

**Mundra Crude Oil Terminal**  
**Limited**

**Financial Statements for the**  
**FY - 2024-25**

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

**To the Members of MUNDRA CRUDE OIL TERMINAL LIMITED (Formally known as MUNDRA CRUDE OIL TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED)**

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

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **MUNDRA CRUDE OIL TERMINAL LIMITED (Formally known as MUNDRA CRUDE OIL TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED) ("the Company")** which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("**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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2025 and its Losses, changes in equity & its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant for audit of financial statement under the provisions of the Act and

Rules made there under, we have fulfilled our ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

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

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on other information that we obtained prior to date of this auditor's report, 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 Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and

estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

### **Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act,

we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) There is no branch office of the Company, thus consideration of audit report by auditor of such office is not applicable.
- d) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- e) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- f) There are no the observations or comments of the auditors on financial transactions or matters which have any adverse effect on the functioning of the company.
- g) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”.
- i) There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith.
- j) 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 company has not paid/provided the remuneration to its directors during the year.

- k) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as on Balance Sheet date.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
  - (b) Whether the management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and



- (c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company as no dividend is declared or paid by the Company during the year.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks and also as described in note 29 to standalone financial statements, the Company has used certain accounting software's for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility for all relevant transactions recorded in the software at application level and the same has operated throughout the year. During the year, the audit trail feature is enabled for certain direct changes to database from March 17, 2025. Also, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered in respect of such accounting software's. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the previous year.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure-B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

**FOR Chirag R. Shah & Associates**

[Firm Registration No. 118791W]

*Chartered Accountants*

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2025

UDIN: 25603171BMJNXD3902

**JAINISH PARIKH**

Mem. No. 603171



## **Annexure -A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

(Referred to in paragraph 1(h) 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")**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **MUNDRA CRUDE OIL TERMINAL LIMITED (Formally known as MUNDRA CRUDE OIL TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED) ("the Company")** as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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.

#### **Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the company.

### **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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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 and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025, based on the internal financial control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**FOR Chirag R. Shah & Associates**

[Firm Registration No. 118791W]

*Chartered Accountants*

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2025

UDIN: 25603171BMJNXD3902

**JAINISH PARIKH**

Mem. No. 603171

## **ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- (i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment:  
According to information and explanation given to us:
  - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
  - (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment so to cover all the assets at regular interval and in phased manner regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of the immovable property are held in the name of the Company. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company does not own any immovable property (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
  - (d) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not revalued any

of its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Paragraph 3(i)(d) of the order are not applicable.

- (e) According to information and explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (ii)
- a. The company does not have any inventories. Therefore, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) is not applicable to the company.
- b. The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹5 Crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and security given in respect of which provision of section 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable and hence not commented upon
- (v) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of section 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules 2014 (as

amended). Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) According to information and explanation given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act in respect of activities carried out by the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(vi) of order is not applicable.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

a. In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. The company has no disputed outstanding statutory dues as at 31<sup>st</sup> march 2025.

(viii) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any unrecorded transaction as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(ix)

a. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks or government. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or government authority .
  - c. According to the information and explanations given to us, inter corporate term loans raised during the year were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
  - d. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not raised any funds on short term basis which have been utilized for long term purposes. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
  - e. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(e) & (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company
- (x)
- a. According to information and explanation provided to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
  - b. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)
- a. According to information and explanation provided to us, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



- b. No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us; the company has not received any whistle blower complain during the year, accordingly reporting under clause 3 (xi)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is not required to comply with Section 177. Further, Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company is not required to have internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi)
- a. In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

- b. In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to 1.77 lakh during the financial year covered by our audit and 3.07 lakh the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to comply with the provisions of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xx) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

- (xxi) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate and joint venture. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xxi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

**FOR Chirag R. Shah & Associates**

[Firm Registration No. 118791W]

*Chartered Accountants*

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2025

UDIN: 25603171BMJNXD3902

**JAINISH PARIKH**

*Partner*

Mem. No. 603171

**Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Limited**  
**(formerly known as Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Private Limited)**  
**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025**



(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3(a)	28.96	-
Right of Use Asset	3(b)	0.50	0.60
Capital Work-in-Progress	4	64,654.34	60,958.04
Other Non-Current Assets	7	58.79	46.65
		<b>64,742.59</b>	<b>61,005.29</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	2.26	1.73
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6	0.10	0.10
Other Current Assets	7	14.17	1.14
		<b>16.53</b>	<b>2.97</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>64,759.12</b>	<b>61,008.26</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity Share Capital	8	5.00	5.00
Other Equity	9	56,399.49	56,402.47
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>56,404.49</b>	<b>56,407.47</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
(i) Borrowings	10	7,478.00	1,147.70
(ii) Lease Liabilities	11	0.47	0.55
		<b>7,478.47</b>	<b>1,148.25</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
(i) Lease Liabilities	11	0.08	0.08
(ii) Trade Payables	13		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.29	0.71
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	12	854.02	3,349.27
Other Current Liabilities	14	20.77	102.48
		<b>876.16</b>	<b>3,452.54</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>8,354.63</b>	<b>4,600.79</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>64,759.12</b>	<b>61,008.26</b>

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

**For Chirag R. Shah & Associates**  
**Firm Registration No : 118791W**  
Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of**  
**Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Limited**

**Jainish Parikh**  
Partner  
Membership No. 603171

**Rakesh Kumar Shah**  
[Director]  
DIN: 10198866

**Udayan Jain**  
[Director]  
DIN: 08403739

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date: April 17, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date: April 17, 2025

**Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Limited**  
**(formerly known as Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Private Limited)**



**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(₹ in Lacs)			
Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>Income</b>			
Other income		-	-
<b>Total income</b>		-	-
<b>Expenses</b>			
Finance Costs	15	0.35	0.08
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	3(b)	1.21	0.09
Foreign Exchange (Gain) / Loss (net)		(0.17)	-
Other Expenses	16	1.59	2.99
<b>Total Expense</b>		<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.16</b>
<b>Loss Before Tax</b>		<b>(2.98)</b>	<b>(3.16)</b>
<b>Tax Expense:</b>			
Current Tax		-	-
<b>Total Tax Expense</b>		-	-
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>(2.98)</b>	<b>(3.16)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Loss for the year (net of tax)</b>		<b>(2.98)</b>	<b>(3.16)</b>
Earnings per Share - (Face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	19	<b>(5.96)</b>	<b>(6.32)</b>

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

As per our report of even date

**For Chirag R. Shah & Associates**

**Firm Registration No : 118791W**

Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Limited**

**Jainish Parikh**

Partner

Membership No. 603171

**Rakesh Kumar Shah**

[Director]

DIN: 10198866

**Udayan Jain**

[Director]

DIN: 08403739

Place : Ahmedabad

Date: April 17, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad

Date: April 17, 2025

**Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Limited**  
**(formerly known as Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Private**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025**



(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other equity		Total Equity
		Perpetual Debt	Retained Earning	
<b>Balance as at April 01, 2023</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>54,470.00</b>	<b>(2.37)</b>	<b>54,472.63</b>
Addition during the year	-	1,938.00	-	1,938.00
Profit for the year	-	-	(3.16)	(3.16)
<b>Total Comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3.16)</b>	<b>(3.16)</b>
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>56,408.00</b>	<b>(5.53)</b>	<b>56,407.47</b>
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(2.98)	(2.98)
<b>Total Comprehensive (loss) for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2.98)</b>	<b>(2.98)</b>
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>56,408.00</b>	<b>(8.51)</b>	<b>56,404.49</b>

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

**For Chirag R. Shah & Associates**  
**Firm Registration No : 118791W**  
Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of**  
**Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Limited**

**Jainish Parikh**  
Partner  
Membership No. 603171

**Rakesh Kumar Shah**  
[Director]  
DIN: 10198866

**Udayan Jain**  
[Director]  
DIN: 08403739

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date: April 17, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date: April 17, 2025

**Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>		
Loss before tax	(2.98)	(3.16)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	1.21	0.09
Finance Charges	0.35	0.08
<b>Operating Loss Before Working Capital Changes</b>	<b>(1.42)</b>	<b>(2.99)</b>
<b>Adjustment for :</b>		
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Assets	(13.03)	0.04
Increase in Trade Payables	0.58	0.51
(Decrease) / Increase in Other Liabilities	(81.71)	94.25
<b>Cash (used in) / Generated from Operations</b>	<b>(95.58)</b>	<b>91.81</b>
Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	-	(0.42)
<b>Net Cash (used in) / Generated from Operating Activities</b>	<b>(95.58)</b>	<b>91.39</b>
<b>B. Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipments (Including capital work In progress, capital creditors and capital advances)	(6,128.52)	(3,298.34)
Interest received	-	608.53
Deposit received back against Capital Commitments	-	16,000.00
<b>Net Cash (used in) / generated from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(6,128.52)</b>	<b>13,310.19</b>
<b>C. Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Proceeds from Issuance of perpetual debt	-	1,938.00
Repayment of Inter Corporate Deposit (net)	6,330.30	(13,577.30)
Interest and Bank Charges (Incl Interest on Lease Liability)	(105.59)	(1,764.30)
Payment of lease liabilities	(0.08)	(0.07)
<b>Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financing Activities</b>	<b>6,224.63</b>	<b>(13,403.67)</b>
<b>D. Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>(2.09)</b>
<b>E. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>3.82</b>
<b>F. Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 5)</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>1.73</b>
<b>Notes:</b>		
<b>Component of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with Scheduled Bank		
In Current Accounts (refer note 5)	2.26	1.73
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the year</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>1.73</b>

**Notes:**

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

(2) Disclosure with regard to changes in liabilities arising from financing activities as set out in Ind AS 7 - Statement of cash flows is presented under note 12(a).

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

**For Chirag R. Shah & Associates**  
**Firm Registration No : 118791W**  
Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of**  
**Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Limited**

**Jainish Parikh**  
Partner  
Membership No. 603171

**Rakesh Kumar Shah**  
[Director]  
DIN: 10198866

**Udayan Jain**  
[Director]  
DIN: 08403739

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date: April 17, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date: April 17, 2025



**1 Corporate information**

Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Limited (CIN : U74110GJ2018PTC102451) (formerly known as Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Private Limited) ("MCOTPL" or "the Company") was incorporated on May 21, 2018 as a 100% subsidiary of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (Parent Company or "APSEZL") with an objective to construct, develop, build, equip, operate, maintain necessary infrastructure including VLCC (Very Large Crude Carrier) Jetty, marine loading arms, pigging systems, fire-fighting systems, expansion loops, pumps, booster stations, onshore & offshore pipelines connecting the jetty to the tank-farm at Mundra location with the prospect to load and/or unload, decant, liquid cargoes like crude oil, condensate, finished petroleum products.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of directors on April 17, 2025.

**2 Basis of preparation**

- 2.1** The financial statements of the Company has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments (including derivative instruments) which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) in Lacs and all values are rounded off to two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

**2.2 Summary of material accounting policies**

**a) Current versus non-current classification**

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as 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 Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

**b) 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.

**c) Revenue Recognition**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

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

**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 Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

**d) Foreign currency transactions**

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is functional currency of the Company. The Company determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements are measured using that functional currency. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximate the actual rate at the date of transaction.

**Transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

**e) Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset / project 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.

**f) Leases**

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

**Company as a lessee**

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

**i) Right of use assets**

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

**ii) Lease Liabilities**

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

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

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

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

**The Company as a lessor**

Leases in which the Company 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 Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company'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.

**g) Earnings per share**

The Basic earning per share has been computed by dividing the income available to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earning per share, the profit 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.

**h) 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 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 (OCI) 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 liability 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 an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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 utilized, 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 affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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.

**i) Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

After, impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful life.

**j) Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset, liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

**A fair value Measurement of a Non financial assets**

The Company 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 Company 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 Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Management decides, after discussions with the Company'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 Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company 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.

-Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

**k) 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 except trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value plus in case of financial asset not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction cost that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

**Subsequent measurement**

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as

> Debt instruments at amortised cost

> Debt instruments, derivatives, financial 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:

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

#### **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 Company's balance sheet) when:

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

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

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

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the 12 Month ECL is used to provide if credit risk has not increased significantly and if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL is the difference between all contracted cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR.

#### **> Financial liabilities**

##### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

##### **Subsequent measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

##### **Loans and borrowings**

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

**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 or loss.

**Reclassification of financial assets**

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

**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.

**l) Provision, 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. When the company expects some or all of the provisions to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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.

**Contingent liabilities**

Contingent liabilities is disclosed in the case of :

> A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

> A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate can be made.

> A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments includes the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

**m) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)**

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 capitalisation criteria are met) and other cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

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 Company 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 recognized in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Borrowing cost relating to acquisition / construction of Property, Plant and Equipment 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 Property, Plant and Equipment 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.

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 statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

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

**n) New and amended standards adopted by the Company**

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024, except for amendments to the existing Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified new standards or amendment to existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

The Company applied following amendments for the first-time during the current year which are effective from 1 April 2024:

**Introduction of Ind AS 117**

MCA notified Ind AS 117, a comprehensive standard that prescribe, recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements, to avoid diversities in practice for accounting insurance contracts and it applies to all companies i.e., to all "insurance contracts" regardless of the issuer. However, Ind AS 117 is not applicable to the entities which are insurance companies registered with IRDAI.

Additionally, amendments have been made to Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, Ind AS 103, Business Combinations, Ind AS 105, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments:

Disclosures, Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments and Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers to align them with Ind AS 117.

The amendments also introduce enhanced disclosure requirements, particularly in Ind AS 107, to provide clarity regarding financial instruments associated with insurance contracts.

**Amendments to Ind AS 116 -Lease liability in a sale and leaseback**

The amendments require an entity to recognise lease liability including variable lease payments which are not linked to index or a rate in a way it does not result into gain on Right of use asset it retains.

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that these amendments do not have a significant impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

**2.3 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Company's Ind AS financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of 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.

**Estimates and assumptions**

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



₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Building	Computer Hardware	Total
<b><u>Cost</u></b>			
As at April 1, 2023	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-
Additions	6.10	23.98	30.08
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	6.10	23.98	30.08
<b><u>Accumulated Depreciation</u></b>			
As at April 1, 2023	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	0.68	0.44	1.12
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	0.68	0.44	1.12
<b><u>Net Block</u></b>			
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	5.42	23.54	28.96

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(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Leasehold Land
<b><u>Cost</u></b>	
As at April 01, 2023	0.80
Additions	-
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>0.80</b>
Additions	-
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>0.80</b>
<b><u>Accumulated Depreciation</u></b>	
As at April 01, 2023	0.12
Depreciation for the year	0.09
Deductions/Adjustment	-
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>0.21</b>
Depreciation for the year	0.09
Deductions/Adjustment	-
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>0.30</b>
<b><u>Net Block</u></b>	
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>0.59</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>0.50</b>

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**4 Capital work-in-progress**

Opening balance  
Add: additions during the period  
Less: capitalised during the period  
**Closing balance**

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
60,958.04	56,868.10
3,726.38	4,089.94
30.08	-
<b>64,654.34</b>	<b>60,958.04</b>

**A ) Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing as on March 31, 2025**

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in Progress*	3,696.30	4,089.94	35,491.71	21,376.39	<b>64,654.34</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,696.30</b>	<b>4,089.94</b>	<b>35,491.71</b>	<b>21,376.39</b>	<b>64,654.34</b>

\*Projects in Progress also includes Capital Inventory.

There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

**B ) Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing as on March 31, 2024**

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in Progress*	4,089.94	35,491.71	21,376.39	-	<b>60,958.04</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,089.94</b>	<b>35,491.71</b>	<b>21,376.39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,958.04</b>

\*Projects in Progress also includes Capital Inventory.

There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

**5 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

**Balances with banks:**

Balance in current account

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
2.26	1.73
<b>2.26</b>	<b>1.73</b>

**6 Other Financial Assets**

**Current**

Security deposits

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
0.10	0.10
<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.10</b>

**7 Other Assets**

**Non Current**

Capital Advances

Advance tax (Net of Provision for taxation)

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
57.73	45.59
1.06	1.06
<b>58.79</b>	<b>46.65</b>

**Current**

Advances recoverable other than in cash

Balances with Government authorities

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
0.65	0.05
13.52	1.09
<b>14.17</b>	<b>1.14</b>

**8 Equity Share capital**

		(₹ in Lacs)	
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Authorised shares</b>			
50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2024)		5.00	5.00
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares</b>			
50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up (50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2024)		5.00	5.00
		<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>

**(a) Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:**

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. (in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	No. (in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)
At the beginning of the year	0.50	5.00	0.50	5.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<b>0.50</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>5.00</b>

**(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

**(c) Shares held by parent company**

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its parent Company is as below

		(₹ in Lacs)	
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024

**Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent company and its nominee**

50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid (50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2024)

5.00 5.00

**(d) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the Company**

**Particulars**

Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the parent company and its nominees

	No. (In Lacs)	% Holding	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
			0.50	0.50
			100	100

**(e) Details of Equity Shares held by promoters at the end of the year**

**As at March 31, 2025**

Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No of shares at the beginning of the year	No of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
1	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited and its nominees	50,000	50,000	100%	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	

**As at March 31, 2024**

Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No of shares at the beginning of the year	No of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
1	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited and its nominees	50,000	50,000	100%	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	

**9 Other Equity**

**(A) Retained earnings**

Opening Balance	
Add : (Loss) for the year	
Closing Balance	

(₹ in Lacs)	
As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(5.53)	(2.37)
(2.98)	(3.16)
<b>(8.51)</b>	<b>(5.53)</b>

**(B) Perpetual Debt**

**Shareholder loan in the nature of perpetual debt**

At the beginning of the year	
Add: Increase during the year	
At the end of the year	

56,408.00	54,470.00
-	1,938.00
<b>56,408.00</b>	<b>56,408.00</b>

**Note :** The company had taken shareholder loan from Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (the Parent Company) repayable on discretion of company. As this loan is perpetual in nature and the company does not have any repayment obligation, these have been classified as other equity.

**Total Other Equity**

<b>56,399.49</b>	<b>56,402.47</b>
------------------	------------------

**10 Borrowings**

**Non-Current**

Inter Corporate Deposit (Unsecured) (refer note (a) below)

(₹ in Lacs)	
As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
7,478.00	1,147.70
<b>7,478.00</b>	<b>1,147.70</b>

**The above amount includes**

Secured borrowings	
Unsecured borrowings	

**Total borrowings**

-	-
7,478.00	1,147.70
<b>7,478.00</b>	<b>1,147.70</b>

**Notes:**

(a) Inter corporate deposit is borrowed from Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited., the parent Company, at the interest rate of 7.5%. P.a The loan amount of ₹ 7,478.00 Lacs will be repayable on August 10, 2031.

**11 Lease Liabilities**

**Non-Current**

Lease Liabilities (refer note (a) and (b))

(₹ in Lacs)	
As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
0.47	0.55

**Current**

Lease Liabilities (refer note (a) and (b))

0.08	0.08
<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.63</b>

**Notes**

(a) Assets under Right of Use Leases comprises of land. The lease agreement entered is over a lease period of 9 years and 9 months . Expenditure in the nature of finance cost of ₹ 0.05 lacs (previous year ₹ 0.06) incurred under such lease have been expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

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

(₹ in Lacs)						
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
<b>March 31, 2025</b>						
Minimum Lease Payments	0.13	0.52	0.06	<b>0.71</b>	0.16	<b>0.55</b>
Finance charge allocated to future periods	0.05	0.11	-	<b>0.16</b>		
Present Value of MLP	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.55</b>		<b>0.55</b>

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
<b>March 31, 2024</b>						
Minimum Lease Payments	0.13	0.52	0.19	<b>0.84</b>	0.21	<b>0.63</b>
Finance charge allocated to future periods	0.05	0.14	0.02	<b>0.21</b>		
Present Value of MLP	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.63</b>		<b>0.63</b>

		(₹ in Lacs)	
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>12 Other Financial Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
Interest accrued and due on borrowings		326.72	68.94
Capital creditors, retention money and other payable		527.30	3,280.33
		<b>854.02</b>	<b>3,349.27</b>

**Note: (a)**

**Disclosure with regards to changes in liabilities arising from financing activities as per Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows:**

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 Lacs)				
Particulars	As at April 01, 2024	Cash Flows	Finance cost	As at March 31, 2025
Long Term Borrowings	1,147.70	6,330.30	-	7,478.00
Interest accrued but not due	68.94	(105.59)	363.37	326.72
Lease Liability	0.63	(0.08)	-	0.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,217.27</b>	<b>6,224.63</b>	<b>363.37</b>	<b>7,805.27</b>

(₹ in Lacs)				
Particulars	As at April 01, 2023	Cash Flows	Finance cost	As at March 31, 2024
Long Term Borrowings	14,725.00	(13,577.30)	-	1,147.70
Interest accrued but not due	1,145.13	(1,764.30)	688.11	68.94
Lease Liability	0.70	(0.07)	-	0.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,870.83</b>	<b>(15,341.67)</b>	<b>688.11</b>	<b>1,217.27</b>

			(₹ in Lacs)	
			As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>13 Trade payables</b>				
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 26)			-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises			1.29	0.71
			<b>1.29</b>	<b>0.71</b>

**Trade Payables Ageing as on March 31, 2025**

(₹ in Lacs)

Sr	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
I	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	Others	1.29	-	-	-	-	1.29
	<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	1.29

**Trade Payables Ageing as on March 31, 2024**

(₹ in Lacs)

Sr	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
I	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	Others	0.71	-	-	-	-	0.71
	<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.71

**14 Other Liabilities**

**Current**

Statutory liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
20.77	102.48
<b>20.77</b>	<b>102.48</b>

**15 Finance Costs**

Interest on Lease Liabilities  
Bank and other finance charges

(₹ in Lacs)

For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
0.05	0.06
0.30	0.02
<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.08</b>

**16 Other Expenses**

Legal and Professional Expenses  
Payment to Auditors (refer note (a) below)  
Miscellaneous Expenses

(₹ in Lacs)

For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
0.54	0.57
1.00	0.20
0.05	2.22
<b>1.59</b>	<b>2.99</b>

**Note (a): Payment to Auditors**

**As Auditor:**

(i) Audit fee

1.00	0.20
<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.20</b>



**17 Financial Instruments, Financial Risk and Capital Management :**

**17.1 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:**

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Refer Note	As at March 31, 2025			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
<b>Financial Asset</b>					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	-	-	2.26	2.26
Other financial assets	6	-	-	0.10	0.10
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.36</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	10	-	-	7,478.00	7,478.00
Lease Liabilities	11	-	-	0.55	0.55
Trade payables	13	-	-	1.29	1.29
Other financial liabilities	12	-	-	854.02	854.02
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>8,333.86</b>	<b>8,333.86</b>

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Refer Note	As at March 31, 2024			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
<b>Financial Asset</b>					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	-	-	1.73	1.73
Other financial assets	6	-	-	0.10	0.10
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.83</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	10	-	-	1,147.70	1,147.70
Lease Liabilities	11	-	-	0.63	0.63
Trade payables	13	-	-	0.71	0.71
Other financial liabilities	12	-	-	3,349.27	3,349.27
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>4,498.31</b>	<b>4,498.31</b>

**17.2 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 Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

**17.3 Financial Risk Management objective and policies**

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations/projects and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

In the ordinary course of business, the company is mainly exposed to liquidity risk.

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control under the framework of Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Management ensures appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for

Since the company has not started any operations the company is not exposed to any other significant risk.

#### 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.

#### Contractual maturities of financial liabilities :

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	Total Carrying Value	Total Contractual Cashflow	On demand or within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings	10	7,478.00	7,478.00	-	-	7,478.00
Lease Liabilities	11	0.55	0.71	0.13	0.52	0.06
Trade Payables	13	1.29	1.29	1.29	-	-
Interest and Other Financial Liabilities	12	854.02	4,095.23	1,088.15	2,243.40	763.68
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,333.86</b>	<b>11,575.23</b>	<b>1,089.57</b>	<b>2,243.92</b>	<b>8,241.74</b>

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	Total Carrying Value	Total Contractual Cashflow	On demand or within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings	10	1,147.70	1,147.70	-	-	1,147.70
Lease Liabilities	11	0.63	0.84	0.13	0.52	0.19
Trade Payables	13	0.71	0.71	0.71	-	-
Interest and Other Financial Liabilities	12	3,349.27	633.68	86.08	344.55	203.05
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,498.31</b>	<b>1,782.93</b>	<b>86.92</b>	<b>345.07</b>	<b>1,350.94</b>

#### 17.4 Capital management

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

The company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents) divided by total capital

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Refer note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total Borrowings	10	7,478.00	1,147.70
Less : Cash and Cash balance	5	2.26	1.73
(A)		<b>7,475.74</b>	<b>1,145.97</b>
Total Equity	(B)	56,404.49	56,407.47
Total Equity and Net Debt	A + B	63,880.23	57,553.44
<b>Gearing ratio</b>		<b>11.70%</b>	<b>1.99%</b>

**18 Taxes on income**

**(a) Income tax related items charged or credited directly to profit and loss :**

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>Current income tax</b>		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
	-	-

**(b) Reconciliation :**

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Loss before Tax	(2.98)	(3.16)
Applicable tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
<b>Tax on book profit as per applicable tax rate</b>	<b>(0.77)</b>	<b>(0.82)</b>
Tax adjustments due to		
<b>Add :</b>		
Disallowance of expenses	0.77	0.82
<b>Total tax expense (Current tax)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Effective tax rate</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

**19 Earnings per share**

	UOM	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>Basic and Diluted earning per share</b>			
Loss before tax	₹	(2.98)	(3.16)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos in Lacs)		0.50	0.50
Face value of Equity shares (In ₹)	₹	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted loss per share (in ₹)	₹	(5.96)	(6.32)

**20 Capital commitments and Other commitments**

**a) Capital commitments**

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts (net of advances and net of deposit) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	1,025.04	20,232.72

## 21 Ratio Analysis

Sr No	Ratio Name	Formula	% Change	FY 2024 - 25	FY 2023 - 24	Reason for Changes (More than 25%)
1	Current Ratio	<u>Current Assets</u> Current Liabilities	2093.17%	0.02	0.00	Refer note (b) below
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	<u>Total Debts</u> Shareholder's Equity	551.60%	0.13	0.02	Refer note (c) below
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	<u>Earnings available for Debt services</u> Interest & Installments	NA	NA	NA	Refer note (a) below
4	Return on Equity Ratio	<u>Net Profit after Taxes</u> Avg Equity Shareholder's	-7.31%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA	Refer note (a) below
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	<u>Revenue from operation</u> Average Accounts Receivable	NA	NA	NA	Refer note (a) below
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	<u>Operating exp &amp; Other expense</u> Average Trade Payable	-75.80%	1.59	6.57	Refer note (d) below
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	<u>Revenue from Operation</u> Avg Net Assets	NA	NA	NA	Refer note (a) below
9	Net Profit Ratio	<u>Profit after Tax</u> Revenue from operation	NA	NA	NA	Refer note (a) below
10	Return on Capital Employed	<u>Earnings before Interest and Taxes</u> Average Capital Employed	-50.43%	0.00%	0.00%	Refer note (e) below
11	Return on Investment	<u>Return or Profit or Earnings</u> Investment	NA	NA	NA	Refer note (a) below

### Notes :

- (a) Either Numerator or Denominator is not available for computing above ratio, Hence not Computed.  
(b) Due to decrease in capital creditors.  
(c) Due to increase of debt.  
(d) Decrease in other expense.  
(e) Decrease in Average shareholders fund.

## 22 Related Parties Disclosures

The Management has identified the following entities as related parties of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2024 for the purposes of reporting as per IND AS 24 – Related Party Transactions, which are as under:

Particulars	Name of Company
Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Entities over which Key Managerial persons, Directors and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence	Adani Bunkering Private Limited
	Adani Global PTE Limited
	MPSEZ Utilities Limited
Key Management Personnel and their relatives	Mr. Udayan Jain (w.e.f April 28, 2021)
	Mr. Rakshit Shah (w.e.f October 22, 2021)
	Mr. Rakesh Shah (w.e.f April 24, 2024)

**(A) Transactions with Related Party**

**(₹ in Lacs)**

No	Head	Relationship	Name of Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
1	Interest Expense	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	363.02	688.03
2	Services Availed (including reimbursement of expenses)	Other Entity*	Adani Infra (India) Limited	494.00	-
3	Services Availed (including reimbursement of expenses)	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	1,000.00
4	Loans Taken	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	6,418.00	9,652.70
5	Loans Repaid	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	87.70	23,230.00
6	Perpetual Loan Taken	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	1,938.00
7	Services Availed (including reimbursement of expenses)	Other Entity*	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	69.96	-
8	Rent charges paid	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.13	0.13

\* 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.

**(B) Balances with Related Party**

**(₹ in Lacs)**

No	Head	Relationship	Name of Related Party	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
1	Borrowings	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	7,478.00	1,147.70
2	Other Financial & Non-Financial Assets	Other Entity*	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	-	45.59
3	Other Financial & Non-Financial Liabilities	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	326.72	968.94
4	Perpetual Securities	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	56,408.00	56,408.00

\* 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.

**23 Contingent liabilities not provided for**

Based on the information available with the Company, there is ₹ Nil contingent liability as on March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024 : ₹ Nil).

**24 Employee benefits**

The Company does not have any employee. The management and administrative functions of the Company are being managed by the Parent Company.

**25 Segment information**

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of developing, operating and maintaining the port based terminal infrastructure facilities. The entire business has been considered as a single segment in terms of Ind AS - 108 on Segment Reporting as determined by chief operating decision maker. There being no business outside India, the entire business has been considered as single geographic segment.

**26** Management represents that, based on the information available, the company has not been informed by any supplier of being covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. As a result, no interest provision or payments have been made by the company to such suppliers, if any and no related disclosures are made in these accounts.

**27 Standards issued but not effective**

As at the date of issue of financial statements, there are no new standards or amendments which have been notified by the MCA but not yet adopted by the Company. Hence, the disclosure is not applicable.

**28 Statutory Information**

- (i) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.
- (ii) The company does not have any working capital facility availed from banks or financial institutions and hence it is not required to file Quarterly returns or statements of current assets with banks or financial institutions.
- (iii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
  - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
  - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iv) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
  - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
  - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (v) Based on the information available with the Company, there are no transactions with struck off companies.
- (vi) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (vii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (viii) The company is not required to spend any amount under Corporate social responsibility.
- (ix) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.
- (x) The Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

**29** The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software except the audit trail feature is enabled, for certain direct changes to SAP application and its underlying HANA database when using certain privileged / administrative access rights by authorised users where the process is started during the year and stabilized from March 17, 2025. Further, there is no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled.

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

**30 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date**

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of board meeting date, there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

As per our report of even date

**For Chirag R. Shah & Associates**  
**Firm Registration No : 118791W**  
Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of**  
**Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Limited**

**Jainish Parikh**  
Partner  
Membership No. 603171

**Rakesh Kumar Shah**  
[Director]  
DIN: 10198866

**Udayan Jain**  
[Director]  
DIN: 08403739

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date: April 17, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date: April 17, 2025