition criteria for the provision are met in case of agreement with Food Corporation of India.

Depreciation / amortisation and useful lives of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Group's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

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3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Note 3(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipment																Total
	Free Hold Land	Leasehold land	Buildings, Roads and Civil Infrastructure	Computer Hardware	Land Development cost on Leasehold Land	Office Equipments	Plant & Equipment	Furnitures & Fixture	Vehicles	Dredged Channels	Marine Structures	Railway Tracks	Tugs and Boats	Railway Wagons	Aircraft	Project Assets	
Cost																	
As at April 1, 2017	**644.05**	**78.79**	**2,875.31**	**50.97**	**684.06**	**79.39**	**5,274.14**	**56.07**	**33.10**	**3,220.10**	**2,551.22**	**870.55**	**1,047.85**	**116.51**	**292.48**	**974.00**	**18,848.59**
Additions	15.33	0.22	177.81	17.09	144.42	10.59	795.36	18.10	8.31	372.30	317.64	10.79	1,023.59	-	-	-	2,911.55
Deductions/Adjustment	(1.53)	-	(0.45)	(0.68)	(7.86)	(0.69)	(36.61)	(0.60)	(5.63)	-	-	-	(7.58)	-	-	(0.41)	(62.04)
Exchange difference	-	-	2.60	(0.06)	0.09	0.01	9.45	0.10	-	0.56	2.31	0.63	(0.86)	(0.01)	0.53	26.35	41.70
As at March 31, 2018	**657.85**	**79.01**	**3,055.27**	**67.32**	**820.71**	**89.30**	**6,042.34**	**73.67**	**35.78**	**3,592.96**	**2,871.17**	**881.97**	**2,063.00**	**116.50**	**293.01**	**999.94**	**21,739.80**
Acquisitions through Business Combination (refer note 37(i))	191.19	138.75	286.65	0.84	-	0.19	361.99	0.98	0.15	-	1,220.19	62.62	-	79.33	-	-	2,342.88
Acquisitions (refer note 37(iv))	376.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	376.60
Additions	133.83	82.16	779.76	30.12	37.59	34.59	1,178.71	107.40	4.76	326.20	0.58	26.01	1.45	13.52	-	2.55	2,759.23
Deductions/Adjustment	-	(6.52)	-	(0.34)	(2.78)	(0.06)	(6.63)	(0.03)	(1.41)	-	(15.33)	-	(5.10)	-	-	(0.02)	(38.22)
Exchange difference	-	-	29.07	-	1.03	0.17	47.52	0.30	-	8.06	44.05	7.34	-	-	8.47	15.21	161.22
As at March 31, 2019	**1,359.47**	**293.40**	**4,150.75**	**97.94**	**856.55**	**124.19**	**7,623.93**	**182.32**	**39.28**	**3,927.22**	**4,120.66**	**977.94**	**2,059.35**	**209.35**	**301.48**	**1,017.68**	**27,341.51**
Accumulated Depreciation																	
As at April 1, 2017	**-**	**2.49**	**376.62**	**24.46**	**52.68**	**32.29**	**790.51**	**8.39**	**11.18**	**128.53**	**126.12**	**170.01**	**160.24**	**19.12**	**34.70**	**248.43**	**2,185.77**
Depreciation for the year	-	3.46	157.66	13.14	31.86	12.94	432.66	4.27	5.57	85.58	67.48	81.28	91.48	10.21	17.17	118.03	1,132.79
Deductions/(Adjustment)	-	-	(0.21)	(0.42)	-	(0.33)	(15.99)	(0.27)	(2.95)	-	(1.06)	-	(1.38)	-	-	(0.21)	(22.82)
As at March 31, 2018	**-**	**5.95**	**534.07**	**37.18**	**84.54**	**44.90**	**1,207.18**	**12.39**	**13.80**	**214.11**	**192.54**	**251.29**	**250.34**	**29.33**	**51.87**	**366.25**	**3,295.74**
Depreciation for the year	-	5.18	160.74	14.24	37.98	13.84	494.01	7.75	5.30	93.72	102.64	75.33	139.04	10.79	17.77	89.43	1,267.76
Deductions/(Adjustment)	-	6.14	-	(0.34)	-	(0.04)	(2.05)	(0.02)	(0.46)	-	(4.65)	-	(1.49)	-	-	(0.01)	(2.92)
As at March 31, 2019	**-**	**17.27**	**694.81**	**51.08**	**122.52**	**58.70**	**1,699.14**	**20.12**	**18.64**	**307.83**	**290.53**	**326.62**	**387.89**	**40.12**	**69.64**	**455.67**	**4,560.58**
Net Block																	
As at March 31, 2018	657.85	73.06	2,521.20	30.14	736.17	44.40	4,835.16	61.28	21.98	3,378.85	2,678.63	630.68	1,812.66	87.17	241.14	633.69	18,444.06
As at March 31, 2019	**1,359.47**	**276.13**	**3,455.94**	**46.86**	**734.03**	**65.49**	**5,924.79**	**162.20**	**20.64**	**3,619.39**	**3,830.13**	**651.32**	**1,671.46**	**169.23**	**231.84**	**562.01**	**22,780.93**

Notes :-

a) Depreciation of ₹ 32.53 crore (previous year ₹ 68.21 crore) relating to the project assets and pre-fabricated residential structure (temporary structure) has been allocated to Capitalisation / Capital Work-in-progress for expansion of project works.

b) Freehold Land includes land development cost of ₹ 12.56 crore (previous year ₹ 12.56 crore).

c) Plant and Equipment includes cost of Water Pipeline amounting to ₹ 3.37 crore (Gross) (previous year ₹ 3.37 crore), accumulated depreciation ₹ 1.59 crore (previous year ₹ 1.19 crore) which is constructed on land not owned by the Company.

d) Buildings includes 612 residential flats (previous year 612 flats) and a hostel building valuing ₹ 130.75 crore (Gross) (previous year ₹ 130.75 crore), accumulated depreciation ₹ 10.49 crore (previous year ₹ 7.81 crore) at Samudra Township, Mundra, which are pending to be registered in Company's name.

e) As a part of concession agreement for development of port and related infrastructure at Mundra, the Company has been allotted land on lease basis by Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB). The Company has recorded rights in the GMB Land at present value of future annual lease payments in the books and classified the same as lease hold land.

f) Land development cost on leasehold land includes costs incurred towards reclaimed land of ₹ 691.18 crore (previous year ₹ 663.61 crore), accumulated depreciation ₹ 96.38 crore (previous year ₹ 68.01 crore). The cost has been estimated by the management, being cost allocated out of the dredging activities approximate the actual cost.

g) Reclaimed land measuring 1,093.53 hectare are pending to be registered in the name of the Company.

h) Project Assets includes dredgers and earth moving equipments.

i) Free hold Land includes Land given on Operating Lease Basis:

Gross Block as at March 31, 2019 : ₹ 6.71 crore (previous year ₹ 6.71 crore)

Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2019 : ₹ 0.24 crore (previous year ₹ 0.18 crore)

Net Block as at March 31, 2019 : ₹ 6.47 crore (previous year ₹ 6.53 crore)

j) Leasehold land includes 38 hectare of forest land amounting to ₹ 3.59 crore allotted to one of the subsidiary company by Ministry of Environment and Forests.

k) GIDC has allotted 11.70 hectare of land on right to use basis for the period of 10 years for developing facilities for the project having gross value of ₹ 0.58 crore (previous year ₹ 0.58 Crore) to one of the subsidiary company.

l) Plant and Equipment includes electrical installation of ₹ 13.04 Crore and accumulated depreciation of ₹ 4.61 Crore (previous year ₹ 13.04 Crore and accumulated depreciation of ₹ 3.46 Crore) for setting up of 66 kVA infrastructure facilities for providing power connection to the port facilities of subsidiary companies.

m) The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended March 31, 2019 was ₹ 36.12 Crore (previous year ₹ 59.58 Crore). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was ranging from 2.85% to 11%, which is the effective interest rate of the specific borrowing.

n) The Company had reclaimed total 230 hectares of land for its port activities. The Company had developed these land area through dredging activities and an amount of ₹ 17.68 Crore (previous year ₹ 17.68 Crore) is capitalized as leasehold land development.

o) Refer footnote to note 14 and 17 for security / charges created on property, plant and equipment.

Note 3(b) Intangible Assets

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Software	Railway License Fee	Service Concession Assets	Right to operate port	Right to use of land	Total
Cost						
As at April 1, 2017	**51.78**	**31.25**	**1,839.58**	**-**	**21.56**	**1,944.17**
Additions	25.46	-	92.78	-	-	118.24
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	(6.45)	-	-	(6.45)
Exchange difference	0.02	-	5.65	-	-	5.67
As at March 31, 2018	**77.26**	**31.25**	**1,931.56**	**-**	**21.56**	**2,061.63**
Acquisitions through Business Combination (refer note 37(i))	0.46	-	447.52	123.80	-	571.78
Additions	42.07	5.00	2.61	-	-	49.68
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	(40.49)	-	-	(40.49)
Exchange difference	0.25	-	-	-	-	0.25
As at March 31, 2019	**120.04**	**36.25**	**2,341.20**	**123.80**	**21.56**	**2,642.85**
Accumulated Amortisation & Impairment						
As at April 1, 2017	**15.60**	**5.00**	**200.98**	**-**	**2.30**	**223.88**
Amortisation for the year	11.10	2.50	110.09	-	0.10	123.79
Impairment (refer note 40 (a))	-	-	155.18	-	-	155.18
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	(0.04)	-	-	(0.04)
As at March 31, 2018	**26.70**	**7.50**	**466.21**	**-**	**2.40**	**502.81**
Amortisation for the year	19.93	2.53	111.14	4.55	0.10	138.25
Impairment (refer note 40 (a))			(52.95)	-	-	(52.95)
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	(17.82)	-	-	(17.82)
As at March 31, 2019	**46.63**	**10.03**	**506.58**	**4.55**	**2.50**	**570.29**
Net Block						
As at March 31, 2018	50.56	23.75	1,465.35	-	19.16	1,558.82
As at March 31, 2019	**73.41**	**26.22**	**1,834.62**	**119.25**	**19.06**	**2,072.56**

Note 3(c) Goodwill

₹ in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	**2,667.13**	2,670.39
Add/(Less):- Amount recognised through acquisitions and business combinations.	**600.80**	(3.26)
Carrying value at the end of the year (refer note 42)	**3,267.93**	2,667.13

4 Non-Current Investments

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Unquoted		
In Equity Shares of Company (Investment at fair value through OCI) (refer note (c) below)		
5,00,00,000 (previous year 5,00,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Kutch Railway Company Limited	**235.00**	210.00
1,73,30,000 (previous year - 1,73,30,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Bharuch Dahej Railway Company Limited	**24.24**	25.99
5,50,000 (previous year 5,50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited	**0.94**	0.94
1,000 (previous year 1,000) fully paid Equity Shares of AUD 1 each of Mundra Port Pty Limited (refer note b)	-*	-*
14,001 (previous year 14,001) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Ambily Technologies Private Limited	**5.21**	5.21
50,000 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Share of ₹ 10 each of Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (refer note (d) below)	**0.05**	-
50,000 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Share of ₹ 10 each of Adani Dhamra LPG Terminal Private Limited (refer note (d) below)	**0.05**	-
FVTOCI Investment	**265.49**	242.14
Investment in Debenture (Valued at amortised cost)		
Nil (previous year 3,170) 7.7% Non-Convertible Redeemable Debenture of ₹ 10,00,000 each of J M Financial Products Limited	**-**	317.00
In Government Securities (valued at amortised cost)		
National Savings Certificates (Lodged with Government Department) & others	-*	-*
Investments	**265.49**	559.14
In equity shares of Joint Ventures (valued at cost)		
32,22,31,817 (previous year 32,22,31,817) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited (refer note 36 (B))	**-**	-
5,93,78,278 (previous year 5,93,78,278) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited (refer note 36 (B))	**-**	-
30,60,000 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited (refer note 36 (B))	**3.00**	-
Investments accounted using Equity Method	**3.00**	**-**
	268.49	559.14

-* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.

Notes:

a) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments as at March 31, 2019 ₹ 268.49 crore (previous year ₹ 559.14 crore).

b) 1,000 fully paid equity shares (previous year - 1,000) of Mundra Port Pty Limited. (Refer note 35(u)) has been pledged with banks against borrowings by the respective entity.

c) Reconciliation of Fair value measurement of the investment in unquoted equity shares

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Opening Balance	**242.14**	225.19
Add : Investment made during the year	**0.10**	5.21
Fair value gain recognised in Other comprehensive income	**23.25**	11.74
Closing Balance	**265.49**	242.14

d) During the year, pursuant to issuance of new equity shares by Adani Dhamra LPG Terminal Private Limited ("ADLTPL") and Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited ("MLTPL") to Adani Trading Services LLP on a private placement basis on December 29, 2018, these companies (ADLTPL, MLTPL) have ceased to be subsidiaries of the Company. With regards to loss of control of the subsidiary subsequently, the investment has since been classified as Fair Value through OCI.

5 Trade Receivables

(unsecured, unless otherwise stated)

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore	**March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore**	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Trade Receivables				
Considered good (refer note 31)	**-**	2.14	**2,838.24**	4,334.34
Less : Allowances for expected credit loss	**-**	-	**(48.58)**	(24.43)
	-	2.14	**2,789.66**	4,309.91
Other Trade Receivables	**-**	2.14	**2,431.91**	3,537.91
Customers' Bill Discounted (refer note (c) below)	**-**	-	**357.75**	772.00
Total Trade Receivables	**-**	2.14	**2,789.66**	**4,309.91**

Notes:

a) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

b) Generally, as per credit terms trade receivable are collectable within 30-180 days although the Group provide extended credit period with interest between 8% to 15% considering business and commercial arrangements with the customers including with the related parties. Receivable of ₹ 0.43 crore (previous year ₹ 2.54 crore) are contractually collectable on deferred basis.

c) The Carrying amounts of the trade receivables include receivables amounting to ₹ 357.75 crore (previous year ₹ 772 crore) which are subject to a bills discounting arrangement. Under this arrangement, the Group has transferred the relevant receivables to the bank / financial institution in exchange of cash and is prevented from selling or pledging the receivables. The Cost of bill discounting is to the customer's account as per the arrangement. However, the Group has retained late payment and credit risk. The Group therefore continues to recognise the transferred assets in their entirety in its balance sheet. The amount repayable under the bills discounting arrangement is presented as unsecured borrowing in note 17.

d) Trade receivable includes regular receivables arising from services provided to power companies which are passing through a difficult external environment causing certain delays in payment.
The Group has reviewed these receivables and considering the improving market conditions in the power sector, expects that the power companies will improve their operating effectiveness and recover past dues from Discoms and thereby the Group believes that the amount is good and recoverable.

6 Loans

(Unsecured unless otherwise stated)

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore	**March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore**	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Loans to Joint Venture Entities				
- Considered Good	**1,219.54**	1,193.06	**269.50**	20.31
Loans to Related Parties				
- Considered Good	**-**	-	**3.25**	-
Loans to others (refer note below)				
- Considered Good	**-**	2.80	**1,274.86**	1,484.58
	1,219.54	1,195.86	**1,547.61**	1,504.89

Note :

Loan to others includes inter-corporate deposits aggregating ₹ 1,092.10 crore (previous year ₹ 1,105.40 crore) (Including renewals on due dates) to third parties. These deposits are given at prevailing market interest rates. The inter-corporate deposits have been approved by the Finance committee of the Board of Directors and subsequently noted by the Board of Directors of the company.
The Group has received undertaking from one of the promoter owned entity to unconditionally honour the dues from these parties along with interest in case these are not paid by the parties.

7 Other Financial Assets

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore	**March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore**	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Security deposits (refer note 34(i))				
- Considered good	**2,763.70**	488.35	**121.18**	292.46
- Considered doubtful	**-**	-	**7.27**	7.27
	2,763.70	488.35	**128.45**	299.73
Allowances for doubtful deposit	**-**	-	**(7.27)**	(7.27)
	2,763.70	488.35	**121.18**	292.46
Loans and Advances to Employees	**1.77**	2.20	**3.15**	2.87
Land Lease Receivable (refer note 20 (c))	**1,405.50**	923.81	**53.07**	4.64
Bank Deposit with original maturity of more than twelve months and margin money deposits (refer note 11)	**9.93**	40.51	**-**	-
Interest Accrued	**25.84**	-	**1,209.70**	694.30
Non Trade Receivable	**-**	-	**574.73**	107.08
Asset under Service Concession	**108.06**	-	**20.22**	-
Receivables against sale of investment (refer note 35(u))	**-**	-	**84.17**	85.93
Derivative Instruments / Forward Contracts Receivable	**-**	-	**72.57**	61.91
Advances for land consideration	**31.93**	35.96	**4.03**	1.52
Financial Guarantee received	**-**	-	**-**	4.37
Insurance Claim Receivables	**-**	-	**8.40**	0.50
Gratuity Assets (refer note 28)	**-**	-	**1.98**	2.77
	4,346.73	1,490.83	**2,153.20**	1,258.35

8 Other Assets

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore	**March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore**	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Capital advances (refer note (a) & (b) below)				
- Secured, considered good	**34.35**	0.04	**-**	-
- Unsecured, considered good	**1,162.89**	792.37	**-**	111.29
- Unsecured, doubtful	**10.59**	10.59	**-**	-
	1,207.83	803.00	**-**	111.29
Less: Allowances for doubtful advances	**(10.59)**	(10.59)	**-**	-
	1,197.24	792.41	**-**	111.29
Balance with Government Authorities	**343.36**	244.90	**171.75**	144.36
Prepaid Expenses	**155.91**	89.42	**45.62**	34.55
Accrued revenue (refer note 39)	**-**	-	**63.46**	202.30
Contract Assets (refer note (c) below)	**-**	-	**79.40**	60.97
Advances recoverable other than in cash				
To others	**0.06**	0.12	**68.46**	83.03
To related party	**237.10**	-	**127.87**	334.67
Export benefits and Other receivables	**258.22**	-	**296.32**	409.96
Taxes recoverable (net) (refer note 26)	**236.39**	187.39	**-**	-
	2,428.28	1,314.24	**852.88**	1,381.13

Notes:

a) Capital advance includes ₹ 198.72 crore (previous year ₹ 111.40 crore) paid to various parties and government authorities towards purchase of land.

b) The Group has received bank guarantees of ₹ 34.35 crore (previous year ₹ 0.04 crore) against capital advances.

c) Contract assets are the right to receive consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer. Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from services as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of services. Upon completion of services and acceptance by the customer, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to financial assets.

9 Inventories (At lower of cost and Net realisable value)

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore	**March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore**	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Stores and Spares, Fuel and Lubricants	-	-	**243.79**	223.22
Project work in progress (refer note 39)	**-**	-	**562.89**	297.07
	-	-	**806.68**	520.29

10 Current Investments

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Unquoted mutual funds (valued at fair value through profit and loss)		
Nil (previous year 22,457.17 units) of ₹ 10 each in ICICI Prudential Liquidity - Direct Plan - Growth	-	0.58
2,50,000 units (previous year 2,50,000 units) of ₹ 10 each in HDFC Mutual Fund	**0.25**	0.25
49638 units (previous year Nil) of ₹ 2929 each in SBI Mutual Fund	**14.54**	-
48,465 units (previous year Nil) of ₹ 2267 each in IDFC cash fund Mutual Fund	**10.99**	-
4,332.65 Units (Previous Year Nil) of ₹ 300 each in Aditya Birla Sun Life Cash Plus - Direct Plan -	**0.13**	-
20,020.33 Units (Previous Year Nil) of ₹ 300 each in Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	**0.60**	-
Investment in Commercial Papers (CP) (Valued at Amortised Cost)		
Commercial Papers of ECAP Equities Limited	**432.30**	518.95
Investment in Debentures (Valued at Amortised Cost)		
550 (previous year Nil) 9.55 % Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each of J M Financial Products Limited	**55.00**	-
	513.81	519.78
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted Mutual Funds	**26.51**	0.83
Aggregate net assets value of unquoted Mutual Funds	**26.51**	0.83
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investment in Commercial Papers and Debentures	**487.30**	518.95

Note:
Investments in commercial papers of ECAP Equities Limited is rated A1+ during current year and previous year.

11 Cash and Bank Balances

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Cash and cash equivalents				
Balance in current accounts	-	-	**4,612.89**	548.05
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-	**185.07**	33.44
Cheques on hand	-	-	-	241.86
Cash on hand	-	-	**0.23**	0.13
	-	-	**4,798.19**	823.48
Other bank balances				
Bank Deposits with maturity of more than 12 months	-	37.51	-	-
In Current Accounts (earmarked for Unpaid Dividend)	-	-	**1.08**	0.88
Deposits with original maturity over 3 months but less than 12 months	-	-	**1,067.58**	2,117.25
Margin Money Deposits	**9.93**	3.00	**100.45**	25.94
	9.93	40.51	**1,169.11**	2,144.07
Amount disclosed under Non- Current Financial Assets (refer note 7)	**(9.93)**	(40.51)	-	-
	-	-	**1,169.11**	2,144.07

Note:
Margin Money Deposits aggregating to ₹ 110.38 crore (previous year ₹ 28.94 crore) are pledged / lien against bank guarantees, letter of credit and other credit facilities.

12 Equity Share Capital

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Equity share capital		
Authorised share capital		
4,97,50,00,000 (previous year 4,97,50,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each	**995.00**	995.00
	995.00	995.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
2,07,09,51,761 (previous year 2,07,09,51,761) fully paid up Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each	**414.19**	414.19
	414.19	414.19

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Equity Shares	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No.	**₹ In Crore**	No.	₹ In Crore
At the beginning of the year	**2,07,09,51,761**	**414.19**	2,07,09,51,761	414.19
Add/(Less):- Change during the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2,07,09,51,761**	**414.19**	2,07,09,51,761	414.19

Notes:

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

(i) The Company has only one class of equity share having par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees.

(ii) 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.

(b) Equity Component of Non-cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No.	**₹ In Crore**	No.	₹ In Crore
At the beginning of the year	**28,11,037**	**165.88**	28,11,037	165.88
Change during the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**28,11,037**	**165.88**	28,11,037	165.88

Terms of Non-cumulative Redeemable Preference shares:

The Company has outstanding 28,11,037 0.01 % Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares ('NCRPS') of ₹ 10 each issued at a premium of ₹ 990.00 per share. Each holder of preference shares has a right to vote only on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affects the right attached to preference share holders. These shares are redeemable on March 28, 2024 at an aggregate premium of ₹ 278.29 crore (equivalent to ₹ 990.00 per share).
In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of NCRPS (before redemption) will have priority over equity shares in the payment of dividend and repayment of capital. The preference shares carry fixed dividend which is non-discretionary.

The Preference Shares issued by the Company are classified as Compound Financial Instrument. These preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. Interest on liability component is recognised as interest expense using the effective interest method.

The equity component of convertible preference shares includes the securities premium amount received on issue of preference shares and the preference share capital, redemption premium reserve being created in compliance of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

Equity Shares	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No.	**% holding in the class**	No.	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid				
i) Gautambhai Shantilal Adani and Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani (on behalf of S.B. Adani Family Trust)	**81,27,65,189**	**39.25%**	87,73,17,807	42.36%
ii) Adani Tradeline LLP (Formerly, known as Parsa Kente Rail Infra LLP)	**14,05,12,153**	**6.78%**	14,05,12,153	6.78%
Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up				
Gujarat Ports Infrastructure and Development Co. Limited	**3,09,213**	**11.00%**	3,09,213	11.00%
Priti G. Adani	**5,00,365**	**17.80%**	5,00,365	17.80%
Shilin R. Adani	**5,00,364**	**17.80%**	5,00,364	17.80%
Pushpa V. Adani	**5,00,365**	**17.80%**	5,00,365	17.80%
Ranjan V. Adani	**5,00,455**	**17.80%**	5,00,455	17.80%
Suvarna M. Adani	**5,00,275**	**17.80%**	5,00,275	17.80%
	28,11,037	**100.00%**	28,11,037	100.00%

13 Other Equity

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Equity Component of Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares		
Opening Balance	**165.88**	165.88
Closing Balance	**165.88**	165.88
Securities Premium		
Opening Balance	**2,551.72**	2,535.70
Share in Securities Premium of Joint Venture	**-**	16.02
Closing Balance	**2,551.72**	2,551.72

Note:- Securities premium represents the premium received on issue of shares over and above the face value of equity shares. The same is available for utilisation in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

General Reserve		
Opening Balance	**2,260.87**	2,141.55
Add- Transfer from Debenture Redemption Reserve	**315.00**	119.32
Closing Balance	**2,575.87**	2,260.87

Note:- The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profit from retained earnings for apportion purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss.

Debenture Redemption Reserve ("DRR")		
Opening Balance	**661.71**	476.21
Add: Transferred from Retained Earnings	**167.33**	304.82
Less: Transferred to General Reserve	**(315.00)**	(119.32)
Closing Balance	**514.04**	661.71

Note: The Company has issued redeemable non-convertible debentures. Accordingly, the Companies (Share capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 (as amended), require the company to create DRR out of profits of the company available for payment of dividend. DRR is required to be created for an amount which is equal to 25% of the value of debentures issued. The DRR is created over the life of debentures out of retained earnings.

Tonnage Tax Reserve		
Opening Balance	**319.50**	3.30
Add: Transferred from Retained Earnings	**210.32**	316.20
Closing Balance	**529.82**	319.50

Note:- Subsidiary companies, The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited and Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited have opted for Tonnage Tax Scheme u/s 115V of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly Section 115 VT of the Income Tax Act, 1961 requires the said companies to create Tonnage Tax Reserve and transfer the amount equivalent to 20% of the book profits of the said companies from retained earnings to Tonnage Tax Reserve and to be utilised only for the purpose as mentioned in the said Act.

Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account		
Opening Balance	**(37.13)**	(74.55)
Add : Foreign exchange (loss)/gain during the year	**(153.47)**	(7.92)
Less : Amortised in statement of profit and loss	**119.53**	45.34
Closing Balance	**(71.07)**	(37.13)

Note: Exchange differences arising on outstanding long term foreign currency monetary items applied towards long term assets (other than depreciable assets) recognised in the Indian GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period i.e. March 31, 2016 are accumulated in the "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" (FCMITDA) and amortized over the remaining life of the concerned monetary item or financial year 2019-20 whichever is earlier.

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	**14,582.00**	11,722.42
Add : Impact of Demerger (refer note 41)	**-**	123.96
Add : Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	**3,990.22**	3,673.62
Less : Dividend on shares	**(414.19)**	(269.22)
Less : Dividend distribution tax paid (DDT)	**(85.64)**	(54.81)
Less : Transfer to Debenture Redemption reserve	**(167.33)**	(304.82)
Less : Transfer to Tonnage Tax Reserve	**(210.32)**	(316.20)
Less : Others	**(3.34)**	-
Add: Gain on increase in non controlling interest	**0.41**	-
Add: Impact of Demerger on Non-controlling interest	**-**	6.46
Add / (Less) : Remeasurement (losses) / gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	**(2.23)**	0.59
Closing Balance	**17,689.58**	14,582.00

Note:- The portion of profits not distributed among the shareholders are termed as retained earnings. The Company may utilize the retained earnings for making investments for future growth and expansion plans, for the purpose of generating higher returns for the shareholders or for any other specific purpose, as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Other Comprehensive Income

Foreign Currency translation reserve		
Opening Balance	**(0.01)**	0.73
Add/(Less):- Change during the year	**(0.20)**	(0.74)
Closing Balance	**(0.21)**	(0.01)

Note:- Exchange differences relating to translation of results and net assets of the group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the group's presentation currency (i.e rupees) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in foreign currency translation reserve.

Equity instrument through other comprehensive income		
Opening Balance	**150.10**	140.55
Add : Change in fair value of FVTOCI Equity Investments (net of tax)	**18.28**	9.55
Closing Balance	**168.38**	150.10

Note:- This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Total Other Equity	**24,124.01**	**20,654.64**

Dividend Distribution made and proposed	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Cash Dividend on equity share declared and paid		
Final Dividend for the year ended March 31, 2018 (₹ 2.00 per share) and March 31, 2017 (₹ 1.30 per share)	**414.19**	269.22
Dividend Distribution Tax	**86.57**	54.81
	500.76	324.03
Proposed Dividend on Equity Shares		
Final Dividend for the year ended March 31, 2019 to be decided in the board meeting scheduled on June 04, 2019. (previous year ₹ 2.00 per share) (refer note 45(i))	**-**	414.19
Dividend Distribution Tax	**-**	85.14
	-	499.33
Cash Dividend on Preference Shares declared and paid		
Dividend @ 0.01 % on Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	**-***	-*
Dividend Distribution Tax	**-***	-*
Proposed Dividend on Preference Shares		
Dividend @ 0.01 % on Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	**-***	-*
Dividend Distribution Tax	**-***	-*

-* Figure nullified in conversion of ₹ in crore

Proposed dividend on equity shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as liability (including dividend distribution tax thereon).

14 Long Term Borrowings

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore	**March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore**	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Debentures				
2,520 (previous year 2,520) 9.35% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable on July 04, 2026) (refer note (c) below)	**251.32**	251.25	**-**	-
16,000 (previous year 16,000) 7.65% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable ₹ 533.30 crore on October 31, 2025, ₹ 533.30 crore on October 31, 2026 and ₹ 533.40 crore on October 30, 2027) (refer note (e) below)	**1,584.36**	1,582.84	**-**	-
10,000 (previous year 10,000) 8.22% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable ₹ 333.30 crore on March 07, 2025, ₹ 333.30 crore on March 07, 2026 and ₹ 333.40 crore on March 08, 2027) (refer note (c) below)	**1,000.00**	1,000.00	**-**	-
13,000 (previous year 13,000) 8.24% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable ₹ 433.30 crore on November 29, 2024, ₹ 433.30 crore on November 29, 2025 and ₹ 433.40 crore on November 27, 2026) (refer note (d) below)	**1,300.00**	1,300.00	**-**	-
2,000 (previous year 2,000) 9.35% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable ₹ 100 crore on May 26, 2023 and ₹ 100 crore on May 27, 2026) (refer note (a) below)	**198.25**	198.00	**-**	-
4,940 (previous year 4,940) 10.50% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable at three annual equal instalments commencing from February 25, 2021) (refer note (a) below)	**494.00**	494.00	**-**	-
400 (previous year 400) 10.50% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable in 4 quarterly equal instalments on December 27, 2020, March 27, 2021, June 27, 2021, and September 27, 2021) (refer note (b) below)	**39.40**	39.13	**-**	-
1,500 (previous year 9,000) 9.05% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable on May 22, 2019) (refer note (a) below)	**-**	900.00	**150.00**	-
5,000 (previous year 5,000) 9.05% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each Secured. (Redeemable on April 10, 2019) (refer note (a) below)	**-**	498.34	**499.96**	-
Nil (previous year 5,000) 9.05% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemed ₹ 250 crore on June 18, 2018 and ₹ 250 crore on September 18, 2018) (refer note (c) below)	**-**	-		499.71
Nil (previous year 200) 10.50% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹ 5,00,000 each (Redeemed on June 27, 2018 and September 27, 2018) (refer note (b) below)	**-**	-		10.00
Preference shares				
Liability Component of Compound Financial Instrument - 0.01% Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (unsecured) (refer note 12(b))	**99.94**	91.69	**-**	-

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	**March 31, 2019**	March 31, 2018
	₹ In Crore	₹ In Crore	**₹ In Crore**	₹ In Crore
Term loans				
Foreign currency loans:				
From banks (secured)	**733.37**	914.34	**151.12**	153.73
From banks (unsecured)	**1,098.52**	1,039.87	**-**	-
From Other financial institutions (secured)	**-**	14.60	**15.49**	14.11
3.50% Foreign Currency Bond priced at 195 basis points over the 5 years US Treasury Note (unsecured)	**4,495.08**	4,236.38	**-**	-
3.95% Foreign Currency Bond priced at 189 basis points over the 5 years US Treasury Note (unsecured)	**3,436.93**	3,230.33	**-**	-
4 % Foreign Currency Bond priced at 195 basis points over the 10 years US Treasury Note (unsecured)	**3,407.75**	3,203.06	-	-
Rupee loans:				
From banks (secured)	**694.39**	399.02	**136.36**	59.78
From other financial institutions (unsecured)	**3.64**	3.66	**2.30**	1.20
From others (unsecured)	**2.48**	3.88	**-**	-
Foreign currency letters of credit				
From banks (secured)	**-**	570.39	**-**	-
From banks (unsecured)	**1,043.89**	658.19	**161.24**	63.49
	19,883.32	20,628.97	**1,116.47**	802.02
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	**6,295.09**	8,161.91	**952.93**	737.33
Unsecured borrowings	**13,588.23**	12,467.06	**163.54**	64.69
Amount disclosed under the head Current Financial Liabilities (refer note 15)	**-**	-	**(1,116.47)**	(802.02)
	19,883.32	20,628.97	**-**	-

Notes:

a) Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures amounting to ₹ 1,342.21 crore (previous year ₹ 2,090.34 crore) which are secured by first Pari-passu charge on all the immovable and movable assets of Multi-purpose Terminal, Terminal-II and Container Terminal –II project assets.
₹ 750 crore (7500 debentures of ₹ 10,00,000/- each) were bought back on March 29, 2019 based on the resolution passed by the board at its meeting held on March 18, 2019.

b) Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures aggregating to ₹ 39.40 crore (previous year ₹ 49.13 crore) which are secured by exclusive mortgage and charge on entire Single Point Mooring (SPM) facilities serving Indian Oil Corporation Limited - Mundra and the first charge over receivables from Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

c) Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures aggregating to ₹ 1,251.32 crore (previous year ₹ 1,750.96 crore) which are secured by first pari-passu charge on all the movable and immovable assets pertaining to coal terminal project assets at Wandh.

d) Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures aggregating to ₹ 1,300.00 crore (previous year ₹ 1,300.00 crore) which are secured by first pari-passu charge on specified assets of certain subsidiary companies' arrangements as per Debenture Trust Deed.

e) Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures aggregating to ₹ 1,584.36 crore (previous year ₹ 1,582.84 crore) are secured by first pari-passu charge on specified assets of one of the subsidiary companies' arrangements as per Debenture Trust

f) Foreign currency loans aggregating to ₹ 120.11 crore (previous year ₹ 160.66 crore) carries interest @ 6 months Euribor plus 95 basis point. The above loan is repayable in 7 Semi-annual instalment of ₹ 17.16 crore from the balance sheet date. The loan is secured by exclusive charge on the Dredgers procured under the facility.

g) Foreign currency loans aggregating to ₹ 50.43 crore (previous year ₹ 70.04 crore) carries interest @ 6 months Euribor plus 75 basis point. The loan is repayable in 6 semi annually equal instalments of approx. ₹ 8.45 crore from the balance sheet date. The loan is secured by exclusive charge on the Cranes purchased under the facility.

h) Foreign currency letters of credit aggregating to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 570.39 crore) carried interest @ 3 to 6 months libor plus basis point in range of 21 to 46.The loan was secured against exclusive charge on assets purchased under the facility.

i) Unsecured Loan

(i) 5 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 650 million equivalent to ₹ 4,495.08 crore (previous year ₹ 4,236.38 crore) carries interest @ 3.50 % p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2020.

(ii) 5 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 500 million equivalent to ₹ 3,436.93 crore (previous year ₹ 3,230.33 crore) carries interest rate at 3.95% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2022.

(iii) 10 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 500 million equivalent to ₹ 3,407.75 crore (previous year ₹ 3,203.06 crore) carries interest rate at 4.00% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2027.

(iv) Foreign Currency Loan aggregating to ₹ 1,098.52 crore (previous year ₹ 1,039.87 crore) carries interest at 2.85% fixed for 18 months and than after 6 months Libor plus 125 basis point. is repayable in the year 2021.

(v) Foreign currency letters of credit aggregating to ₹ 553.61 crore (previous year ₹ 23.42 crore) carries interest at 3 months Libor plus basis point in range of 50 to 65 and 3 to 12 months Euribor plus basis point in range of 65 to 75. ₹ 553.61 crore payable on maturity from 2020-21 to 2021-22.

(vi) Rupee Term Loan aggregating to ₹ 5.94 crore (previous year ₹ 4.86 crore) carries interest ranging from 4.55 % p.a. to 7.95 % p.a. repayment beginning from May 2018 and having last repayment date on November 2021.

j) **Term loan taken by the subsidiaries includes:**

i) The subsidiary company has suppliers bills accepted under foreign currency letter of credit amounting to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 1.11 crore). Suppliers bills accepted under foreign currency letter of credit carries interest Euribor plus 28 basis points and the loan is repaid on July 13, 2018. This facility is availed out of the facility sanctioned to the Company.

ii) Foreign currency term loans from financial institutions amounting to ₹ 15.49 crore (previous year ₹ 28.71 crore) taken by Karnavati Aviation Private Limited carries interest @ of libor plus 253 basis point. The Loan is repayable in 2 Half yearly instalments from balance sheet date. The loan is secured by hypothecation of Aircraft Challenger 605.
Foreign currency term loans from banks amounting to ₹ 74.24 crore (previous year ₹ 96.48 crore) taken by Karnavati Aviation Private Limited carries interest @ of libor plus 175 basis point. The Loan is repayable in 10 Quarterly instalments from balance sheet date. The loan is secured by hypothecation of Aircraft Legacy 650.

iii) Suppliers bills accepted under foreign currency letter of credit of Adani Hazira Port Private Limited amounting to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 89.44 crore). Suppliers bills accepted under foreign currency letter of credit carries interest in the range of Libor plus 0.21% to 0.51%. The same is repaid during the year.

iv) Foreign currency letter of credit of Adani Kattupalli Port Private Limited amounting to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 3.34 crore). Suppliers bills accepted under foreign currency letter of credit carries nil interest. The same is repaid during the year.

v) Suppliers bills accepted under foreign currency letters of credit of Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited aggregating of ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 60.15 crore) carries interest of 3 Months Euribor 50 basis point. The loan is repaid on August 07, 2018.

vi) Loans from banks taken by The Dhamra Port Company Limited includes secured rupee term loan from banks amounting to ₹ 398.92 crore (previous year ₹ 458.60 crore) payable in 24 quarterly instalments starting from June 2016 to March 2022 carries interest @ 8.30% to 8.35% p.a. The loan is secured by a first pari passu charge on all immovable Property, Plant and Equipments (including lease hold properties), movable fixed assets, non-current assets & current assets (including book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, revenue), intangible assets, pertaining to the existing project capacity both present & future. Also secured by pledge of shares representing 30% of the total equity paid up capital of the Company. Foreign Currency Term loan prepaid during the year however, release of charge is pending at the end of Year.
Suppliers bills accepted under foreign currency letters of credit amounting ₹ 161.24 crore (previous year ₹ 151.96 crore). The loan is unsecured and carries interest 3 month LIBOR plus 1.20 basis point and 6 month LIBOR plus 0.5%. The loan is repayable by April 02, 2019. This facility is availed out of the facility sanctioned to the Company.

vii) Suppliers bills accepted under foreign currency letters of credit by Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited aggregating to ₹ 345.93 crore (previous year ₹ 392.26 crore). The loan carries interest @ 3 to 6 Months Libor plus basis points in the range of 50 to 120.These facilities are availed out of the facilities sanctioned to holding company.

viii) Term Loan from Banks taken by MPSEZ Utilities Private Limited aggregating to ₹ 0.10 crore (previous year ₹ 0.20 crore) are secured by way of hypothecation of Plant and Machinery of Company's transmission & distribution business. The loan carries interest rate of Base Rate + 1% and is repayable in equal quarterly instalment after moratorium of 3 months. The tenure of loan is upto March 31, 2020.

ix) Loan taken by Adinath Polyfills Private Limited aggregating to ₹ 2.48 crore (previous year ₹ 3.88 crore) from its related parties.

x) Term Loan from Banks taken by Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited aggregating to ₹ 639.71 crore (previous year ₹ 740.89 crore) are secured by way of first ranking exclusive charge over the assets of company committed under agreement, Charge on assets has been created through agreement in favor of Axis trustee service Limited acting on behalf of all the lenders. The same carries interest in the range of 6 month EURIBOR Zero ("0") plus 50 basis points. The loans are repayable 6 monthly in 20 equal installments commencing from May 16, 2018 and final repayment will be done on November 16, 2027.

xi) Loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics Limited aggregating to ₹ 290.43 crore from ICICI bank is secured by first exclusive charge on mortgage of immovable properties pertaining to the project, first exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets, first exclusive charge on book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commission, revenues of projects, first exclusive charge by way of hypothecation over Escrow Account and DSRA, first charge by way of assignment of project rights. The term loan will be repaid based on monthly instalments as per the loan repayment schedule agreed upon in the sanction letter.
- The Term Loan having sanctioned amount of ₹ 450 Crore carries interest rate ranging from 8.75% p.a. to 9.25% p.a.
- The Term Loan having sanctioned amount of ₹ 25 Crore carries interest rate ranging from 10.15% p.a. to 10.65% p.a.

xii) Indian rupee loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics (Satna) Limited aggregating to ₹ 17.40 crore from bank carries floating rate of interest of Yes Bank's 1 year MCLR + 0.35% per annum payable monthly. Applicable interest spread shall be reset first on the expiry of 36 months from the first disbursement and annually thereafter. The loan is secured on first charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets and intangible assets and assignment of book debt, operating cash flows, revenues and receivables of projects. The repayment of term loan will commence from March 01, 2020 in 39 quarterly instalments.

xiii) Indian rupee loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics (Ujjain) Limited aggregating to ₹ 16.14 crore from bank carries floating rate of interest of Yes Bank's 1 year MCLR + 0.35% per annum payable monthly. Applicable interest spread shall be reset first on the expiry of 36 months from the first disbursement and annually thereafter. The loan is secured on first charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets and intangible assets and assignment of book debt, operating cash flows, revenues and receivables of projects. The repayment of term loan will commence from June 01, 2019 in 42 quarterly instalments.

xiv) Indian rupee loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Limited aggregating to ₹ 17.79 crore from bank carries floating rate of interest of Yes Bank's 1 year MCLR + 0.35% per annum payable monthly. Applicable interest spread shall be reset first on the expiry of 36 months from the first disbursement and annually thereafter. The loan is secured on first charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets and intangible assets and assignment of book debt, operating cash flows, revenues and receivables of projects. The repayment of term loan have commenced from March 01, 2019 in 43 quarterly instalments.

xv) Indian rupee loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Limited aggregating to ₹ 21.71 crore from bank carries floating rate of interest of Yes Bank's 1 year MCLR + 0.20% per annum payable monthly. Applicable interest spread shall be reset first on the expiry of 12 months from the first disbursement and annually thereafter. The loan is secured on first charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets and intangible assets and assignment of book debt, operating cash flows, revenues and receivables of projects. The repayment of term loan will commence from November 20, 2019 in 70 quarterly structured instalments.

xvi) Indian rupee loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics (MP) Limited aggregating to ₹ 19.55 crore from bank carries floating rate of interest of Yes Bank's 1 year MCLR + 0.35% per annum payable monthly. Applicable interest spread shall be reset first on the expiry of 36 months from the first disbursement and annually thereafter. The loan is secured on first charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets and intangible assets and assignment of book debt, operating cash flows, revenues and receivables of projects. The repayment of term loan will commence from June 01, 2019 in 42 quarterly installments.

xvii) Indian rupee loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics (Harda) Limited aggregating to ₹ 18.48 crore from bank carries floating rate of interest of Yes Bank's 1 year MCLR + 0.35% per annum payable monthly. Applicable interest spread shall be reset first on the expiry of 36 months from the first disbursement and annually thereafter. The loan is secured on first charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets and intangible assets and assignment of book debt, operating cash flows, revenues and receivables of projects. The repayment of term loan will commence from March 01, 2020 in 39 quarterly installments.

xviii) Indian rupee loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics (Hoshangabad) Limited aggregating to ₹ 18.63 crore from bank carries floating rate of interest of Yes Bank's 1 year MCLR + 0.35% per annum payable monthly. Applicable interest spread shall be reset first on the expiry of 36 months from the first disbursement and annually thereafter. The loan is secured on first charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets and intangible assets and assignment of book debt, operating cash flows, revenues and receivables of projects. The repayment of term loan will commence from September 01, 2019 in 41 quarterly instalments.

xix) Letter of credit facilities taken by Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited of ₹ 144.35 crore (Previous year ₹ NIL) carries NIL interest rate. The facility is provided by Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited out of its own bank credit facilities.

xx) Indian rupee loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited aggregating to ₹ 11.60 crore from bank carries floating rate of interest of Yes Bank's 1 year MCLR + 0.20% per annum payable monthly. Applicable interest spread shall be reset first on the expiry of 12 months from the first disbursement and annually thereafter. The loan is secured on first charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets and intangible assets and assignment of book debt, operating cash flows, revenues and receivables of projects. The repayment of term loan will commence from November 02, 2021 in 16 yearly instalments.

15 Other Financial Liabilities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	**March 31, 2019**	March 31, 2018
	₹ In Crore	₹ In Crore	**₹ In Crore**	₹ In Crore
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 14)	**-**	-	**1,116.47**	802.02
Derivative Instruments	**10.88**	72.49	**36.31**	40.64
Capital creditors and retention money	**56.65**	36.74	**836.53**	727.64
Other payables (including discounts etc.)	**-**	-	**220.42**	151.58
Obligations under lease land (refer note (a) below)	**51.96**	6.85	**3.32**	0.13
Unpaid Dividends #	**-**	-	**1.08**	0.88
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**41.47**	22.21	**272.96**	312.85
Deposit from Customer	**4.53**	3.44	**30.42**	18.29
Financial Guarantees given	**0.56**	2.71	**0.66**	4.37
Put Option Liability (refer note 37)	**-**	-	**23.50**	-
	166.05	144.44	**2,541.67**	2,058.40

Not due for credit to "Investors Education & Protection Fund"

Notes:

(a) Assets taken under Finance Leases – land for purposes of developing, constructing, operating and maintaining the Mundra Port and related infrastructure for providing services to the users in accordance with the terms of the concession agreement with Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB). The lease rent is subject to revision every three years on 1st April by 20% of the previous amount. The lease rent terms are for the period of 30 years and are renewable accordingly with extension or renewal of the concession agreement. The lease agreement entered is non-cancellable till the termination or expiry of the concession agreement. There is no contingent rent, no sub-leases restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. Expenses of ₹ 0.58 crore (previous year ₹ 0.59 crore) incurred under such lease have been expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

(b) Assets taken under Finance Leases - land for purpose of developing, operating and maintaining port and related infrastructure facilities in accordance with the terms of Concession Agreement with Government of Odisha. The lease rent is subject to revision for every 3 years by 10% of previous amount. The lease agreement entered is non-cancellable till the expiry of lease period. There is no contingent rent, no sub-leases and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. Expenses of ₹ 0.23 crore (previous year Nil) incurred under such lease have been expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

Future minimum lease payments under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Within one year	After one year but not later than five years	More than five years	Total minimum lease payments	Less: Amounts representing finance charges	Present value of minimum lease payments
March 31, 2019						
Minimum Lease Payments	4.63	19.78	114.54	138.95	(83.67)	55.28
Finance charge allocated to future periods	1.31	7.57	74.79	83.67	-	-
Present Value of MLP	3.32	12.21	39.75	55.28	-	55.28
March 31, 2018						
Minimum Lease Payments	0.71	3.13	8.34	12.18	(5.20)	6.98
Finance charge allocated to future periods	0.58	2.17	2.45	5.20	-	-
Present Value of MLP	0.13	0.96	5.89	6.98	-	6.98

(c) Disclosure with regards to changes in liabilities arising from Financing Activities - Ind AS7

Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses) is as under:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Long-term Borrowings (including current maturities of long term debt)	Short-term borrowing (including bills discounting)	Interest accrued but not due	Unpaid Dividend on Equity and Preference Shares (including dividend distribution tax)	Derivative Contract	Total
April 1, 2018	21,430.99	773.17	335.06	0.88	106.22	22,646.32
Cash Flows	(1,655.36)	5,963.10	(1,471.72)	(505.05)	(17.63)	2,313.34
Foreign Exchange Movement	767.53	(12.44)	-	-	-	755.09
Change in fair value	24.81	(53.18)	22.79	-	-	(5.58)
Charged to Profit and Loss	-	-	1,428.30	-	(43.11)	1,385.19
Dividend recognised during the year	-	-	-	505.25	-	505.25
Acquisition adjustment	431.82	289.47	-	-	-	721.29
Bills discounted (net)	-	(414.25)	-	-	-	(414.25)
March 31, 2019	20,999.79	6,545.87	314.43	1.08	45.48	27,906.65

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Long-term Borrowings (including current maturities of long term debt)	Short-term borrowing (including bills discounting)	Interest accrued but not due	Unpaid Dividend on Equity and Preference Shares (including dividend distribution tax)	Derivative Contract	Total
April 1, 2017	18,952.14	3,262.12	265.97	0.82	69.90	22,550.95
Cash Flows	2,403.81	(2,603.22)	(1,163.95)	(323.97)	(201.70)	(1,889.03)
Foreign Exchange Movement	153.04	1.92	14.20	-	-	169.16
Change in fair value	(78.00)	68.58	(38.51)	-	-	(47.93)
Charged to Profit and Loss	-	-	1,257.35	-	238.02	1,495.37
Dividend recognised during the year	-	-	-	324.03	-	324.03
Bills discounted (net)	-	43.77	-	-	-	43.77
March 31, 2018	21,430.99	773.17	335.06	0.88	106.22	22,646.32

16 Other Liabilities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore	**March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore**	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Advance from customers	**-**	-	**65.90**	65.88
Deposit from customers	**-**	-	**15.43**	14.31
Statutory liability	**-**	-	**123.34**	91.51
Unearned Income under long term land lease/ Infrastructure usage agreements	**692.21**	752.53	**63.50**	60.78
Deferred Income on fair valuation of Deposit taken	**1.26**	1.37	**-**	-
Deferred Government Grant (refer note (i) below)	**437.21**	453.26	**12.04**	10.43
Deferred Revenue for Service Line Contributions	**27.34**	20.23	**-**	-
Unearned revenue			**65.88**	10.52
Contract liabilities (refer note (ii) below)	**0.31**	0.35	**218.18**	207.39
	1,158.33	1,227.74	**564.27**	460.82

Note:-

(i) Movement in Deferred Government Grant

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Opening Balance	**463.69**	336.61
Add : Addition during the year	**11.04**	135.65
Less : Adjustment during the year	**(14.03)**	-
Less: Amortisation during the year	**(11.45)**	(8.57)
Closing Balance	**449.25**	463.69

(ii) Contract liabilities include advances received to deliver Services and as well as transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligation in respect of Storage and Dispatch services of Customers' Cargo lying at Port.

17 Short Term Borrowings

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Suppliers credit from bank (unsecured)	**517.41**	-
Suppliers credit from bank (secured)	**-**	1.17
Bills acceptances (Secured)	**1.00**	-
Packing Credit Foreign Currency Loan from bank - (Unsecured)	**172.89**	-
Commercial paper (Unsecured)	**5,496.82**	-
	6,188.12	1.17
Customers' Bills Discounted (Unsecured) (refer note 5 (c))	**357.75**	772.00
	6,545.87	773.17

Notes:

a) Suppliers bills accepted under foreign currency letters of credit aggregating to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 1.17 crore) carried interest at 6 Months Euribor plus 28 basis point. Subservient charge on movable fixed assets and current assets of the Company, except those secured by exclusive charge in favour of other lenders.

b) Factored receivables of ₹ 357.75 crore (previous year ₹ 772.00 crore) have recourse to the Company and interest liability on amount of bill discounted is borne by the customer. The maturity period of the transfer is 1 to 12 months period.

c) Suppliers bills accepted under letters of credit aggregating to ₹ 95.35 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) carries interest @ 8.22%.

d) Packing Credit foreign currency Loan aggregating to ₹ 172.89 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) carries interest at 1 Months Libor plus 75 basis point is repayable in August, 2019.

e) Commercial Paper (CP) aggregating ₹ 5,496.82 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) carried interest rate in range of 7.60 % to 8.20 % p.a. The CP had maturity period of 1 to 3 months.

g) Inland letter of credit facility taken by Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited from bank aggregating of ₹ 146.76 Crore (Previous year ₹ Nil) is unsecured. This facility availed from bank out of the facility sanctioned to Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited. Inland letter of credit carries interest rate of 7.50% to 8.50% per annum. The loan is repayable on maturity in the year 2019-20.

h) Inland Bill Payable Discounting of ₹ 107.32 crore (Previous year ₹ Nil) carries interest rate @ 9.60% per annum and is repayable on September 17, 2019 .

i) Inland Bill Payable Discounting of ₹ 161.41 crore (Previous year ₹ Nil) carries interest rate @ 9.30% per annum.

j) Bill acceptances aggregating to ₹ 1.00 Crore carries Nil interest rate. The same is repayable on April 16, 2019.

k) Foreign Currency Letter of Credit facilities taken by Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited from Banks aggregating to ₹ 6.56 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) carries interest at the rate of EURIBOR Zero plus 63 basis points. The loan is repayable in January, 2020.

18 Trade and Other Payables

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Payables to micro and small enterprises (refer note 43)	**2.07**	0.07
Other trade payables	**570.00**	489.66
	572.07	489.73
Dues to related parties included in above (refer note 31)	**26.74**	34.29

19 Provisions

	Non-current portion		**Current portion**	
	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore	**March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore**	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Provision for Employee Benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 28)	**0.84**	0.21	**3.36**	2.53
Provision for compensated absences	**2.62**	4.01	**66.46**	62.02
	3.46	4.22	**69.82**	64.55
Other Provisions				
Provision for operational claims (refer note (a) below)	**-**	-	**29.43**	33.67
Provision for asset retirement obligation	**0.44**	-	**-**	-
	3.90	4.22	**99.25**	98.22

Note (a):

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Opening Balance	**33.67**	30.46
Add : Addition during the year	**-**	3.21
Less : Utilized / (Settled) during the year	**(4.24)**	-
Closing Balance	**29.43**	**33.67**

Operational Claims are the expected claims against outstanding receivables made/to be made by the customers towards shortages of stock, handling losses, damages to the cargo, storage and other disputes. The probability and the timing of the outflow/adjustment with regard to above depends on the ultimate settlement / conclusion with the respective customer.

20 Revenue from Operations

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Revenue from Contract with customer		
Income from Port Operations (including Port Infrastructure Services)	**8,986.23**	7,330.25
Income from Development of Container Infrastructure (refer note (e))	**-**	2,202.17
Utilities Services	**104.97**	95.57
Aircraft Operations	**29.01**	8.21
Logistics Services	**487.62**	733.16
	9,607.83	10,369.36
Lease, Upfront Premium and Deferred Infrastructure Income (refer note (b), (c), and (d) below)	**843.35**	591.53
Income from Export Incentive (Service Exports from India Scheme/Served from India Scheme)	**329.80**	263.38
Other operating income	**144.46**	98.69
	10,925.44	11,322.96

Notes:

a) **Reconciliation of revenue recognised with Contract Price**

Particulars	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Contract price	**9,869.09**	10,522.02
Adjustment for:		
Change in Consideration	**(58.56)**	(30.71)
Refund Liability	**(215.74)**	(158.01)
Change in value of Contract Assets	**18.43**	19.17
Change in value of Contract Liabilities	**(5.39)**	16.89
Revenue from Contract with Customer	**9,607.83**	10,369.36

b) Lease Income includes annual income of ₹ 73.81 crore (previous Year ₹ 52.01 crore) in respect of land finance lease transaction.

c) Assets given under Finance Leases – The Company has given land on finance lease to various parties. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge every three to five years upto 20%. These leases have terms of between 12 and 50 years. The lease agreements entered are non-cancellable. There is no contingent rent, no sub-leases and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. The company has also received one-time income of upfront premium ranging from ₹ 1500 to ₹ 5373 per Sq. mtr for use of common infrastructure by the parties. Such one-time income of upfront premium is non-refundable. Income of ₹ 718.16 crore (previous year ₹ 537.67 crore) including upfront premium of ₹ 86.38 crore (previous year ₹ 296.33 crore) accrued under such lease have been booked as income in the statement of profit and loss.

Future minimum lease receivables under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments receivable ("MLPR") are as follows:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	**March 31, 2019**		March 31, 2018	
	Gross Investment in the Lease	**Present Value of MLPR**	Gross Investment in the Lease	Present Value of MLPR
Within One Year	**177.39**	**168.03**	46.07	42.59
After one year but not later than five years	**518.61**	**393.55**	267.65	202.56
More than five years	**3,019.64**	**896.99**	2,681.72	683.30
Total minimum lease receivables	**3,715.64**	**1,458.57**	2,995.44	928.45
Less: Amounts representing finance charges	**(2,257.07)**	-	(2,066.99)	-
Present value of minimum lease receivables	**1,458.57**	**1,458.57**	928.45	928.45

d) Land given under operating lease
The Company has given certain land portions on operating lease. These lease arrangements range for a period between 5 and 60 years. Most of the leases are renewable for further period on mutually agreeable terms.
The total future minimum lease rentals receivable at the Balance Sheet date is as under:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	**March 31, 2019**	March 31, 2018
For a period not later than one year	**94.05**	35.17
For a period later than one year and not later than five years	**619.78**	80.61
For a period later than five years	**1,076.66**	266.64
	1,790.49	382.42

e) During the previous year, the Company had transferred Container Terminal Infrastructure Assets to Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited ("ACMTPL") and Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited ("AICTPL"), ((50:50) joint venture entities) w.e.f. May 15, 2017 and November 1, 2017 respectively. The income from sale /sub-lease of core port assets aggregating to ₹ 2,202.17 crore are included in revenue from operations and corresponding related costs are shown under head Operating Expenses.

21 Other Income

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Interest income on		
Bank Deposits, Inter Corporate Deposits, Security Deposits etc.	**1,123.68**	790.17
Customer dues	**96.51**	110.91
Dividend income on Long-term Investments	**7.00**	4.00
Net Gain on Sale of Current Investments (Mutual Funds)	**43.02**	34.64
Scrap Sales	**20.52**	13.73
Unclaimed liabilities / excess provision written back	**18.97**	1.93
Financial Guarantee Income	**5.87**	4.37
Amortisation of Government Grant (refer note 16 (i))	**11.45**	8.57
Miscellaneous Income	**35.32**	42.61
	1,362.34	1,010.93

22 Operating Expenses

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Cargo handling / other charges to contractors (net of reimbursements)	**1,077.44**	969.94
Container Infrastructure Development Expenditure (refer note 20 (e))	**-**	749.65
Purchase of Power for utilities business	**140.43**	129.87
Customer Claims (including expected credit loss)	**32.13**	0.04
Railway's Service Charges	**397.65**	519.97
Tug and Pilotage Charges	**42.44**	34.87
Maintenance Dredging	**14.32**	8.21
Repairs to Plant & Equipment	**58.07**	50.54
Stores, Spares and Consumables	**257.74**	174.17
Repairs to Buildings	**11.48**	10.07
Power & Fuel	**320.31**	216.29
Waterfront Charges	**242.92**	199.62
Cost of Assets transferred under Finance Lease	**34.15**	11.96
Cargo Freight and Transportation Expenses	**109.73**	140.93
Aircraft Operating Expenses	**10.87**	10.34
Other expenses including Customs Establishment charges	**11.12**	5.36
	2,760.80	3,231.83

23 Employee Benefits Expense

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	**488.37**	411.25
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	**14.07**	12.56
Gratuity Expense (refer note 28)	**3.83**	4.09
Staff Welfare Expenses	**23.54**	19.42
	529.81	447.32

24 Finance Costs

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
a) Interest and Bank Charges		
Interest on		
Debentures and Bonds	**1,046.22**	935.23
Loans, Buyer's Credit etc.	**364.46**	261.37
Others	**5.30**	1.09
Bank and other Finance Charges	**12.32**	59.66
	1,428.30	1,257.35
b) (Gain) / Loss on Derivatives / Swap Contracts (net)	**(43.11)**	238.02
	1,385.19	1,495.37

25 Other Expenses

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Rent Expenses (refer note (a) below)	**36.50**	31.54
Rates and Taxes	**10.26**	5.29
Insurance	**45.57**	34.17
Advertisement and Publicity	**15.45**	17.37
Other Repairs and Maintenance	**59.07**	50.25
Legal and Professional Expenses	**96.26**	88.43
Corporate Support Service Fees	**66.92**	35.58
IT Support Services	**16.03**	15.87
Security Services Charges	**38.05**	38.03
Communication Expenses	**18.91**	14.76
Electric Power Expenses	**2.28**	3.50
Travelling and Conveyance	**41.72**	39.64
Directors' Sitting Fee	**0.38**	0.35
Commission to Non-executive Directors	**0.36**	0.48
Charity and Donations (refer note (b) below)	**94.96**	75.57
Diminution in value of inventories	**2.64**	0.30
Loss on Sale/Discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	**4.14**	11.26
Miscellaneous Expenses	**17.85**	36.01
	567.35	**498.40**

Notes:

a) Assets taken under Operating Leases –

(i) An office space and residential houses for staff accommodation are generally obtained on operating leases except that stated under note (ii) below. The lease rent terms are generally for an eleven months period and are renewable by mutual agreement. There are no sub-leases and leases are cancellable in nature except that mentioned under note (ii) below. There are no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. There is no contingent rent in the lease agreements and there is no escalation clause in the lease agreements except that mentioned under note (b) below. Expenses of ₹ 4.03 crore (previous year ₹ 4.21 crore) incurred under such leases have been expensed in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(ii) An office premises have been taken on operating leases. The lease rent terms are for the period of 15 years and are renewable by mutual consent. The Company has given deposit of ₹ 100 crore as per the terms in one of the lease transaction. As per the lease agreement lease rental is escalated by 10% at every 5 years. There is no contingent rent, no sub-leases and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. Expenses of ₹ 0.11 crore (previous year ₹ 0.05 crore) incurred under such lease have been expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

Future minimum lease payable under operating leases are as follows:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Not later than one year	**37.03**	27.80
Later than one year and not later than five years	**136.02**	106.65
Later than five years	**524.28**	476.53

b) Details of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibilities

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilised through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

(i) Gross Amount required to be spent during the year is ₹ 88.99 crore (previous year ₹ 71.13 crore).

(ii) Amount spent during the year ended

₹ In Crore

Particulars	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
March 31, 2019			
Construction/acquisition of any asset	**-**	**-**	**-**
On purposes other than above	**89.05**	**-**	**89.05**
Total	**89.05**	**-**	**89.05**
March 31, 2018			
Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
On purposes other than above	71.21	-	71.21
Total	71.21	-	71.21

26 Income Tax

The major component of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as under :-

(i) Tax Expense reported in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Current Income Tax		
Current Tax Charges	**1,057.60**	1,546.39
Tax(credit) under Minimum Alternative Tax	**(195.44)**	(95.04)
Deferred Tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	**219.31**	92.83
	1,081.47	1,544.18
Tax on Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI')		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Tax impact on re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	**(0.32)**	0.28
Tax impact on net Gains on FVTOCI Equity Investments	**5.41**	1.74
	5.09	2.02

(ii) Balance Sheet Section

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Taxes recoverable (net) (refer note 8)	**236.39**	187.39
Liabilities for Current Tax (net)	**(28.56)**	(128.62)
	207.83	**58.77**

Note: Liabilities for Current Tax (net) and Taxes Recoverable (net) are presented based on a year-wise tax balances of respective entities, as the case may be.

(iii) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018

	March 31, 2019 %	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 %	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Accounting profit before Income tax		**5,126.28**		5,234.13
At India's Statutory income tax rate	**34.94**	**1,791.33**	34.61	1,811.43
Add /(Less) Tax effect of:-				
Expenses not allowable under Tax Law	**0.52**	**26.65**	1.22	63.98
Deduction under chapter VI-A	**(3.66)**	**(187.44)**	(2.94)	(154.12)
Credit recognition of previous period tax losses	**(1.13)**	**(57.85)**	(0.87)	(45.55)
Income charged as per special provision of Income Tax Act, 1961	**(8.14)**	**(417.28)**	(4.64)	(242.74)
Income that is exempt from tax	**(0.05)**	**(2.45)**	(0.11)	(5.56)
Adjustment in respect of previous years	**2.92**	**149.50**	0.64	33.71
Reversal of excess provision of earlier years (refer note below)	**(5.94)**	**(304.41)**		
MAT Credit of previous period (recognised)/derecognised	**(1.22)**	**(62.40)**	0.76	39.53
Deferred tax balances due to the change in income tax rate	**(0.04)**	**(2.14)**	0.09	4.85
Unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	**1.17**	**59.77**	2.19	114.82
Subsidiaries' charged at different tax rates	**0.72**	**37.14**	(0.86)	(45.19)
MAT credit not availed	**0.77**	**39.60**	0.03	1.40
Others	**0.22**	**11.45**	(0.62)	(32.38)
Income tax reported in Statement of Profit and Loss	**21.10**	**1,081.47**	29.50	1,544.18

Note:-

During the year, the Company filed its return of income for the Assessment Year 2018-19. Based on the opinion obtained by the Company with regard to certain tax positions, the Company has determined it's self-assessment tax. Consequently, the tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2019 is adjusted to the tune of ₹ 304.41 crore to give effect of self-assessment tax determined by the Company vis-a-vis tax provision made by the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018.

(iv) Deferred Tax Liability (net)

	Balance Sheet as at		Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore	**March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore**	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
(Liability) on Accelerated depreciation for tax purpose	**(2,482.53)**	(1748.91)*	**(733.62)**	(242.36)
Assets on Provision for Employee Benefits	**5.08**	4.95	**0.13**	0.93
Assets / (Liability) on other temporary differences	**24.81**	2.60	**22.21**	(25.53)
Assets on unrealised intra-group profit	**254.02**	221.82	**32.20**	49.87
Assets on account of unabsorbed losses/depreciation	**1,043.49**	491.02	**518.33**	127.47
Liability on finance lease receivables	**(34.49)**	-	**(34.49)**	-
Assets on Bond issue expenses amortization	**5.53**	9.69	**(4.16)**	(4.02)
(Liability) on Preference Share debt component	**(62.67)**	(65.55)	**2.88**	2.62
Assets on fair valuation of Corporate and Bank Guarantee	**(1.94)**	0.95	**(2.89)**	(2.09)
(Liability) on Deemed Investments	**(5.61)**	(5.61)	**-**	-
(Liability) on Business Combination adjustment (refer note 37)	**(226.68)**	-	**-**	-
(Liability) on SCA receivables/Intangible assets	**(34.14)**	-	**-**	-
(Liability) on Forward Mark to Market	**(19.58)**	-	**(19.58)**	-
(Liability) on equity investment FVTOCI	**(31.95)**	(26.54)	**(5.41)**	(1.74)
	(1,566.66)	(1,115.58)	**(224.40)**	(94.85)

* Net deferred tax liabilities after effect of deferred tax amounting to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ 101.66 crore) on demerger of marine business (refer note 41).

(v) Deferred Tax reflected in the Balance Sheet as follows

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	**1,028.38**	1,310.54
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	**(216.03)**	(142.40)
	812.35	1,168.14
Component of Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)		
Tax Credit Entitlement under MAT	**2,379.01**	2,283.72
Less :Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**(1,566.66)**	(1,115.58)
	812.35	1,168.14

(vi) Reconciliation of Deferred tax liabilities (net)

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Tax expenses during the period recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**219.31**	92.83
Tax expenses during the period recognised in OCI	**5.09**	2.02
	224.40	94.85

MAT credit of ₹ 195.40 crore (previous year ₹ 134.57 crore) has been recognised in subsidiary entities Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited, MPSEZ Utilities Private Limited, Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited and Adani Hazira Port Private Limited.

(vii) The Group has following unutilised MAT credit under the Income Tax Act, 1961 for which deferred tax assets has been recognised in the Balance Sheet

Financial Year	Amount (₹ in crore)	Expiry Date
2012-13	45.34	2027-28
2013-14	445.85	2028-29
2014-15	471.48	2029-30
2015-16	694.54	2030-31
2016-17	410.10	2031-32
2017-18	116.30	2032-33
2018-19	195.40	2033-34
Total	**2,379.01**	

(viii) Certain subsidiary companies have carried forward unabsorbed depreciation aggregating ₹ 1251.39 crore (Previous year ₹ 903.69 crore) under the Income Tax Act,1961 for which there is no expiry date of its tax credit utilisation by the respective entities. Further certain subsidiary companies have carried forward losses aggregating ₹ 341.53 crore (previous year ₹ 482.05 crore) under the Income Tax Act, 1961, which gets expired within 8 years of the respective year. The carried forward losses will get expired mainly during the year 2020-21 to 2026-27.

Deferred tax assets has not been recognised in respect of these unabsorbed losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Group, they have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for some time, and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future. If the Group were able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, the profit would increase by ₹ 549.06 crore (previous year ₹ 475.86 crore).

(ix) During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has paid dividend to its shareholders. This has resulted in payment of Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) to the taxation authorities. DDT represents additional payment to taxation authority on behalf of the shareholders hence DDT paid is charged to other equity.

(x) Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries where it is expected that earnings of the subsidiary will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

27 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

	March 31, 2019 ₹ In Crore	March 31, 2018 ₹ In Crore
Profit after tax	**3,990.22**	3,673.62
Less : Dividends on Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares and tax thereon	-*	-*
Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	**3,990.22**	**3,673.62**
-* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.		
	No.	No.
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	**2,07,09,51,761**	2,07,09,51,761
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (in ₹)	**19.27**	17.74

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

28 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits

a) The Group has recognised, in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the current year, an amount of ₹ 14.25 crore (Previous Year ₹ 12.81 crore) as expenses under the following defined contribution plan.

₹ in crore

Contribution to	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Provident Fund	**14.07**	12.56
Superannuation Fund	**0.18**	0.25
Total	**14.25**	12.81

b) The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Under the plan every employee who has completed at least five year of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with Life Insurance Companies in form of a qualifying insurance policy for future payment of gratuity to the employees.

Each year, the management reviews the level of funding in the gratuity fund. Such review includes the asset-liability matching strategy. The management decides its contribution based on the results of this review. The management aims to keep annual contributions relatively stable at a level such that no plan deficits (based on valuation performed) will arise.

The following tables summarises the component of the net benefits expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the respective plan.

Gratuity

i) Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	**27.12**	24.30
Current service cost	**3.82**	4.05
Past Service Cost		-
Interest cost	**2.30**	1.86
Actuarial (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	**(0.66)**	-
- change in financial assumptions	**4.56**	(0.63)
- experience variance	**(1.75)**	(0.26)
Benefits paid	**(1.85)**	(1.89)
Liability Transfer In- Business acquisition adjustment	**2.35**	
Liability Transfer In	**2.94**	1.35
Liability Transfer Out	**(2.44)**	(1.66)
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**36.39**	27.12

ii) Changes in fair value of plan assets are as follows:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	**27.15**	22.15
Investment income	**2.23**	1.70
Contributions by employer	**4.47**	3.56
Benefits paid	**(0.53)**	(0.24)
Return on plan assets , excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	**(0.43)**	(0.02)
Acquisition Adjustment	**1.28**	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**34.17**	27.15

iii) Net asset/(liability) recognised in the balance sheet

₹ in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**36.39**	27.12
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**34.17**	27.15
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	**(2.22)**	0.03
Net asset - Current (refer note 7)	**1.98**	2.77
Net liability - Current (refer note 19)	**(3.36)**	(2.53)
Net liability - Non-current (refer note 19)	**(0.84)**	(0.21)

iv) Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year

₹ in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Current service cost	**3.82**	4.05
Net Interest on benefit obligation	**0.07**	0.18
Amount capitalised	**(0.06)**	(0.14)
Total Expense included in employee benefits expense	**3.83**	4.09

v) Recognised in the other comprehensive income for the year

₹ in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	**(0.66)**	-
- change in financial assumptions	**4.56**	(0.63)
- experience variance	**(1.75)**	(0.26)
Amount capitalised	**(0.03)**	
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	**0.43**	0.02
Recognised in other comprehensive income	**2.55**	(0.87)

vi) The principle assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount rate	**7.60%**	7.80%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	**8.00%**	7.00%
Mortality	**India Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)**	India Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
Attrition rate	**7.75%**	10% for 5 years & below and 1% thereafter

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled. There has been significant change in expected rate of return on assets due to change in the market scenario.

vii) The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Investments with insurer	100%	100%

As the gratuity fund is managed by life insurance companies, details of fund invested by insurer are not available with the Group.

viii) Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below

Increase/(decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Assumptions	**Discount rate**		Discount rate	
Sensitivity level	**1% Increase**	**1% Decrease**	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	**₹ In Crore**	**₹ In Crore**	₹ In Crore	₹ In Crore
	(2.52)	**2.87**	(2.90)	3.45

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Assumptions	**Salary Growth rate**		Salary Growth rate	
Sensitivity level	**1% Increase**	**1% Decrease**	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	**₹ In Crore**	**₹ In Crore**	₹ In Crore	₹ In Crore
	2.82	**(2.54)**	3.44	(2.95)

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Assumptions	**Attrition rate**		Attrition rate	
Sensitivity level	**50% Increase**	**50% Decrease**	50% Increase	50% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	**₹ In Crore**	**₹ In Crore**	₹ In Crore	₹ In Crore
	(0.46)	**0.57**	(0.09)	0.29

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Assumptions	**Mortality rate**		Mortality rate	
Sensitivity level	**10% Increase**	**10% Decrease**	10% Increase	10% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	**₹ In Crore**	**₹ In Crore**	₹ In Crore	₹ In Crore
	(0.00)	**0.00**	0.01	(0.01)

ix) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows)	**7 years**	12 years

x) The Following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	**4.03**	1.44
Between 2 and 5 years	**16.17**	7.67
Between 5 and 10 years	**16.53**	8.78
Beyond 10 years	**36.63**	66.00
Total Expected Payments	**73.36**	83.89

The Group expects to contribute ₹ 6.19 crore to gratuity fund in the financial year 2019-20. (previous year ₹ 3.38 crore)

xi) Asset-Liability Matching Strategies

The Company has purchased insurance policy which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy thus mitigates the liquidity risk.

However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset)

29 Segment Information

Operating Segments

The identified reportable Segments are Port and SEZ activities at contiguous Special Economic Zone and others in terms of Ind-AS 108 "Operating Segments" as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013. Other Segment mainly includes Aircraft Operating Income, Utilities services, Warehousing and transportation of food grains, Container Trains Services on specific Railway Routes and Multi-modal Cargo storage cum logistics services through development of Inland Container Depots at various strategic locations in terms of concession agreement from Ministry of Railways.

Identification of Segments:

The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its Business segment separately for the purpose of making decision about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements, Operating segment have been identified on the basis of nature of products and other quantitative criteria specified in the Ind AS 108.

Segment revenue and results:

The expenses and income which are not directly attributable to any business segment are shown as unallocable expenditure (net of unallocable income).

Segment assets and Liabilities:

Segment assets include all operating assets used by the operating segment and mainly consist of property, plant and equipments, other intangible assets, trade receivables, Inventory and other operating assets. Segment liabilities primarily includes trade payable and other liabilities. Common assets and liabilities which can not be allocated to any of the business segment are shown as unallocable assets / liabilities.

Inter Segment transfer:

Inter Segment revenues are recognised at sales price. The same is based on market price and business risks. Profit or loss on inter segment transfer are eliminated at the group level.

Summary of segment information is given below:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Port and SEZ activities	Others	Eliminations	Total
Revenue				
External Sales	**10,208.96** *10,384.04*	**716.48** *938.92*		**10,925.44** *11,322.96*
Inter-Segment Sales	**47.06** *109.10*	**99.72** *108.10*	**(146.78)** *(217.20)*	**-** -
Total Revenue	**10,256.02** *10,493.14*	**816.20** *1,047.02*	**(146.78)** *(217.20)*	**10,925.44** *11,322.96*
Results				
Segment Results	**5,683.90** *5,804.39*	**115.04** *67.03*		**5,798.94** *5,871.42*
Unallocated Corporate Income (Net of expenses)				**(507.66)** *(43.00)*
Operating Profit	**5,683.90** *5,804.39*	**115.04** *67.03*		**5,291.28** *5,828.42*
Less: Finance Expense				**1,385.19** *1,495.37*
Add: Interest Income				**1,220.19** *901.08*

₹ in Crore

Particulars	**Port and SEZ activities**	**Others**	**Eliminations**	**Total**
Profit before tax				**5,126.28** *5,234.13*
Tax Expense				**1,081.47** *1,544.18*
Profit after tax				**4,044.81** *3,689.95*
Less: Minority Interest				**54.53** *16.33*
Add : Share of joint venture entities				**(0.06)** *-*
Net profit				**3,990.22** *3,673.62*
Other Information				
Segment Assets	**42,204.78** *34,069.40*	**3,149.41** *1,442.51*		**45,354.19** *35,511.91*
Unallocated Corporate Assets				**11,173.27** *11,863.21*
Total Assets				**56,527.46** *47,375.12*
Segment Liabilities	**3,471.38** *3,094.49*	**172.81** *160.17*		**3,644.19** *3,254.66*
Unallocated Corporate Liabilities				**28,135.13** *22,902.07*
Total liabilities				**31,779.32** *26,156.73*
Capital Expenditure during the year	**2,819.40** *2,671.32*	**121.09** *60.83*		**2,940.49** *2,732.15*
Segment Depreciation and amortisation	**1,315.88** *1,133.89*	**57.60** *54.48*		**1,373.48** *1,188.37*
Major Non-Cash Expenses other than Depreciation and amortisation (net)	**117.37** *187.63*	**-** *0.30*		**117.37** *187.93*
Unallocated Major Non-Cash Expenses other than Depreciation and amortisation (net)				**447.30** *146.40*

Previous year figures are in italics

Additional information regarding the Company's geographical segments:

₹ in Crore

Sr No	**Particulars**	**Revenue from External Customers**		**Non Current Assets**	
		For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018	**As at March 31, 2019**	As at March 31, 2018
1	India	**10,473.75**	10,911.62	**34,926.51**	28,420.54
2	Outside India	**451.69**	411.34	**106.67**	109.17

There is no transaction with single external customer which amounts to 10% or more of the Group's revenue.

30 Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited's share in the voting power of subsidiary companies as at year end is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2019	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2018
a	Adani Logistics Limited	India	**100**	100
b	Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	India	**100**	100
c	MPSEZ Utilities Private Limited	India	**100**	100
d	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Private Limited	India	**55**	57
e	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited	India	**100**	100
f	Mundra International Airport Private Limited	India	**100**	100
g	Adani Hazira Port Private Limited	India	**100**	100
h	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited	India	**74**	74
i	Hazira Infrastructure Private Limited	India	**100**	100
j	Madurai Infrastructure Private Limited (formerly known as Mundra LPG Infrastructure Private Limited)	India	**100**	100
k	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	India	**100**	100
l	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited (refer note (a) below)	India	**100**	100
m	Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited	India	**100**	100
n	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	India	**100**	100
o	Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited	India	**100**	100
p	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	India	**100**	100
q	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited	India	**100**	100
r	Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited	Australia	**100**	100
s	Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	India	**100**	100
t	Adani Kattupalli Port Private Limited	India	**100**	100
u	Adani Dhamra LPG Terminal Private Limited (till December 28, 2018)	India	**-**	100
v	Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (till December 28, 2018)	India	**-**	100
w	Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	India	**100**	100
x	Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited	India	**100**	100
y	Abbot Point Bulkcoal Pty Limited	Australia	**100**	100
z	The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited	India	**100**	100
aa	Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited (refer note 2.4 (A) (i))	India	**49**	49
ab	Dholera Port and Special Economic Zone Limited	India	**100**	100
ac	Adinath Polyfills Private Limited	India	**100**	100
ad	Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited	India	**100**	100
ae	Adani International Terminals Pte Limited	Singapore	**100**	100
af	Blue Star Realtors Private Limited (acquired on April 26, 2018)	India	**100**	-
ag	Adani Bhavanapadu Port Private Limited (incorporated on May 21, 2018)	India	**100**	-
ah	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited (acquired on June 28, 2018)	India	**97**	-
ai	Adani Mundra Port Holding Pte. Limited (incorporated on October 30, 2018)	Singapore	**100**	-
aj	Adani Mundra Port Pte. Limited (incorporated on January 03, 2019)	Singapore	**100**	-
ak	Adani Abbot Port Pte. Limited (incorporated on January 03, 2019)	Singapore	**100**	-
al	Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited (Incorporated on February 22, 2019)	Myanmar	**100**	-
am	Dermot Infracon Private Limited (acquired on March 25, 2019)	India	**100**	-
an	Adani Agri Logistics Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
ao	Adani Agri Logistics (MP) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
ap	Adani Agri Logistics (Harda) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
aq	Adani Agri Logistics (Hoshangabad) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
ar	Adani Agri Logistics (Satna) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
as	Adani Agri Logistics (Ujjain) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
at	Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
au	Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2019	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2018
av	Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
aw	Adani Agri Logistics (Kannauj) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
ax	Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
ay	Adani Agri Logistics (Raman) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
az	Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
ba	Adani Agri Logistics (Barnala) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
bb	Adani Agri Logistics (Bathinda) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
bc	Adani Agri Logistics (Mansa) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
bd	Adani Agri Logistics (Moga) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
be	Adani Agri Logistics (Borivali) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
bf	Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
bg	Adani Agri Logistics (Dhamora) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
bh	Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-
bi	Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited (acquired on March 29, 2019)	India	**100**	-

Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited's share in the voting power in joint venture entities as at year end is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2019	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2018
a	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	India	**50**	50
b	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	India	**50**	50
c	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited (Incorporated on September 17, 2018)	India	**51**	-

Note a) :

During the year 2016-17, the Company has accounted for purchase of 3,12,13,000 numbers of equity shares in Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited at consideration of ₹ 31.21 crore. The equity shares have been purchased from the Adani Enterprises Limited, a group company whereby this entity has become a wholly owned subsidiary. As per the management, the transfer has been recorded based on Irrevocable Letter of Affirmation dated March 31, 2017 from the seller and acceptance by the Company although legal transfer of equity share of Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited is still in process at year end.

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31 Related Party Disclosures

Related parties with whom transactions have been taken place.

Joint Venture Entities	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited (Incorporated on September 17, 2018)
Key Management Personnel and their relatives	Mr. Gautam S. Adani - Chairman and Managing Director Mr. Rajesh S. Adani - Director and Brother of Mr. Gautam S. Adani Mr. Karan G. Adani - Chief Executive Officer and son of Mr. Gautam S. Adani Dr. Malay Mahadevia, Wholetime Director Prof. G. Raghuram - Non-Executive Director Mr. Sanjay S. Lalbhai - Non-Executive Director Ms. Radhika Haribhakti - Non-Executive Director Mr. Mukesh Kumar - Non-Executive Director (from October 23, 2018) Mr. Gopal Krishna Pillai - Non-Executive Director Mr. Deepak Maheshwari - Chief Finance Officer (w.e.f May 03, 2018) Mr. B. Ravi - Chief Finance Officer (till February 12, 2018) Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia - Company Secretary (w.e.f August 06, 2018) Ms. Dipti Shah - Company Secretary (till July 31, 2018)
Entities over which (i) Key Management Personnel and their relatives & (ii) entities having significant influence over the Company have control or are under significant influence through voting powers	Abbot Point Port Holdings Pte Limited, Singapore Adani Foundation Adani Properties Private Limited Delhi Golf Link Properties Private Limited Adani Townships and Real Estate Company Private Limited Mundra Port Pty Limited, Australia Adani Infrastructure and Developers Private Limited Adani Mundra SEZ Infrastructure Private Limited Shanti Builders Adani Bunkering Private Limited Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Green Energy (UP) Limited Adani Gas Limited Adani Trading Service LLP Adani Global FZE Adani Infra (India) Limited Adani Transport Limited Adani Infrastructure Management Services Limited Adani Power Dahej Limited Adani Power (Mundra) Limited Adani Power Limited Adani Power Maharashtra Limited Maharashtra Eastern Grid Power Transmission Company Limited Adani Power Rajasthan Limited Adani Wilmar Limited Kutch Power Generation Limited Belvedere Golf and Country Club Private Limited Gujarat Adani Institute of Medical Science Vishakha Renewable Private Limited Adani-Elbit Advanced Systems India Limited Sunanda Agri Trade Private Limited Adani Skill Development Centre Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited Prayatna Developers Private Limited Udupi Power Corporation Limited Shantigram Estate Management Private Limited Adani Global Pte Limited, Singapore Adani Renewable Energy (KA) Limited Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited Golden Valley Agrotech Private Limited Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited Adani Finserve Private Limited

Related parties with whom transactions have been taken place (Continue)

Entities over which (i) Key Management Personnel and their relatives & (ii) entities having significant influence over the Company have control or are under significant influence through voting powers	Adani Shipping Pte. Limited, Singapore Vishakha Solar Films Private Limited Adani Estates Private Limited Adani Power (Jharkhand) Limited Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (w.e.f December 29, 2018) Adani Dhamra LPG Terminal Private Limited (w.e.f December 29, 2018) Adani Cementation Limited Mundra Solar PV Limited Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited

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Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances of the related parties at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Note:

The names and the nature of relationships is disclosed only when the transactions are entered into by the Company with the related parties during the existence of the related party relationship.

Aggregate of transactions for the year ended and balances thereof with these parties have been given below

(A) Transactions with Related Parties

₹ In Crore

Sr No	Particulars	For the Year Ended	With Joint Ventures	With Other Entities*	Key Managerial Persons and their relatives
1	Income from Port Services / Other Operating Income	**March 31, 2019**	**429.15**	**1,004.39**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	267.65	782.27	-
2	Sale of Non Financial Assets	**March 31, 2019**	-	**184.62**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	-	117.33	-
3	Lease including Infrastructure Usage Income/ Upfront Premium (Includes Reversal)	**March 31, 2019**	**11.44**	**234.61**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	449.75	17.50	-
4	Income from Development of Container Terminal Infrastructure	**March 31, 2019**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	2,258.85	-	-
5	Interest Income on loans/ deposits/deferred accounts receivable	**March 31, 2019**	**133.16**	**106.08**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	121.33	83.79	-
6	Purchase of Spares and consumables, Power & Fuel	**March 31, 2019**	**-**	**94.82**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	-	124.46	-
7	Recovery of expenses (Reimbursement)	**March 31, 2019**	**73.81**	**0.01**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	19.19	-	-
8	Services Availed (including reimbursement of expenses)	**March 31, 2019**	**5.37**	**101.10**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	-	71.80	-
9	Rent charges paid	**March 31, 2019**	**-**	**8.22**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	2.08	8.86	-
10	Sales of Scrap and other Miscellaneous Income	**March 31, 2019**	**0.26**	**15.47**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	0.57	9.01	-
11	Loans Given	**March 31, 2019**	**280.80**	**1.40**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	472.34	3.77	-
12	Loans Received back	**March 31, 2019**	**31.61**	**-**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	55.72	4.17	-
13	Advance / Deposit Given	**March 31, 2019**	**-**	**125.75**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	-	18.00	-
14	Advance / Deposit Received Back	**March 31, 2019**	**-**	**110.00**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	-	10.00	-
15	Investment in equity shares	**March 31, 2019**	**3.06**	**-**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	48.23	-	-
16	Purchase of Subsidiaries	**March 31, 2019**	**-**	**965.70**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	-	-	-
17	Donation	**March 31, 2019**	**-**	**59.65**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	-	62.28	-
18	Sale of assets	**March 31, 2019**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	345.22	1.40	-
19	Remuneration	**March 31, 2019**	**-**	**-**	**19.19**
		March 31, 2018	-	-	19.76
20	Commission to Directors	**March 31, 2019**	**-**	**-**	**1.00**
		March 31, 2018	-	-	1.00
21	Commission to Non-Executive Directors	**March 31, 2019**	**-**	**-**	**0.36**
		March 31, 2018	-	-	0.36
22	Sitting Fees	**March 31, 2019**	**-**	**-**	**0.27**
		March 31, 2018	-	-	0.13

(B) Balances with Related Parties

₹ In Crore

Sr No	Particulars	As at	With Joint Ventures	With Other Entities*	Key Managerial Persons and their relatives
1	Trade Receivable (net of bills discounted, refer note 5 (c))	**March 31, 2019**	**76.02**	**875.80**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	1,505.70	955.47	-
2	Loans	**March 31, 2019**	**1,489.04**	**3.25**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	1,213.37	-	-
3	Capital Advances	**March 31, 2019**	**0.09**	**29.75**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	0.09	152.02	-
4	Trade Payable (including provisions)	**March 31, 2019**	**3.17**	**23.57**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	3.22	31.07	-
5	Advances and Deposits from Customer/ Sale of Assets	**March 31, 2019**	**3.68**	**14.04**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	3.68	14.92	-
6	Other Financial & Non-Financial Assets	**March 31, 2019**	**170.86**	**2,191.16**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	160.13	904.83	-
7	Other Financial & Non-Financial Liabilities	**March 31, 2019**	**-**	**73.46**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	-	139.95	-
8	Corporate Guarantee	**March 31, 2019**	**USD 21.16 Mn**	**-**	**-** **-**
		March 31, 2018	USD 32.10 Million 448	USD 800 Million -	- -
9	Corporate Guarantee (Deed of indemnity received). Loan outstanding USD Nil (previous year USD 288 Mn)	**March 31, 2019**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		March 31, 2018	**-**	USD 800 Million	-

* Entities over which (i) Key Management Personnel and their relatives & (ii) entities having significant influence over the Company have control or are under significant influence through voting powers.

Notes:

a) The Group has allowed to some of its joint venture entities and other group company to avail non fund based facilities out of its credit facilities. The aggregate of such transaction amount ₹ 1,152.33 crore (Previous year ₹ 240.08 crore).

b) Pass through transactions/payable relating to railway freight, water front charges and other payable to third parties have not been considered for the purpose of related party disclosure.

32 The Group takes various types of derivative instruments. The category-wise outstanding position of derivative instruments is as under:

Nature	Particulars of Derivatives		Purpose
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	
INR - Foreign Currency Swap	**USD 216 Million (₹ 1,493.75 crore)**	USD 146 Million (₹ 951.56 crore)	Hedging of equivalent INR borrowings to mitigate higher interest rate of INR borrowings as against the foreign currency loans with possible risk of principal currency losses.
Forward Contract	**USD 156.50 Million**	USD 172.40 Million	Hedging of expected future billing based on foreign currency denominated tariff
	USD 77.61 Million	Nil	Hedging of foreign currency borrowing principal & interest liability
	USD 133.26 Million	USD 7.63 Million	Hedging of foreign currency LC / Buyer's Credit
	EUR 3.30 Million	Nil	Hedging of foreign currency borrowing principal and interest liability
	Nil	EUR 62.75 Million	Hedging of foreign currency borrowing principal liability of USD against EUR
	USD 56 Million	USD 70 Million	Hedging of foreign currency borrowing principal liability of USD against JPY
Options	**Nil**	USD 1.07 Million	Hedging of foreign currency borrowing principal and interest liability
	Nil	EUR 90 Million	Hedging of foreign currency borrowing principal liability of USD against EUR
	Nil	USD 79 Million	Hedging of foreign currency borrowing principal liability of USD against JPY
Interest rate Swap - Fixed to Variable Rate	**Nil**	Interest on USD 225 Million Principal amount	Hedging of interest rate on foreign currency borrowing liability
Foreign Currency - INR Full Currency Swap	**USD 111.38 Million**	USD 111.38 Million	Hedging of currency and interest rate risk of foreign currency borrowing

The details of foreign currency exposures those are not hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are as under:

Nature	**As at March 31, 2019**		As at March 31, 2018	
	Amount (₹ In Crore)	**Foreign Currency (in Million)**	Amount (₹ In Crore)	Foreign Currency (in Million)
Foreign Currency Loan	**1,328.82**	**USD 192.15**	1,158.08	USD 177.69
	819.74	**EUR 105.54**	1,010.74	EUR 125.08
Buyer's Credit	**282.37**	**USD 40.83**	1,175.32	USD 180.33
	8.75	**EUR 1.13**	68.19	EUR 8.44
Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities	**112.34**	**USD 16.24**	27.03	USD 4.15
	0.93	**EUR 0.12**	2.07	EUR 0.26
	0.58	**JPY 9.34**	0.63	JPY 10.18
	1.83	**SGD 0.36**	2.37	SGD 0.48
	0.02	**GBP #**	0.30	GBP 0.03
Interest accrued but not due	**7.65**	**USD 1.11**	80.14	USD 12.30
	1.83	**EUR 0.24**	2.35	EUR 0.29
Trade Receivable	**39.00**	**USD 5.64**	-	-
Other Receivable	**84.17**	**AUD 17.17**	85.93	AUD 17.17
	26.45	**USD 3.82**	-	-
	*****	**EUR #**	0.43	EUR 0.05
Foreign Currency Bond	**10,640.36**	**USD 1,538.63**	10,027.99	USD 1,538.63
Loan Given	**460.23**	**USD 66.55**	433.74	USD 66.55

Figures being nullified on conversion to foreign currency in million.
* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.

Closing rates as at

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
INR / USD	**69.15**	65.18
INR / EUR	**77.67**	80.81
INR / GBP	**90.53**	92.28
INR / JPY	**0.62**	0.62
INR / AUD	**49.02**	50.05
INR / SGD	**51.04**	49.82

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33 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management

33.1 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	As at March 31, 2019			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Carrying Value
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	4,798.19	4,798.19
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	7,11	-	-	1,179.04	1,179.04
Investments in unquoted Equity Shares (other than investment in Joint Venture entities)	4	265.49	-	-	265.49
Investments in unquoted Mutual Funds	10	-	26.51	-	26.51
Investments in unquoted Debentures, Commercial Papers and Government Securities	4,10	-	-	487.30	487.30
Trade Receivables (including bill discounted)	5	-	-	2,789.66	2,789.66
Loans	6	-	-	2,767.15	2,767.15
Derivatives Instruments	7	-	72.57	-	72.57
Other Financial assets	7	-	-	6,417.43	6,417.43
Total		**265.49**	**99.08**	**18,438.77**	**18,803.34**
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (including the bills discounted and current maturities)	14,15,17	-	-	27,545.66	27,545.66
Trade Payables	18	-	-	572.07	572.07
Derivative Instruments	15	-	47.19	-	47.19
Financial Guarantee given	15	-	-	1.22	1.22
Other Financial Liabilities	15	-	-	1,542.84	1,542.84
Total		**-**	**47.19**	**29,661.79**	**29,708.98**

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	As at March 31, 2018			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Carrying Value
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	823.48	823.48
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	7,11	-	-	2,184.58	2,184.58
Investments in unquoted Equity Shares (other than investment in Joint Venture Entities)	4	242.14	-	-	242.14
Investments in unquoted Mutual Funds	10	-	0.83	-	0.83
Investments in unquoted Debentures, Commercial Papers and Government Securities	4,10	-	-	835.95	835.95
Trade Receivables (including bill discounted)	5	-	-	4,312.05	4,312.05
Loans	6	-	-	2,700.75	2,700.75
Advance paid for Acquisition		-	-	1,825.00	1,825.00
Derivative Instruments	7	-	61.91	-	61.91
Financial Guarantee received	7	-	-	4.37	4.37
Other Financial Assets	7	-	-	2,642.39	2,642.39
Total		**242.14**	**62.74**	**15,328.57**	**15,633.45**
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (including the bills discounted and current maturities)	14,15,17	-	-	22,204.16	22,204.16
Trade Payables	18	-	-	489.73	489.73
Derivative Instruments	15	-	113.13	-	113.13
Financial Guarantee given	15	-	-	7.08	7.08
Other Financial Liabilities	15	-	-	1,280.61	1,280.61
Total		**-**	**113.13**	**23,981.58**	**24,094.71**

Note:- Investments in joint ventures, accounted using equity method, amounting to ₹ 3 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) are measured at cost hence not included in above tables.

33.2 Fair Value Measurements:

(a) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018		
	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	**Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**	**Total**	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial Assets						
Investment in unquoted Equity Investments measured at FVTOCI (refer note 4)	**-**	**265.49**	**265.49**	-	242.14	242.14
Investments in unquoted Mutual Funds measured at FVTPL (refer note 10)	**26.51**	**-**	**26.51**	0.83	-	0.83
Derivative Instruments (refer note 7)	**72.57**	**-**	**72.57**	61.91	-	61.91
Total	**99.08**	**265.49**	**364.57**	62.74	242.14	304.88
Financial Liabilities						
Derivative Instruments (refer note 15)	**47.19**	**-**	**47.19**	113.13	-	113.13
Total	**47.19**	**-**	**47.19**	113.13	-	113.13

(b) Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as shown below:

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
FVTOCI assets in unquoted equity shares	DCF Method	Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	March 31, 2019 : 12.12% - 16.23% (14.18%) March 31, 2018 : 12.12% - 20.80% (16.46%)	1% increase would result in decrease in fair value by ₹ 10.71 Crore as of March 31, 2019 (₹ 23.19 Crore as of March 31, 2018)

(c) Financial Instrument measured at Amortised Cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Group management does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

33.3 Financial Risk objective and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives comprises of loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations/projects and to provide guarantees to support Group's operations and its joint venture entities. The Group's principal financial assets include loans, investments including mutual funds, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents which is derived from its operations. The Group also holds FVTOCI investments and enters into derivative transactions.

In the ordinary course of business, the Group is mainly exposed to risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuation (currency risk), interest rate movements (interest rate risk) collectively referred as Market Risk, Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and other price risks such as equity price risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. It manages its exposure to these risks through derivative financial instruments by hedging transactions. It uses derivative instruments such as cross currency swaps, full currency swaps, interest rate swaps, foreign currency future options and foreign currency forward contract to manage these risks. These derivative instruments reduces the impact of both favourable and unfavourable fluctuations.

The Group's risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control of Central Treasury Team of the Group under the framework of Risk Management Policy for Currency and Interest rate risk as approved by the Board of Directors of the Group. The Group's Central Treasury Team ensures appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group through appropriate policies & procedures and financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

The decision of whether and when to execute derivative financial instruments along with its tenure can vary from period to period depending on market conditions and the relative costs of the instruments. The tenure is linked to the timing of the underlying exposure with the connection between the two being regularly monitored. The Group is exposed to losses in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to the derivative contracts. All derivative contracts are executed with counterparties that, in our judgment, are creditworthy. The outstanding derivatives are reviewed periodically to ensure that there is no inappropriate concentration of outstanding to any particular counterparty.

Further, all currency and interest risk as identified above is measured on a daily basis by monitoring the mark to market (MTM) of open and hedged position. The MTM is derived basis underlying market curves on closing basis of relevant instrument quoted on Bloomberg/Reuters. For quarter end, the MTM for each derivative instrument outstanding is obtained from respective banks. All gain / loss arising from MTM for open derivative contracts and gain / loss on settlement / cancellation / roll over of derivative contracts is recorded in statement of profit and loss.

(A) 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 risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTOCI investments, short term investments and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant as at March 31, 2019. The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity , other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:

-The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

(i) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing, investing and cash management activities. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates and period of borrowings. The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Group enters into interest rate swap contracts or interest rate future contracts to manage its exposure to changes in the underlying benchmark interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit for the year ended March 31, 2019 would decrease / increase by ₹ 21.27 crore (for the year ended March 31, 2018 : decrease / increase by ₹ 19.78 crore). This is mainly attributable to interest rates on variable rate of long term borrowings.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Exchange rate movements, particularly the United States Dollar (USD), Japanese Yen (JPY), Australian Dollar (AUD), Great Britain Pound (GBP), Singapore Dollar (SGD) and Euro (EUR) against Indian Rupee (INR), have an impact on the Group's operating results. The Group manages its foreign currency risk by entering into currency swap for converting INR loan into other foreign currency for taking advantage of lower cost of borrowing in stable currency environment. The Group also enters into various foreign exchange contracts to mitigate the risk arising out of foreign exchange rate movement on foreign currency borrowings or creditors. Further, to hedge foreign currency future transactions in respect of which firm commitment are made or which are highly probable forecast transactions (for instance, foreign exchange denominated income) the Group has entered into foreign currency forward contracts as per the policy of the Group.

The Group is mainly exposed to changes in USD, EURO, GBP, SGD, JPY and AUD. The below table demonstrates the sensitivity to a 1% increase or decrease in the respective foreign currency rates against INR, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity analysis is prepared on the net unhedged exposure of the Company as at the reporting date. 1% represents management's assessment of reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rate.

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Impact on Profit before Tax		Impact on Pre-tax Equity	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	**March 31, 2019**	March 31, 2018
Liabilities				
USD Sensitivity				
₹/USD - Increase by 1%	**(63.40)**	(66.40)	**(63.40)**	(66.40)
₹/USD - Decrease by 1%	**63.40**	66.40	**63.40**	66.40
EURO Sensitivity				
₹/EURO - Increase by 1%	**(6.86)**	(8.48)	**(6.86)**	(8.48)
₹/EURO - Decrease by 1%	**6.86**	8.48	**6.86**	8.48
GBP Sensitivity				
₹/GBP - Increase by 1%	**-***	-*	**-***	-*
₹/GBP - Decrease by 1%	**-***	-*	**-***	-*
SGD Sensitivity				
₹/SGD - Increase by 1%	**(0.02)**	(0.02)	**(0.02)**	(0.02)
₹/SGD - Decrease by 1%	**0.02**	0.02	**0.02**	0.02
JPY Sensitivity				
₹/JPY- Increase by 1%	**(0.01)**	(0.01)	**(0.01)**	(0.01)
₹/JPY - Decrease by 1%	**0.01**	0.01	**0.01**	0.01
Assets				
AUD Sensitivity				
₹/AUD- Increase by 1%	**0.84**	0.86	**0.84**	0.86
₹/AUD - Decrease by 1%	**(0.84)**	(0.86)	**(0.84)**	(0.86)

-* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore

(iii) Equity price risk

The Group's non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

The Company has given corporate guarantees and pledged part of its investment in equity in order to fulfil the collateral requirements of the subsidiaries and joint venture entities. The counterparties have an obligation to return the guarantees/ securities to the Company. There are no other significant terms and conditions associated with the use of collateral.

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations 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 other financial assets) and from its financing activities, including loans to others, deposits with banks, financial institutions & others, foreign exchange transactions and other financial assets.

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive evaluation and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on exchange losses historical data.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Concentrations of Credit Risk form part of Credit Risk

Considering that the group operates the port services and provide related infrastructure services, the group is significantly dependent on cargo from such large port user customer located at various ports. Out of total revenue, the Company earns 21% revenue from such customers and with some of these customers, the group has long term cargo contracts . Receivables from such customer constitute 39% of total trade receivables. A loss of these customer could adversely affect the operating result or cash flow of the Group.

(C) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Company has an established liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents. The Company also has adequate credit facilities agreed with banks to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The table below analyses derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2019						
Borrowings (including the bills discounted)	14,15,17	-	7,662.34	11,671.49	8,211.83	27,545.66
Trade Payables	18	-	572.07	-	-	572.07
Derivatives Instruments	15	-	36.31	10.88	-	47.19
Financial Guarantees given	15	-	0.66	0.56	-	1.22
Other Financial Liabilities	15	-	1,388.23	114.86	39.75	1,542.84
Total		-	**9,659.61**	**11,797.79**	**8,251.58**	**29,708.98**
As at March 31, 2018						
Borrowings (including the bills discounted)	14,15,17	-	1,575.19	12,631.60	7,997.37	22,204.16
Trade Payables	18	-	489.73	-	-	489.73
Derivatives Instruments	15	-	40.64	72.49	-	113.13
Financial Guarantees given	15	-	4.37	2.71	-	7.08
Other Financial Liabilities	15	-	1,211.37	63.35	5.89	1,280.61
Total		-	**3,321.30**	**12,770.15**	**8,003.26**	**24,094.71**

33.4 Capital Management

For the purposes of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Group monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt (total debt less cash and bank balance) divided by total capital plus net debt.

₹ in Crore

Particulars	**March 31, 2019**	March 31, 2018
Total Borrowings (refer note 14,15 and 17)	**27,545.66**	22,204.16
Less: Cash and bank balance (refer note 7,11)	**5,977.23**	3,008.06
Net Debt (A)	**21,568.43**	19,196.10
Total Equity (B)	**24,538.20**	21,068.83
Total Equity and Net Debt (C = A + B)	**46,106.63**	40,264.93
Gearing ratio	**47%**	48%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

34 Capital Commitments and other commitments

(i) Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts (net of security deposits amounting to ₹ 2,357.45 crore included in note 7 and advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for ₹ 17,146.37 crore (previous year ₹ 3,642.82 crore) pertains to various projects to be executed during the next 5 years.

(ii) Other Commitments

a) The port projects of subsidiary companies viz. Adani Hazira Port Private Limited("AHPPL"), The Dhamra Port Company Limited ("DPCL"), joint venture Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited ("AICTPL") and joint venture Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited ("ACMTPL") have been funded through various credit facility agreements with banks. Against the said facilities availed by the aforesaid entities from the banks, the Company has pledged its shareholding in the subsidiary / joint venture companies and executed Non Disposal Undertaking, the details of which is tabulated below

The details of shareholding pledged by the Company is as follows :

Name of Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures	% of Non disposal undertaking (Apart from pledged)		% of Share Pledged of the total shareholding of investee company	
	As on March 31, 2019	As on March 31, 2018	**As on March 31, 2019**	As on March 31, 2018
Adani Hazira Port Private Limited	-	-	**27.25%**	27.25%
Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	**24.97%**	-	**25.03%**	12.51%
The Dhamra Port Company Limited	**21.00%**	21.00%	**30.00%**	30.00%
Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	-	-	**25.50%**	-

b) Contract/ Commitment for purchase of certain supplies. Advance given ₹ 356.95 crore (previous year ₹ 331.19 crore).

c) The subsidiary companies have imported capital good for its Container and Multipurpose Port Terminal Project under the EPCG Scheme at concessional rate of custom duty by undertaking obligation to export. Future outstanding export obligation under the scheme is ₹ 1,331.15 crore (previous year ₹ 2,019.90 crore) which is equivalent to 6 to 8 times of duty saved ₹ 218.03 crore (previous year ₹ 314.95 crore) . The export obligation has to be completed by 2019-20 to 2022-23.

d) One of the subsidiary company has entered into agreement in financial year 2013-14 to acquire land measuring 85,553 square meter in the Hazira region and an advance consideration of ₹ 18.23 crore paid towards the land has been classified as capital advance. The company has entered into agreement in financial year 2018-19 to acquire additional land measuring 310.02 hectare in the Patan region and an advance consideration of ₹ 34.70 crore paid towards the land classified as capital advance respectively. As at March 31, 2019, the company does not have physical possession of the said land, although it has contractual right in the said land parcels. The management represent that as land area and location is identifiable and the transaction will be concluded on receiving necessary government approvals.

e) As a part of Environmental Clearance obtained by the Vizhinjam International Sea Port Limited (VISL or 'the Authority'), the AVPPL has been obliged to incur expenditure of ₹ 33.70 crore towards 'Corporate Social Responsibility' along with development of Port Infrastructure under Phase - I and the same is included under the total Project cost. Out of total commitment of ₹ 33.70 crore, AVPPL has incurred ₹ 7.46 crore till March 31, 2019.

f) The Company has provided a letter of support to one of the joint venture companies to provide financials support if and when needed to meet its financials obligation.

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35 Contingent Liabilities not provided for

₹ In Crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
a	Corporate Guarantees given to banks and financial institutions against credit facilities availed by the joint venture entities. Amount outstanding there against ₹ 146.33 crore (previous Year ₹ 659.52 Crore).	**345.78**	773.88
b	Corporate Guarantee given to a bank for credit facility availed by erstwhile subsidiary company, Mundra Port Pty Limited, Australia read with note (t) below. (Amount outstanding there against ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ 1,877.04 crore)	Refer note (u) below	Refer note (u) below
c	Certain facilities availed by the joint venture entities and other group company against credit facilities sanctioned to the company.	**1,152.33**	240.08
d	Bank Guarantees given to government authorities and bank (also includes DSRA bank guarantees given to Bank on behalf of subsidiaries and erstwhile subsidiaries.)	**173.37**	134.30
e	Civil suits filed by the Customers for recovery of damages against certain performance obligations. The said civil suits are currently pending with various Civil Courts in Gujarat. The management is reasonably confident that no liability will devolve on the Company in this regard and hence no provision is made in the books of accounts towards these suits.	**0.94**	0.94
f	Show cause notices from the Custom Authorities against duty on port related cargo. The Company has given deposit of ₹ 0.05 crore (previous year ₹ 0.05 crore) against the demand. The management is reasonably confident that no liability will devolve on the Company and hence no liability has been recognised in the books of accounts.	**0.14**	0.14
g	Customs department notice for wrongly availing duty benefit exemption under DFCEC Scheme on import of equipment. The Company has filed its reply to the show cause notice with Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Mundra and Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai against order in original. The management is of view that no liability shall arise on the Company.	**0.25**	0.25
h	Various show cause notices received from Commissioner/ Additional Commissioner/ Joint Commissioner/ Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise, Rajkot and Commissioner of Service Tax, Ahmedabad and appeal there of, for wrongly availing of Cenvat credit/ Service tax credit and Education Cess credit on input services and steel, cement and other fixed assets during financial year 2006-07 to 2014-15. In similar matter, the Excise department has demanded recovery of the duty along with penalty and interest thereon. The Company has given deposit of ₹ 4.50 crore (previous Year ₹ 4.50 crore) against the demand. These matters are pending before the Supreme Court, the High Court of Gujarat, Commissioner of Central Excise (Appeals), Rajkot and Commissioner of Service Tax, Ahmedabad. The Company has taken an external opinion in the matter based on which the management is of the view that no liability shall arise on the Company. Further, during the earlier year, the Company has received favourable order from High Court of Gujarat against demand in respect of dispute relating to financial year 2005-06 and favourable order from CESTAT against similar demand in respect of dispute relating to FY 2005-06 to FY 2010 -11 (up to Sept 2011).	**36.49**	36.49
i	Show cause notices received from Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise, Rajkot and appeal thereof in respect of levy of service tax on various services provided by the Company and wrong availment of CENVAT credit by the Company during financial year 2009-10 to 2011-12. These matters are currently pending at High Court of Gujarat ₹ 6.72 crore (previous Year ₹ 6.72 crore); and Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Ahmedabad ₹ 0.15 crore (previous Year ₹ 0.15 crore) and Commissioner of Service Tax Ahmedabad ₹ 0.03 crore (previous Year ₹ 0.03 crore). The Company has taken an external opinion in the matter based on which the management is of the view that no liability shall arise on the Company.	**6.90**	6.90
j	Commissioner of Customs, Ahmedabad has demanded vide letter no.4/Comm./SIIB/2009 dated 25/11//2009 for recovery of penalty in connection with import of Air Craft which is owned by Karnavati Aviation Private Limited (Formerly Gujarat Adani Aviation Private Limited.), subsidiary of the Company. Company has filed an appeal before the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal against the demand order, the management is reasonably confident that no liability will devolve on the Company and hence no liability has been recognized in the books of accounts.	**2.00**	2.00

₹ In Crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
k	In terms of the Show Cause Notice issued to a subsidiary company by the Office of the Commissioner of Customs for a demand of ₹ 18.33 Crore along with applicable interest and penalty thereon for the differential amount of Customs Duty in respect of import of Bombardier Challenger CI-600 under Non-Scheduled Operation Permit (NSOP) has been raised on the Company.	**18.33**	18.33
l	In terms of the Show Cause cum Demand Notice issued to subsidiary company by the Office of the Commissioner of Customs Preventive Section dated 27/02/2009, a demand of ₹ 14.67 Crore along with applicable interest and penalty thereon for the differential amount of Customs Duty in respect of import of Aircraft Hawker 850 XP under Non-Scheduled Operation Permit (NSOP) has been raised on the Company.	**14.53**	14.53
m	Notice received from Superintendent / Commissioner of Service Tax Department and show cause from Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence for wrong availing of Cenvat Credit /Service tax credit and Education Cess on input services steel and cement on some of the subsidiary companies. The management is of the view that no liability shall arise on the subsidiaries companies.	**99.86**	38.98
n	Show cause notice received from Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence for Non-Payment of Service Tax on Domestic Journey and on certain Foreign Service on reverse charge mechanism amounting to ₹ 3.03 crore. The subsidiary company had filed appeal with Commissioner of Service Tax & received order for the same. The subsidiary company has filed an appeal before the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal against the order of Commissioner for confirmation of tax liability of ₹ 3.71 crore (including Penalty). The subsidiary company has taken an external opinion in the matter based on which the management is of the view that no liability shall arise. The subsidiary company has paid ₹ 0.35 crore under protest.	**3.71**	3.71
o	During the Current year, a subsidiary company has received an adjudication order from Additional Superintendent from Stamps, demanding stamp duty of ₹ 22.16 crore, under the provisions of the Gujarat Stamps Act, 1950 ('the Act'), payable on acquisition of Marine Business Undertaking pursuant to the scheme of arrangement approved by the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in previous year. Against the said order the Company has filed Special Civil Application (SCA) and Letters Patent Appeal (LPA) with Gujarat High Court which is disposed of by the High Court during the year and subsequent to the year-end respectively on the grounds to prefer appeal with appropriate appellate authority under the provisions of the Act. After the balance sheet date, the Company has filed an appeal with the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority and deposited ₹ 5.54 crore under protest for filling an appeal. As per the management's estimate, on the basis of advise from the legal experts, the Company has provided ₹ 4.43 crore in the current year in accordance with the provisions of the act and also doesn't expect any additional demand.	**17.73**	-
p	The Company has received demand notice of ₹ 1.82 crore (including Penalty of ₹ 1.51 crore) from Government of Andhra Pradesh, Department of Mines and Geology for evasion of Seigniorage fee of ₹ 0.30 crore on utilization of Earth / Gravel in development of East Quay – 1 (EQ-1) in Vishakhapatnam Port Trust. The management is reasonably confident that no liability will devolve on the Company and hence no liability has been recognised in the books of accounts.	**1.82**	-
q	Revenue sharing on the storage income of subsidiary company as per concession arrangement for the Financial Year 2017-2018 & 2018- 2019	**46.01**	-
r	Various matters of subsidiaries companies pending with Income Tax Authorities	**6.05**	1.29
s	Statutory claims not acknowledged as debts	**0.46**	0.46

(t) The Company's tax assessments is completed till assessment year 2015-16, pending appeals with Appellate Tribunal for Assessment Year 2011-12 and CIT (Appeals) for Assessment Year 2012-13 to 2015-16. During the year, the Company has received a favourable order from Appellate Tribunal for assessment year 2009-10 and 2010-11. The management is reasonably confident that no liability will devolve on the Company.

(u) The Company had initiated and recorded the divestment of its entire equity holding in Adani Abbot Point Terminal Holdings Pty Limited ("AAPTHPL") and entire Redeemable Preference Shares holding in Mundra Port Pty Limited ("MPPL") representing Australia Abbot Point Port operations to Abbot Point Port Holdings Pte Limited, Singapore during the year ended March 31, 2013. The sale of securities transaction was recorded as per Share Purchase Agreement ('SPA') entered on March 30, 2013 including subsequent amendments thereto, with a condition to have regulatory and lenders approvals. The Company has all the approvals except in respect of approval from one of the lenders who has given specific line of credit to MPPL. The Company received entire sale consideration except AUD 17.17 Million as on reporting date. The Company expects to receive the said amount in next year.
The Company had an outstanding corporate guarantee to a lender of USD 800 million against line of credit to MPPL, which was repaid in full during the year hence the same guarantee is not effective as on reporting date. The Company had also pledged its entire equity holding of 1,000 equity shares of AUD 1 each in MPPL in favour of lender which are in the process of getting released at the reporting date. Outstanding loan against said corporate guarantee as on March 31, 2019 is Nil (previous year USD 288.00 million). Since financial year 2013-14, the Company has received corporate guarantee ('Deed of Indemnity') against above outstanding corporate guarantee from Abbot Point Port Holding Pte Limited, Singapore which is effective till discharge of underlying liability and as at reporting date is no longer effective.

(v) There has been a Supreme Court (SC) judgement dated 28th February 2019, relating to components of salary structure that need to be taken into account while computing the contribution to provident fund under the EPF Act. There are interpretative aspects related to the Judgement including the effective date of application. The Group will continue to assess any further developments in this matter for the implications on financial statements, if any.

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36 Interest in Joint Venture Entities

The company holds 50% interest in Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited and Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited, respectively and 51% in Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited, joint venture entities incorporated in India.

(A) Summarised Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss of these entities are as below:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited		Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited		Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	**March 31, 2019**	March 31, 2018	**March 31, 2019#**	March 31, 2018
Share Capital and Reserve & Surplus	**(62.98)**	47.93	**432.06**	633.63	**5.88**	-
Non-current Liabilities	**1,612.37**	1,466.69	**3,494.56**	2,498.96	**-**	-
Current Liabilities	**546.54**	984.18	**322.17**	1,381.71	**0.02**	-
Non-current Assets	**2,028.31**	1,910.95	**4,093.81**	4,319.37	**3.00**	-
Current Assets	**67.63**	587.85	**154.98**	194.93	**2.89**	-
Revenue	**369.63**	228.81	**920.24**	647.66	**0.05**	-
Operating Expenses	**(95.50)**	(53.66)	**(221.94)**	(154.94)	**-**	-
Terminal Royalty Expenses	**(44.29)**	(24.51)	**(185.84)**	(109.93)	**-**	-
Employee Benefit Expenses	**(6.83)**	(4.82)	**(12.83)**	(7.85)	**-**	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	**(115.99)**	(104.88)	**(242.70)**	(155.76)	**-**	-
Foreign Exchange (loss)/Gain (net)	**(75.38)**	(7.38)	**(140.68)**	11.00	**-**	-
Finance Costs	**(128.99)**	(81.98)	**(206.10)**	(102.88)	**-**	-
Other Expenses	**(13.44)**	(6.89)	**(28.93)**	(30.62)	**(0.07)**	-
Profit / (Loss) before tax	**(110.79)**	(55.31)	**(118.78)**	96.68	**(0.02)**	-
Income-tax expense	**-**	-	**(82.59)**	(49.88)	**(0.01)**	
Profit / (Loss) after tax	**(110.79)**	(55.31)	**(201.37)**	46.80	**(0.03)**	-
Other Comprehensive income	**(0.12)**	-*	**(0.20)**	0.01	**-**	
Total Comprehensive Income	**(110.91)**	(55.31)	**(201.57)**	46.81	**(0.03)**	-
Capital and Other Commitments	**6.69**	0.85	**1.34**	4.83	**-**	
Contingent liability not accounted for	-	-	**4.68**	4.68	**-**	

-* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore

 # Information pertaining to statement of profit and loss are for the period September 17, 2018 to March 31, 2019

(B) Reconciliation of carrying amounts of joint ventures

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited		Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited		Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	**March 31, 2019**	March 31, 2018	**March 31, 2019**	March 31, 2018
Net assets of joint venture entities	**(62.98)**	47.93	**432.06**	633.63	**5.88**	-
Proportion of Group's share	**50%**	50%	**50%**	50%	**51%**	-
Group's share	**(31.49)**	23.97	**216.03**	316.82	**3.00**	-
Fair valuation adjustment	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Elimination from intra-group transactions	**31.49**	**(23.97)**	**(216.03)**	(316.82)	**-**	-
Carrying amount of Group's interest	**-**	-	**-**	-	**3.00**	-

(C) Unrecognised share of losses

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited		Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited		Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	**March 31, 2019**	March 31, 2018	**March 31, 2019**	March 31, 2018
Unrecognised share of loss for the year	**55.46**	27.66	**100.79**	-	**-**	-
Cumulative shares of loss	**90.88**	35.42	**129.45**	28.66	**-**	-

37 Business Combinations and acquisitions during the year

(i) On June 28, 2018, the Company has acquired 97% equity stake of Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited, a non listed entity engaged in the business of Port Operations at Kattupali Port.

On March 29, 2019, Adani Logistics Limited ("subsidiary company") has acquired 100% equity stake of Adani Agri Logistics Limited (along with its subsidiaries), Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited, Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited and Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited (jointly referred as "Adani Agri Logistics Companies"), non listed entities engaged in the business of Logistics Operations. The company is in the process of making a final determination of fair values of the identified assets and liabilities for the purpose of Purchase price allocation and the same is expected to be completed by March 31, 2020. Pending this, the business combination has been accounted based on provisional fair valuation report.

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities as at the date of acquisition were:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	Adani Agri Logistics Companies
Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,785.90	556.98
Capital work in progress	-	75.60
Other Intangible Assets	124.19	447.59
Other non-current financial/non financial assets	1.37	130.74
Trade Receivables	-	99.20
Inventories	0.47	0.89
Other current financial/non financial assets	-	26.15
Cash and Bank Balances	11.64	79.80
Total Assets	**1,923.57**	**1,416.95**
Liabilities		
Borrowings	-	721.28
Non current financial/non financial liabilities	11.93	11.05
Trade Payables	-	10.24
Current financial/non financial liabilities	0.15	24.33
Liabilities for Current Tax	-	-
Put option liability	23.50	-
Provisions	0.92	1.87
Deferred Tax liability (refer note (c) below)	68.36	158.32
Total Liabilities	**104.86**	**927.09**
Total Identifiable Net Assets at fair value	**1,818.71**	**489.86**
Purchase Consideration paid		
- For equity	388.00	945.70
- For Inter Corporate Deposits	1,562.00	-
	1,950.00	**945.70**
Non-Controlling Interests	**(11.97)**	-
Goodwill arising on acquisition	**143.26**	**455.84**

Note:-

(a) The determination of the fair value is based on discounted cash flow method. Key assumptions on which the management has based fair valuation includes estimated long-term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margin. The Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent the management's best estimate about future developments.

(b) Goodwill is attributable to future growth of business out of synergies from these acquisitions and assembled workforce.

(c) Impact of deferred tax adjustment amounting to ₹ 226.68 crore, arising on business combination, adjusted in Goodwill as per Ind AS - 12 Income Taxes.

(d) From the date of acquisition, Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited has contributed ₹ 144.30 Crore and ₹ 63.85 Crore to the Revenue and profit before tax to the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, revenue would have been ₹ 144.30 Crore and the profit before tax to the group would have been ₹ 49.43 crore.

(e) From the date of acquisition, Adani Agri Logistics Companies has contributed ₹ 0.80 Crore and ₹ 0.46 Crore to the Revenue and loss before tax to the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, revenue would have been ₹ 119.42 Crore and the loss before tax to the group would have been ₹ 7.67 crore.

(ii) On December 29, 2018, control over Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited ("APTPL") , a wholly owned subsidiary of APSEZL has been transferred to another group company falling under ultimate controlling entity where Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence. With effect from March 16, 2019, the control has been re-acquired as wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Logistics Limited (Subsidiary of APSEZL).

(iii) On December 29, 2018, Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited ("DLTPL"), a 100% subsidiary of Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited, whose control has been transferred to another group company falling under ultimate controlling entity where Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence. With effect from March 16, 2019, the control has been re-acquired as step down subsidiary of Adani Logistics Limited because APTPL has become subsidiary of ALL.

(iv) During the year, the Company's subsidiary company Adani Logistics Limited has acquired 100% equity shares of Blue Star Realtors Private Limited and Dermot Infracon Private Limited having free hold land amounting to ₹ 240.65 crore and ₹ 135.95 crore respectively.

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ADANI PORTS AND SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE LIMITED

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note - 38 - Additional information of net assets and share in profit or loss contributed by various entities as recognised under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2019							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Parent Company								
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	61.83%	20,491.67	60.41%	2,637.72	118.29%	18.82	60.62%	2,656.54
Subsidiaries Companies								
Indian								
The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited	8.29%	2,748.47	26.03%	1,136.59	-0.25%	(0.04)	25.94%	1,136.55
Adani Hazira Port Private Limited	6.21%	2,058.68	10.76%	469.83	-2.70%	(0.43)	10.71%	469.40
Adani Logistics Limited	6.71%	2,223.64	0.75%	32.64	0.38%	0.06	0.75%	32.70
The Dhamra Port Company Limited	6.55%	2,170.83	2.61%	113.74	-2.01%	(0.32)	2.59%	113.42
Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited	0.06%	18.48	-0.02%	(0.89)	-	-	-0.02%	(0.89)
Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited	2.54%	841.14	4.85%	211.90	-12.70%	(2.02)	4.79%	209.88
Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Ltd	0.97%	322.18	3.91%	170.73	-0.13%	(0.02)	3.90%	170.71
Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited	-0.37%	(123.84)	-2.37%	(103.39)	-0.31%	(0.05)	-2.36%	(103.44)
Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	-0.53%	(174.56)	0.67%	29.37	-0.50%	(0.08)	0.67%	29.29
Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited	0.02%	5.32	0.07%	3.17	-	-	0.07%	3.17
Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited	0.01%	4.59	0.01%	0.60	-0.06%	(0.01)	0.01%	0.59
Mundra International Airport Private Limited	0.02%	6.34	-0.01%	(0.44)	-	-	-0.01%	(0.44)
Mundra SEZ Textile And Apparel Park Private Limited	-0.07%	(24.21)	-0.11%	(4.98)	-	-*	-0.11%	(4.98)
Adinath Polyfills Private Limited	0.00%	(1.35)	0.00%	(0.06)	-	-	0.00%	(0.06)
MPSEZ Utilities Private Limited	0.26%	86.30	0.17%	7.44	-0.31%	(0.05)	0.17%	7.39
Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	0.16%	54.62	-2.49%	(108.88)	0.13%	0.02	-2.48%	(108.86)
Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	0.58%	191.37	-0.05%	(2.38)	-	-	-0.05%	(2.38)
Adani Kattupalli Port Private Limited	1.56%	518.33	0.23%	10.26	-	-	0.23%	10.26
Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	0.55%	182.31	-0.11%	(4.73)	-0.57%	(0.09)	-0.11%	(4.82)
Hazira Infrastructure Private Limited	0.08%	25.10	0.02%	0.91	-	-	0.02%	0.91
Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited	0.00%	0.04	0.00%	(0.01)	-	-	0.00%	(0.01)
Adani Bhavanapadu Port Private Limited #	0.00%	0.05	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited *	4.30%	1,425.94	1.33%	58.21	1.07%	0.17	1.33%	58.38
Blue Star Realtors Private Limited *	0.13%	43.13	-0.27%	(11.95)	-	-	-0.27%	(11.95)
Madurai Infrastructure Private Limited (formerly known as Mundra	0.00%	(0.02)	0.00%	(0.01)	-	-	0.00%	(0.01)
Dholera Port And Special Economic Zone Limited	-0.01%	(2.81)	-0.01%	(0.29)	-	-	-0.01%	(0.29)
Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	0.00%	0.02	0.00%	(0.01)	-	-	0.00%	(0.01)
Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	-0.98%	(325.23)	-1.83%	(79.82)	-0.63%	(0.10)	-1.82%	(79.92)
Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited	-0.01%	(3.39)	-0.01%	(0.39)	-	-	-0.01%	(0.39)
Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (till December 28, 2018)	-	-	-0.01%	(0.26)	-	-	-0.01%	(0.26)
Adani Dhamra LPG Terminal Private Limited (till December 28, 2018)	-	-	-	-*	-	-	-	-*

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2019							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Adani Agri Logistics Limited *	1.17%	388.84	0.01%	0.40	-1.63%	(0.26)	0.00%	0.14
Adani Agri Logistics (MP) Limited *	-0.01%	(4.26)	0.00%	0.02	-	-*	0.00%	0.02
Adani Agri Logistics (Harda) Limited *	-0.01%	(3.60)	0.00%	(0.04)	0.06%	0.01	0.00%	(0.03)
Adani Agri Logistics (Hoshangabad) Limited *	-0.01%	(3.33)	0.00%	0.03	0.06%	0.01	0.00%	0.04
Adani Agri Logistics (Satna) Limited *	-0.01%	(3.69)	0.00%	0.01	0.06%	0.01	0.00%	0.02
Adani Agri Logistics (Ujjain) Limited *	0.00%	(0.77)	0.00%	0.09	-	-*	0.00%	0.09
Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Limited *	-0.01%	(2.01)	0.00%	0.07	-	-*	0.00%	0.07
Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited *	0.00%	0.30	0.00%	(0.08)	-	-	0.00%	(0.08)
Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Limited *	0.00%	(1.33)	0.00%	(0.03)	-	-*	0.00%	(0.03)
Adani Agri Logistics (Kannauj) Limited *	0.00%	(0.83)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited *	0.00%	(0.22)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adani Agri Logistics (Moga) Limited *	0.00%	(0.21)	0.00%	(0.01)	-	-	0.00%	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Mansa) Limited *	0.00%	0.32	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Adani Agri Logistics (Bathinda) Limited *	0.00%	0.90	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Adani Agri Logistics (Barnala) Limited *	0.00%	(0.39)	0.00%	(0.01)	-	-	0.00%	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Limited *	0.00%	(0.07)	0.00%	(0.01)	-	-	0.00%	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Raman) Limited *	0.00%	0.12	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited *	0.00%	0.05	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Adani Agri Logistics (Borivali) Limited *	0.00%	0.05	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Adani Agri Logistics (Dhamora) Limited *	0.00%	0.05	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited *	0.00%	0.04	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited *	0.00%	0.04	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Dermot Infracon Private Limited *	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	(0.01)	-	-	0.00%	(0.01)
Foreign								
Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited	-0.03%	(10.02)	-0.14%	(6.05)	-	-	-0.14%	(6.05)
Abbot Point Bulkcoal Pty Ltd	0.13%	44.73	0.42%	18.38	-	-	0.42%	18.38
Adani International Terminals Pte Limited	0.00%	(1.14)	-0.01%	(0.49)	-	-	-0.01%	(0.49)
Adani Mundra Port Holding Pte Ltd #	0.00%	0.01	0.00%	(0.03)	-	-	0.00%	(0.03)
Adani Mundra Port Pte. Limited #	0.00%	(0.02)	0.00%	(0.03)	-	-	0.00%	(0.03)
Adani Abbot Port Pte. Limited #	0.00%	(0.02)	0.00%	(0.03)	-	-	0.00%	(0.03)

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2019							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Non-controlling interest	-0.63%	(209.94)	-1.25%	(54.53)	2.77%	0.44	-1.23%	(54.09)
Joint Venture Entities								
Indian								
Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	0.65%	216.03	-2.31%	(100.68)	-0.63%	(0.10)	-2.30%	(100.78)
Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	-0.10%	(31.49)	-1.27%	(55.40)	-0.38%	(0.06)	-1.27%	(55.46)
Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited '#	0.01%	3.00	0.00%	(0.02)	-	-	0.00%	(0.02)
Sub total	**100%**	**33,144.27**	**100%**	**4,366.17**	**100%**	**15.91**	**100%**	**4,382.08**
CFS Adjustments and Eliminations		(8,606.07)		(375.95)		(0.06)		(376.01)
Total	**100.00%**	**24,538.20**	**100.00%**	**3,990.22**	**100.00%**	**15.85**	**100.00%**	**4,006.07**

-* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.

* Company acquired during the year

Company incorporated during the year.

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2018							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Parent Company								
Adani Ports And Special Economic Zone Limited	71.27%	18,283.26	69.33%	2,408.10	84.91%	8.61	69.38%	2,416.71
Subsidiaries Companies								
Indian								
The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited	8.18%	2,098.78	25.03%	869.18		-*	24.95%	869.18
Adani Hazira Port Private Limited	6.20%	1,589.27	12.08%	419.69	0.99%	0.10	12.05%	419.79
Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited	2.54%	652.12	2.08%	72.28	17.26%	1.75	2.13%	74.03
Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited	0.07%	17.65	0.52%	17.94		-*	0.52%	17.94
Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	-0.96%	(245.31)	-3.28%	(113.95)	0.10%	0.01	-3.27%	(113.94)
Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	0.00%	0.03	0.00%	(0.01)	-	-	0.00%	(0.01)
Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited	0.00%	(0.42)	-0.02%	(0.61)	-	-	-0.02%	(0.61)
Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited	0.00%	(0.12)	0.00%	(0.01)	-	-	0.00%	(0.01)
Adani Dhamra LPG Terminal Private Limited	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	(0.01)	-	-	0.00%	(0.01)
The Dhamra Port Company Limited	4.22%	1,081.34	-1.30%	(45.24)	0.20%	0.02	-1.30%	(45.22)
Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited	-0.08%	(20.40)	-1.43%	(49.62)		-*	-1.42%	(49.62)
Adani Logistics Limited	1.79%	458.61	0.43%	14.83	0.59%	0.06	0.43%	14.89
Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	-0.79%	(203.84)	-5.33%	(185.29)		-*	-5.32%	(185.29)
Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited	0.01%	2.15	0.06%	2.17	0.00%	-	0.06%	2.17
Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited	0.00%	0.58	-0.03%	(1.17)	0.10%	0.01	-0.03%	(1.16)
Mundra International Airport Private Limited	0.00%	0.42	-0.03%	(0.90)	0.00%	-	-0.03%	(0.90)
Mundra SEZ Textile And Apparel Park Private Limited	-0.08%	(19.37)	-0.16%	(5.73)		-*	-0.16%	(5.73)
Adinath Polyfills Private Limited	0.00%	(1.28)	0.00%	(0.10)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.10)
MPSEZ Utilities Private Limited	0.31%	78.91	0.38%	13.15	0.10%	0.01	0.38%	13.16
Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	-0.10%	(26.53)	-0.76%	(26.42)	0.20%	0.02	-0.76%	(26.40)
Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	0.76%	193.75	-0.02%	(0.85)	-	-	-0.02%	(0.85)
Adani Kattupalli Port Private Limited	5.68%	1,458.07	2.53%	87.81	-	-	2.52%	87.81
Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	0.10%	26.54	-0.11%	(3.91)	-*	-*	-0.11%	(3.91)
Hazira Infrastructure Private Limited	0.09%	24.19	0.02%	0.77	-	-	0.02%	0.77
Madurai Infrastructure Private Limited (formerly known as Mundra LPG Infrastructure Private Limited)	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	(0.01)	-	-	0.00%	(0.01)
Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited	0.00%	0.05		-*	-	-		-*
Dholera Port And Special Economic Zone Limited	-0.02%	(3.92)	-0.01%	(0.34)	-	-	-0.01%	(0.34)
Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited	-0.02%	(4.51)	-0.01%	(0.38)	-	-	-0.01%	(0.38)
Foreign								
Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited	-0.02%	(4.28)	-0.01%	(0.48)	-	-	-0.01%	(0.48)
Abbot Point Bulkcoal Pty Limited	0.11%	27.60	0.68%	23.55	-	-	0.68%	23.55
Adani International Terminals Pte Limited	0.00%	(0.62)	-0.02%	(0.62)	-	-	-0.02%	(0.62)

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2018							
	Net Assets i.e total assets		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive		Share in Total Comprehensive	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Non-controlling interest	-0.58%	(149.56)	-0.47%	(16.33)	-4.44%	(0.45)	-0.48%	(16.78)
Joint Venture Entities								
Indian								
Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	1.23%	316.81	0.67%	23.40	-*	-*	0.67%	23.40
Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	0.09%	23.96	-0.80%	(27.66)	-*	-*	-0.79%	(27.66)
Sub total	**100.00%**	**25,653.91**	**100.00%**	**3,473.23**	**100.00%**	**10.14**	**100.00%**	**3,483.37**
CFS Adjustments and Eliminations		(4,585.08)		200.39		(0.74)		199.65
Total	**100.00%**	**21,068.83**	**100.00%**	**3,673.62**	**100.00%**	**9.40**	**100.00%**	**3,683.02**

-* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.

39 The Company had entered into preliminary agreement with a party for development and maintenance of Liquefied Natural Gas ("LNG") terminal infrastructure facilities at Mundra ("the LNG Project") vide preliminary agreement dated September 30, 2014. The Company had, during the quarter ended September 30, 2014, recognised project service revenue of ₹ 200 crore towards land reclamation pending conclusion of a definitive agreement based on the activities completed. The LNG Project is substantially completed and the Company and the other party have spent substantial amounts on their respective areas as per the agreement on the LNG Project which are within their scope. During the current year, the Management has assessed that it would be prudent to record revenue from this project once definitive agreements are executed by both the parties. Consequently the Company has derecognised accrued income amounting to ₹ 121.90 crore (net off advance of ₹ 50 crore received and cost recognised earlier). The same is presented as an exceptional item in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019. The Management based on its assessment of ongoing activities, is of the view that project costs amounting to ₹ 562.89 crore incurred by the Company towards the LNG Project is considered fully recoverable.

40 (a) Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited ("AVCTPL") - a subsidiary of the Company is engaged in Port services under concession from one of the port trust authorities of the Government of India. The port operations were suspended temporarily due to operational bottlenecks beyond the subsidiary's control during 2016-17. The Port authority issued Consultation Notice to AVCTPL in accordance with the provisions of the Concession Agreement. As at March 31, 2018, AVCTPL had assessed the appropriateness of the carrying value of the Service Concession Rights in it's books and had recorded an impairment amounting to ₹ 155.18 crore based on best estimates by its management. During the current financial year, on account of certain positive developments in operations such as permission for road movement, rake availability for cargo evacuation and entering into long term contract for cargo handling, the Consultation Notice has been withdrawn by the Port authority and AVCTPL has resumed the port operations. AVCTPL has received relaxation in the form of rationalisation on revenue share from storage income from the Port Trust in accordance with guidelines from Ministry of Shipping (MoS). This will result into improving the operating efficiency and ultimately result in generation of cash and able to meet its financial obligation. As at March 31, 2019, the Group has reassessed the carrying values of Service Concession Rights and has reversed an impairment loss amounting to ₹ 52.95 crore based on the estimates made by the management. The same is presented as an exceptional item in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019.

(b) The Group has determined the recoverable amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets (comprising of service concession rights) in case of Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited ("AKBTPL") amounting to ₹ 834.20 crore and Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited ("AMPTPL") amounting to ₹ 355.41 crore over its useful life under Ind AS 36, Impairment of Assets based on the estimates relating to cargo traffic, port tariffs, inflation, discount rates, revenue share on income etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management. The Company has been providing financial support to these entities to meet its financial obligations, if and when required. AKBTPL has received relaxation in the form of rationalisation on revenue share from storage income from the Port Trust in accordance with guidelines from MoS. AMPTPL is in the process of applying for similar rationalization as it believes that the project meets the criteria as prescribed in the guidelines. This will result in improving the operating efficiency and ultimately result in generation of cash and able to meet its financial obligation.

On a careful evaluation of the aforesaid factors, the Management of the Company has concluded that the recoverable amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets is higher than their carrying amounts as at March 31, 2019 and no provision for impairment in respect of these assets is considered necessary at this stage.

(c) AMPTPL has incurred a net loss of ₹ 103.44 crore during the year ended March 31, 2019 and, as of that date, it's accumulated losses of ₹ 239.73 crore exceeded the Equity Share Capital of ₹ 115.89 crore resulting in the net worth being negative at ₹ 123.84 crore. AMPTPL has incurred cash loss in current year as well as in the previous year. This being an infrastructure project having long gestation period, the AMPTPL's management expects that there will be significant increase in the operations of the Company that will lead to improved cash flows and long term sustainability. During the year, Ministry of Shipping (MoS) has issued guidelines providing substantial rationalization in the revenue share on storage charges for certain category of port projects. AMPTPL is in the process of applying for such rationalization. The Project's viability is significantly dependent on AMPTPL being granted the rationalization in the revenue share on storage charges as enunciated in the aforesaid guidelines.

41 During the previous year, the National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench vide its order dated July 31, 2017 (for Adani Hazira Port Private Limited ("AHPPL") and Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited ("APDPPL") and order dated August 18, 2017 (for Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("APSEZL") has approved the scheme of arrangement for demerger of Marine business undertaking with The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited ("TAHSPL") with effect from April, 1, 2016 (the appointed date). The Scheme became effective from August 14, 2017 (for AHPPL and APDPPL) and August 23, 2017 (for APSEZL) upon filing of the order with the Registrar of Companies. Pursuant to the Scheme, all the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the marine business undertaking stand transferred to TAHSPL with the appointed date. Accordingly, the necessary effect has been given in the financials for the year ended on March 31, 2018.

42 Impairment testing of Goodwill

Goodwill acquired through acquisitions and business combination pertains to following Cash Generating Units (CGUs)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
The Dhamra Port Company Limited	**2,559.31**	2,559.31
Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	**0.06**	0.06
Abbot Point Bulkcoal Pty Limited	**1.98**	2.02
The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited	**20.53**	20.53
Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited	**0.22**	0.22
Adani Logistics Limited	**2.71**	2.71
Adinath Polyfills Private Limited	**37.42**	37.42
Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited (refer note 37)	**143.26**	-
Adani Agri Logistics Companies (refer note 37)	**455.84**	-
Dermot Infracon Private Limited	**0.02**	-
Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited	**1.72**	-
Goodwill relating to Merger of Adani Port Limited	**44.86**	44.86
Total	**3,267.93**	2,667.13

Notes:

The goodwill is tested for impairment annually and as at March 31, 2019, the goodwill was not impaired.

The recoverable amounts of the CGUs are determined from value-in-use calculations. The key assumptions for the value-in-use calculations are those regarding the discount rates, growth rates and expected changes to direct costs during the year. Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money. The growth rates are based on management's forecasts. Changes in selling prices and direct costs are based on past practices and expectations of future changes in the market.

The Group prepares its forecasts based on the most recent financial budgets approved by management with projected revenue growth rates ranging from 6% to 20%.

The rates used to discount the forecasts is 9% to 11%.p.a.

Management believes that any reasonable possible change in any of these assumptions would not cause the carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

43 Information required to be furnished as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and Schedule III the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2019. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by auditors.

₹ in Crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
a	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.		
	Principal	2.07	0.09
	Interest	Nil	Nil
b	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	Nil	Nil
c	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 Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil
d	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	Nil	Nil
e	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 enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act 2006.	Nil	Nil

44 Standards issued but not effective:

Ind AS 116 - Leases

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and require lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees.

Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application. Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application. Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the Group is proposing to use the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Group has elected certain available practical expedients on transition.

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments:-

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The standard permits two possible methods of transition - i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Group will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 if any without adjusting comparatives. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Group is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Group is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the consolidated financial statements.

45 Events occurred after the Balance Sheet Date

(1) Under APSEZ dividend policy, a percentage of profit are paid out as dividend. As part of the policy, this year APSEZ will be paying a combination of dividend and buy-back of shares to the shareholders, which will be announced by 4th June, 2019. This amount (Dividend + Share buy-back) is expected to exceed the regular dividend pay-out

(2) Adani Total Private Limited (Formerly known as "Adani Petroleum Terminal Private Limited"), step down subsidiary of the Company has became a jointly controlled entity through equity investment of ₹ 454.50 crore made by Total Holdings SAS on May 03, 2019.

(3) Adani Logistics Limited has entered into share purchase agreement on April 22, 2019 with Welspun Steel Limited and MGN Agro Properties Private Limited for acquisition of 100% equity stake (5,01,10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each) of Welspun Orissa Steel Private Limited at a consideration of ₹ 235 crore.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam S. Adani
[Chairman and Managing Director]
DIN : 00006273

Rajesh S. Adani
[Director]
DIN : 00006322

Karan Adani
[Wholetime Director and CEO]
DIN : 03088095

Deepak Maheshwari
[Chief Financial Officer]

Kamlesh Bhagia
[Company Secretary]

Place : Ahmedabad
Date: May 27, 2019