Mundra International Airport Limited

Financial Statements for FY - 2024-25

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Mundra International Airport Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **Mundra International Airport Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements, read with the emphasis of matter paragraph below, give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2025, the loss and total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to the fact that the Company has accumulated losses and has incurred losses during the current as well as previous financial year. These events or conditions indicate that material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the accompanying standalone financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption considering the unconditional support from the parent company for meeting the current as well as future liability.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone 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 and presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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 the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

   b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the matters stated in subclause (2)(h)(F) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;

   c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Statement of Cash Flows, and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

   f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) and in sub-clause (2)(h)(F) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;

g) 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 B’;

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

   A. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

   B. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   C. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   D. (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

   (ii) The management of the company has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

   (iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under d (i) and d (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

   E. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

   F. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software, except as described in note 37 to the standalone financial statements, the audit trail feature has been enabled for certain direct changes to database when using certain privileged / administrative access rights by authorised users where the process is started during the year and stabilized from 17th March, 2025. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where audit trail was enabled.

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

3. **With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended**:
   According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid /provided. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112054W / W100725

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 19/04/2025

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140
UDIN:25119140BMGPRQ1138

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Mundra International Airport Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (i) (a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all Property, Plant and Equipment's are verified by the management in a phased manner. In accordance with this programme, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the company) disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the company.

(d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the company has a regular programme of physical verification of its inventory and the coverage and procedure of verification by management is appropriate. There were no material discrepancies noticed on the verification between the physical stock and the book records and the same has been appropriately adjusted in the books of account.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) In our Opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification the company has not granted any loan or made any investment or provided any guarantee or security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or any other party. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable.

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and representations made by the Management, the Company has not done any transactions covered under section 185 and 186 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provisions of the Act and the relevant rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act as prescribed by the Central Government is not applicable to the company for the year under review. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Income-Tax, Goods and Service Tax, and other material statutory dues have generally been deposited regularly during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the company did not have any dues on account of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Duty of Customs and Duty of Excise.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues mentioned above were in arrears as at 31st March, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues as referred in sub clause (a) as at 31st March 2025, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not surrendered or disclosed transactions as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 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 and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. However interest free loan due for repayment to Parent Company has been renewed as per mutually agreed terms.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender.

c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.

d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the company, we report that funds raised on short-term basis have not been used for long-term purposes by the company.

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the company, 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 the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement or not issued any fully or partly or optionally convertible debenture during the year under review. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(x) (b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees which has been noticed or reported during the year.

b) No report on any matter under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of Clauses 3 (xii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.

(xiii) As per the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act 2013, where applicable, and all the details have been disclosed in Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

(xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of Clauses 3 (xiv) (a) & (b) of the Order are not applicable.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions, within the meaning of Section 192 of the Act, with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) (c) & (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses during the current financial year. However it had incurred cash loss of Rs. 212.84 Lacs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There is no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year in the company. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and 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 standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, it was not required to spend any amount during the year in terms of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xx) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112054W / W100725

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 19/04/2025

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140
UDIN: 25119140BMGPRQ1138

Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor’s Report
RE: Mundra International Airport Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(g) of our Report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013 (the act).

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company as of 31st March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls
The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 Standalone 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.

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:

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(g) of our Report of even date)

(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, 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 31st March, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112054W / W100725

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 19/04/2025

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140
UDIN: 25119140BMGPRQ1138

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3(a)	299.48	290.50
Capital Work-in-Progress	3(b)	170.14	152.24
Financial Assets			
Investments	4	-	0.38
Income Tax Assets (net)	7	16.57	2.80
Total Non-Current Assets		**486.19**	**445.92**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	2.23	0.93
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	5	0.30	0.10
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	6.53	7.70
Other Current Financial Assets	6	0.18	70.18
Other Current Assets	7	106.80	122.17
Total Current Assets		**116.04**	**201.08**
Total Assets		**602.23**	**647.00**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	10	350.00	350.00
Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature	11	700.00	700.00
Other Equity	11	(1,154.58)	(1,147.17)
Total Equity		**(104.58)**	**(97.17)**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	12	634.04	567.04
Trade Payables			
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	16	25.10	27.29
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	16	35.07	136.84
Other Current Financial Liabilities	13	8.55	3.85
Other Current Liabilities	15	4.03	9.15
Total Current Liabilities		**706.79**	**744.17**
Total Liabilities		**706.81**	**744.17**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**602.23**	**647.00**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financials statements

As per our report of even date

For DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112054W/ W100725

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mundra International Airport Limited

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140

Saroj Mohapatra
Director
DIN: 09404900

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 19, 2025

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 19, 2025

Mundra International Airport Limited (Formerly known as "Mundra International Airport Private Limited")
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

adani Ports and Logistics

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
INCOME			
Revenue from Operation	17	817.35	168.11
Other Income	18	0.02	2.92
Total Income		**817.37**	**171.03**
EXPENSES			
Operating Expenses	19	759.74	357.44
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	3(a)	24.70	22.48
Finance Costs	20	0.20	-
Other Expenses	21	40.14	25.48
Total Expense		**824.78**	**405.40**
(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(7.41)	(234.37)
Exceptional items		-	-
(Loss) before tax		**(7.41)**	**(234.37)**
Tax expense:	14		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Income tax expense		**-**	**-**
(Loss) for the year		**(7.41)**	**(234.37)**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Other comprehensive Income for the year		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive (Loss) for the year		**(7.41)**	**(234.37)**
Basic and Diluted earnings per equity shares (in ₹) (face value of ₹ 10 each)	24	**(0.21)**	**(6.70)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financials statements
As per our report of even date

For DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112054W/ W100725

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mundra International Airport Limited

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140

Saroj Mohapatra
Director
DIN: 09404900

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 19, 2025

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 19, 2025

Mundra International Airport Limited (Formerly known as "Mundra International Airport Private Limited")
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity		Instruments entirely equity in nature	Total
		Equity component of borrowing	Reserves and Surplus		
			Retained Earning		
Balance as on April 01, 2023	**350.00**	**93.13**	**(1,005.93)**	**700.00**	**137.20**
Loss for the year	-	-	(234.37)	-	(234.37)
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**(234.37)**	**-**	**(234.37)**
Balance as on March 31, 2024	**350.00**	**93.13**	**(1,240.30)**	**700.00**	**(97.17)**
Loss for the year	-	-	(7.41)	-	(7.41)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(7.41)**	**-**	**(7.41)**
Balance as on March 31, 2025	**350.00**	**93.13**	**(1,247.71)**	**700.00**	**(104.58)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financials statements
As per our report of even date

For DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112054W/ W100725

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mundra International Airport Limited

Anuj Jain
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Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 19, 2025

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 19, 2025

Mundra International Airport Limited (Formerly known as "Mundra International Airport Private Limited")
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
Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss) before tax	(7.41)	(234.37)
Adjustments for :-		
Interest Expense	0.20	-
Depreciation and amortisation	24.70	22.48
Liabilities written back	-	(2.91)
Sundry balances written off	14.78	1.96
Interest income	(0.02)	(0.01)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**32.25**	**(212.85)**
Adjustments for :		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(0.20)	45.88
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(1.30)	8.69
Decrease in financial assets	70.38	-
Decrease/(Increase) in other current assets	15.37	(56.60)
Liabilities written back	-	2.91
Sundry balances written off	(14.78)	(1.96)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(103.96)	92.99
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	(5.12)	4.06
Increase/(Decrease) in financial liabilities	4.70	(31.46)
Cash (used in) operating activities	**(2.66)**	**(148.34)**
Direct taxes (paid) (net of refunds)	(13.77)	(0.29)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	**(16.43)**	**(148.63)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments (Including capital work In progress and capital advances)	(51.56)	(96.36)
Interest received	0.02	0.01
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(51.54)**	**(96.35)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from inter corporate deposit	1,009.00	469.60
Repayment of intercorporate deposit	(942.00)	(218.00)
Interest Paid	(0.20)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	**66.80**	**251.60**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash & cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(1.17)	6.62
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Refer note - 9)	7.70	1.08
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note - 9)	**6.53**	**7.70**
Summary of accounting policies (Refer note - 2.1)		
Notes:		
Component of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with scheduled bank		
On current accounts	6.53	7.70
Total cash and cash equivalents	**6.53**	**7.70**

Notes:

(1) The Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 on Cash Flow Statements 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 regards to changes in liabilities arising from Financing activities as set out in Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash flows is presented under note - 33

The accompanying note are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

For DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112054W/ W100725

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mundra International Airport Limited

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140

Saroj Mohapatra
Director
DIN: 09404900

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 19, 2025

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 19, 2025

1 Corporate information

Mundra International Airport Limited was originally Incorporated as Mundra International Airport Private Limited (CIN : U62200GJ2009PLC057726) on August 07, 2009 as a 100% subsidiary of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited. It was converted to Limited Company vide revised certificate of incorporation dated November 24, 2023. The registered office of the Company is located at Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S.G.Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad-382421. The Company is in the business of Establishing, Developing, Maintaining, Operating Airports and Airports infrastructure at Mundra, Gujarat.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

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) and all values are rounded to the lacs, except otherwise indicated.

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, 2025, 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.

2.1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies Information:-

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.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- 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 current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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) Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency and presentation currency.

c) Inventories

Stores and Spares:

- Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis. Cost of stores and spares lying in bonded warehouse includes custom duty accounted for on an accrual basis.
- Net Realizable Value in respect of store and spares is the estimated current procurement price in the ordinary course of the business.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

e) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Recognition and Measurement

Under the Ind AS, Fixed assets (including Capital work in progress) are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met & other directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Property, plant and equipment (including Capital work in progress) is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. 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 profit or loss as incurred.

Spare parts or stores meeting the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment, either procured along with equipment or subsequently, are capitalized in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as separate asset, as appropriate.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future economic benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipments, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Expenditure incurred during the period of construction including, all direct and indirect overheads, incidental and related to construction is carried forward and on completion, the costs are allocated to the respective assets.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised based on cost of assets less their residual value 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. The Identified component of fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives and the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal assets.

Derecognition

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, if appropriate.

f) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.
(i) Income from services rendered is recognised as and when the work is performed.
(ii) Interest Income is recognised based on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

Contract Balances

(i) Contract Assets-A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(ii) Trade Receivables-A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of consideration is due.
(iii) Contract Liability-A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

g) Borrowing Costs

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

h) Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current tax items, relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss, are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate. Provision for current tax is recognised based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemption in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except

> When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of 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.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that The company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. Deferred tax include MAT Credit Entitlement.

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

j) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised for when the Company has at present, legal or contractual obligation as a result of past events, only if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic outgo or loss will be required and if the amount involved can be measured reliably. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a 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 may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. Where it is management's assessment that the outcome is uncertain or cannot be reliably quantified, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote such contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. the nature of such assets and an estimate of its financial effect are disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

k) Expenditure

Expenditures are accounted net of taxes recoverable, wherever applicable.

l) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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 derivative instruments and 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 Company 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 Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.
The Company , in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on a yearly basis.
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.

m) 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 investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are recognised initially at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
> Debt instruments at amortised cost.
> Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).
> Debt instruments, derivatives 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.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A debt instrument is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Equity Instruments

All equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Perpetual debt

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

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the 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 following financial assets and credit risk exposure ;

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

b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17.

d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

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

> Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

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

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

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

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

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, or as derivatives, as appropriate.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

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.

n) Earnings per share

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

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

2.2 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 revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

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 as appropriate. 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.

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

ii) Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipments

Determination of the estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful life of these assets is based on the life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or based on technical estimates, taking into account the nature of the asset, estimated usage, expected residual values and operating conditions of the asset. Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of property, plant and equipment.

iii) Taxes

The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. Significant management judgement is also required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies, including estimates of temporary differences reversing on account of available benefits from the Income Tax Act, 1961.

iv) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

In estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Company uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company establishes appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

v) Recognition and measurement of Contingent liabilities, provisions and uncertain tax positions

There are various legal, direct and indirect tax matters and other obligations including local and state levies, availing input tax credits etc., which may impact the Company. Evaluation of uncertain liabilities and contingent liabilities arising out of above matters and recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure included in other provisions.

3 Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work-in-Progress

Note 3(a) - Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Building	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Computer Hardware	Furnitures & Fixture	Total
Cost						
As at April 1, 2023	**828.49**	**230.01**	**4.25**	**-**	**-**	**1,062.75**
Additions	-	-	1.54	-	-	1.54
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**828.49**	**230.01**	**5.79**	**-**	**-**	**1,064.29**
Additions	18.22	-	5.74	5.89	3.83	33.68
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**846.71**	**230.01**	**11.53**	**5.89**	**3.83**	**1,097.97**
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at April 1, 2023	**684.80**	**66.38**	**0.13**	**-**	**-**	**751.31**
Depreciation for the year	7.00	14.57	0.91	-	-	22.48
Deductions/(Adjustment)	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**691.80**	**80.95**	**1.04**	**-**	**-**	**773.79**
Depreciation for the year	8.01	14.58	1.66	0.34	0.11	24.70
Deductions/(Adjustment)	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**699.81**	**95.53**	**2.70**	**0.34**	**0.11**	**798.49**
Net Block						
As at March 31, 2025	**146.90**	**134.48**	**8.83**	**5.55**	**3.72**	**299.48**
As at March 31, 2024	**136.69**	**149.06**	**4.75**	**-**	**-**	**290.50**

i) The title deeds of all the immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
ii) The company has not revalued any item of Property, Plant and Equipment during the current and previous year.

Note 3(b) - Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening	152.24	57.42
Additions	51.58	96.36
Capitalised during the year	(33.68)	(1.54)
Closing	**170.14**	**152.24**

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing

As at 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	43.72	91.92	34.50	-	170.14
Total	**43.72**	**91.92**	**34.50**	**-**	**170.14**

As at 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	94.82	57.42	-	-	152.24
Total	**94.82**	**57.42**	**-**	**-**	**152.24**

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

4 Non-Current Investments	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Unquoted		
Investment in National Saving Certificates (valued at amortised cost) (Lodged with Vat Authorities)	-	0.38
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**-**	**0.38**

5 Trade Receivables	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Current		
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Receivables from others	0.30	0.10
	0.30	**0.10**

Notes:

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

b) Generally, as per credit terms trade receivable are collectable within 0-90 days including with the related parties. Trade Receivables are non-interest bearing.

c) Trade receivable ageing schedule as on March 31, 2025 is as below **(₹ in Lacs)**

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good			0.30	-	-	-	0.30
2	Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**	**0.30**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.30**

d) Trade receivable ageing schedule as on March 31, 2024 is as below **(₹ in Lacs)**

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	0.03	0.07	-	-	-	0.10
2	Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**0.03**	**0.07**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.10**

e) Due date is computed considering the credit period as per the terms of the agreement wherever specified, else same is computed from the invoice date.

6 Other Current Financial Assets	**March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)**	**March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)**
Security and other deposits (Unsecured considered good)	0.18	70.18
	0.18	**70.18**

7 Other Assets	**March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)**	**March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)**
Non Current		
Taxes recoverable (Net)	16.57	2.80
	16.57	**2.80**
Current		
Advances recoverable other than in cash (Unsecured, considered good)	0.37	15.41
Balances with statutory/ Government authorities (GST Receivable)	106.43	106.76
	106.80	**122.17**

8 Inventories	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**
(At lower of weighted average cost or net realisable value)	**(₹ in Lacs)**	**(₹ in Lacs)**
Stores and spares	2.23	0.93
	2.23	**0.93**

9 Cash and Cash Equivalents	**March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)**	**March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)**
Balances with banks:		
Balance in current account	6.53	7.70
	6.53	**7.70**

10 **Equity Share Capital**	**March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)**	**March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)**
Authorised share capital		
3,500,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (35,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2025)	350.00	350.00
	350.00	**350.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital		
3,500,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (3,500,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each as at March 31, 2024)	350.00	350.00
	350.00	**350.00**

Notes:

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

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No.	**(₹ in Lacs)**	**No.**	**(₹ in Lacs)**
At the beginning of the year	35,00,000	350.00	35,00,000	350.00
New shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**35,00,000**	**350.00**	**35,00,000**	**350.00**

(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 holding company

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company is as below

	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	**March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)**
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the holding company and its nominee		
3,500,000 equity shares (Previous year 3,500,000) of ₹ 10 each	350.00	350.00

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

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	**Particulars**	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the holding company and its nominee	Nos	35,00,000	35,00,000
	% Holding	100.00%	100.00%

(e) Details of Equity Shares held by the Promoter and Promoter Group at the end of the year

As at March 31, 2025

Sr. No.	**Promoter Name**	**No of Shares at the end of the year**	**% of total shares**	**% Change during the year**
1	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	35,00,000	100.00%	0%

As at March 31, 2024

Sr. No.	**Promoter Name**	**No of Shares at the end of the year**	**% of total shares**	**% Change during the year**
1	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	35,00,000	100.00%	0%

	11 Other Equity and Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature	**March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)**	**March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)**
	Other Equity		
11.1	**Retained earnings**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,240.30)	(1,005.93)
	Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(7.41)	(234.37)
	Balance at the end of the year	**(1,247.71)**	**(1,240.30)**
11.2	**Equity component of borrowing**	93.13	93.13
	Total Other Equity (refer note below (b))	**(1,154.58)**	**(1,147.17)**

Notes

(a) Retained earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the company as a dividend considering requirements of The Companies' Act, 2013. No dividends are distributed given the accumulated losses incurred by the company.

(b) It represents an implicit equity component towards the foregone interest on interest-free loan from its Promoter/Holding Company that would normally be charged in an arm's length transaction.

11.3 Instruments entirely Equity in nature	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
At the beginning of the year (refer note below)	700.00	700.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Less : Redemption	-	-
At the end of the year	**700.00**	**700.00**

Note:
The Company had issued perpetual security amounting to ₹ 700.00 Lacs to the Parent Company in the FY 18-19. These securities are perpetual in nature with no fixed maturity or redemption period and are callable only at the option of the Company.These securities are issued with coupon of 6.5% but payable at the option of the Company though in case Company decide to declare dividend, the interest will be paid. As these securities are perpetual in nature and the Company does not have any redemption obligation, these are classified as 'Instruments entirely equity in nature'.

12 Current Borrowings	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Inter Corporate Deposit (refer Note below)	634.04	567.04
	634.04	**567.04**
The above amount includes		
Unsecured borrowings	634.04	567.04
Total borrowings	**634.04**	**567.04**

Note:
*Unsecured loan from Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited is interest free & the loan is repayable by 31st March, 2026.

13 Other Current Financial Liabilities	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Capital creditors and retention money	1.76	0.02
Other payable	6.79	3.83
	8.55	**3.85**

14 Deferred tax Liabilities/Assets (net)	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Deferred tax Assets		
On account of unabsorbed losses/depreciation	269.76	233.08
On difference between book balance and tax balance of Property, Plant and Equipment	16.44	20.89
	286.20	**253.98**
Less:		
Deferred Tax Assets not recognised(refer note (a) below)	**286.20**	**253.98**
Deferred Tax (Liability)/Assets (net)	**-**	**-**

Note:-
(a) The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets due to lack of reasonable certainty of profits.

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**(7.41)**	**(234.37)**
Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
At income tax rate	(1.86)	(58.99)
Add /(Less) Tax effect of:-		
Unabsorbed Losses and Depreciation on which Deferred Tax Asset is not created	1.86	58.99
Tax Expenses as per Books	-	-
Effective Tax Rate	**-**	**-**

15 Other Current Liabilities	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Statutory liabilities (includes Tax Deducted at Source)	2.38	9.15
Advance from customers	1.65	-
	4.03	**9.15**

16 Trade payables

	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 31)	25.10	27.29
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	35.07	136.84
	60.17	**164.13**

a) Trade payable ageing schedule as on March 31, 2025 is as below **(₹ in Lacs)**

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due (Including Provision)	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	25.10	-	-	-	-	25.10
2	Others	7.17	27.90	-	-	-	35.07
3	Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**32.27**	**27.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**60.17**

b) Trade payable ageing schedule as on March 31, 2024 is as below **(₹ in Lacs)**

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due (Including Provision)	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	27.29				-	27.29
2	Others	45.00	91.84			-	136.84
3	Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**72.29**	**91.84**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**164.13**

c) Due date is computed considering the credit period as per the terms of the agreement wherever specified, else same is computed from the invoice date.

17 Revenue from operations

	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Airport landing and handling charges	817.35	168.11
	817.35	**168.11**

Note:
Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Contract Price	817.35	168.11
Adjustment for:		
Refund Liabilities	-	-
Change in value of Contract Assets	-	-
Change in value of Contract Liabilities	-	-
Revenue from Contract with Customers	**817.35**	**168.11**

18 Other Income

	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Interest on Income Tax refund	0.02	0.01
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	2.91
	0.02	**2.92**

19 Operating Expenses	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Horticulture expense	13.48	18.85
Store & Spares consumed (net of reimbursement)	29.60	30.04
Power & Fuel	16.38	11.51
Repairs to building/ runway	31.34	32.50
Fire and safety maintenance expenses	54.58	41.22
Airport maintenance manpower expenses	49.26	33.88
Other Airport charges	565.10	189.44
	759.74	**357.44**

20 Finance Costs	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Other Interest Expense	0.20	-
	0.20	**-**

21 Other Expenses	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Professional charges	0.46	0.21
Payment to auditors (refer note 1 below)	1.00	0.75
Office Expenses	-	6.33
Communication Expenses	6.49	-
Travelling and Conveyance	17.41	16.23
Sundry balances written off	14.78	1.96
	40.14	**25.48**

Note: 1

Payment to Auditor	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
As Auditor:		
Audit fee	1.00	0.75
In other Capacity		
Other services	-	-
	1.00	**0.75**

22 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements and Financial Risk

a) Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments and Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities as at March 31, 2025 is as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Refer Note	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Asset					
Investments	4	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	5	-	-	0.30	0.30
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	-	-	6.53	6.53
Other financial assets	6	-	-	0.18	0.18
		-	**-**	**7.01**	**7.01**
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	12	-	-	634.04	634.04
Trade payables	16	-	-	60.17	60.17
Other financial liabilities	13	-	-	8.55	8.55
		-	**-**	**702.76**	**702.76**

b) Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments and Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Refer Note	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Asset					
Investments	4	-	-	0.38	0.38
Trade receivables	5	-	-	0.10	0.10
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	-	-	7.70	7.70
Other financial assets	6	-	-	70.18	70.18
		-	**-**	**78.36**	**78.36**
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	12	-	-	567.04	567.04
Trade payables	16	-	-	164.13	164.13
Other financial liabilities	13	-	-	3.85	3.85
		-	**-**	**735.02**	**735.02**

23 Financial Risk Management objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings and 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 trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its

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 speculative purposes may be

In the Ordinary Course of business, the company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk. Since there is no borrowing at variable rates, the company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and other financial assets) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

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

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

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

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner and to manage its capital structure. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through the use of loans from banks and financial institutions, loans from holding company and equity shares.

i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyze the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual undiscounted maturities:

(₹ in Lacs)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2025	Refer Note	Total Carrying Value	Total Contractual Cashflow	On demand or within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings	12	634.04	634.04	634.04	-	-
Trade Payables	16	60.17	60.17	60.17	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	13	8.55	8.55	8.55	-	-
Total		**702.76**	**702.76**	**702.76**	**-**	**-**

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2024	Refer Note	Total Carrying Value	Total Contractual Cashflow	On demand or within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings	12	567.04	567.04	567.04	-	-
Trade Payables	16	164.13	164.13	164.13	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	13	3.85	3.85	3.85	-	-
Total		**735.02**	**735.02**	**735.02**	**-**	**-**

24 Earnings per share (EPS)

	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the company	(7.41)	(234.37)
Weighted average number of equity shares	35,00,000.00	35,00,000.00
Face Value of Equity Shares	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	(0.21)	(6.70)

The Basic EPS and Diluted has been computed by dividing the income available to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the accounting year.

25 Capital Commitments

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts (net of advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	17.15	24.37

26 Contingent liabilities not provided for

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
The company had received claims from Airport Authority Of India Limited in the previous year regarding settlement of outstanding past dues. However, in the opinion of the company, the same is not going to be materialised and hence, it is being treated as claims against the company not acknowledged as debts.	-	68.10

27 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 plus net debt.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total Borrowings (refer note 12)	634.04	567.04
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer note 9)	6.53	7.70
Net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents) (A)	627.51	559.34
Total capital (B)	(104.58)	(97.17)
Total capital and net debt (C=A+B)	522.93	462.17
Gearing ratio (A/C)	120.00%	121.03%

28 Ratio Analysis

Sr No	Ratio Name	Formula	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	% Variance	Reason for variance
1	Current	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	0.16	0.27	-39.24%	Due to increase in borrowing & reduce the security deposit in current year
2	Debt-Equity	Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity	-0.79	-0.71	10.79%	
3	Return on Equity	Net Profit after Taxes / Avg Equity Shareholder's Fund	7.34%	-1171.14%	-100.63%	Due to decrease in loss & increase operating expenses in current year
4	Trade Receivables Turnover	Revenue from operations / Average Accounts Receivable	4,086.75	7.30	55910.18%	Due to increase revenue in the current year
5	Trade Payable Turnover	Operating exp & Other expense / Average Trade Payable	7.13	3.26	119.11%	Due to lower average trade payable
6	Net Capital Turnover	Revenue from Operation / Average Working Capital	-1.44	-0.43	233.46%	Due to Expansion of business & lower working capital
7	Net Profit	Profit After Tax / Revenue from Operations	-0.91%	-139.42%	-99.35%	Due to increase revenue in the current year
8	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before Interest, Taxes and Forex / Average Capital Employed	-22.03%	-447.10%	-95.07%	Due to increase revenue in the current year

Note: Either Numerator or Denominator is not available for computing below ratios, hence not computed.

1 Debt Service Coverage
2 Inventory Turnover
3 Return on Investment

29 Segment information

The Company is primarily engaged in providing airport services . The entire business has been considered as a single segment in terms of Ind AS - 108 on Segment Reporting Notified under the companies act 2013. There being no business outside India, the entire business has been considered as single geographic segment.

30 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on April 19, 2025.

31 Details as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2025. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material.The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance sheet date..

(₹ in Lacs)

Sr No	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.		
	Principal	25.10	27.29
	Interest	Nil	Nil
2	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 a long with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil
3	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	Nil
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	Nil	Nil

32 Related Party Disclosures as at March 31, 2025

The Management has identified the following entities and individuals as related parties of the Company for the year ended on March 31, 2025 for the purposes of reporting as per Ind AS 24 – Related Party Disclosures, which are as under:

Parent company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Fellow Subsidiary (with whom transactions done during the year)	Adani Hospitals Mundra Limited
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 (with whom transactions done during the year)	Adani Power Limited
Key management personnel	Mr. Shrikumar Nair - Director
	Unmesh Abhyankar - Director
	Saroj Mohapatra - Director

(A) Transactions with Related Party **(₹ in Lacs)**

No	Head	Relationship	Name of Related Party	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
1	Rendering of Services	Parent company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	805.16	156.00
2	Loans Taken	Parent company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	1,009.00	469.60
3	Loans Repaid	Parent company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	942.00	218.00
4	Services received	Other Entity*	Adani Power Limited	-	0.83
		Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Hospitals Mundra Limited	0.07	0.18

* 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 on March 31, 2025	As on March 31, 2024
1	Borrowings	Parent company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	634.04	567.04
2	Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Debentures	Parent company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	700.00	700.00
3	Trade Payable	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Hospitals Mundra Limited	-	0.16

Terms and Conditions of transactions with related parties:
(i) Transactions with related parties are shown net of taxes.
(ii) The Company's material related party transactions and outstanding balances are with related parties with whom the Company routinely enters into transactions in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis.

33 Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2017 (as amended)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars of Liabilities arising from Financing activity	As at April 01, 2024	Cash flows (Net)	Non Cash Changes		As at March 31, 2025
			Effect due to changes in foreign exchange rates	Other changes	
Short Term Borrowings	567.04	67.00	-	-	634.04
Total	**567.04**	**67.00**	**-**	**-**	**634.04**

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars of Liabilities arising from Financing activity	As at April 01, 2023	Cash flows (Net)	Non Cash Changes		As at March 31, 2024
			Effect due to changes in foreign exchange rates	Other changes	
Short Term Borrowings	315.44	251.60	-	-	567.04
Total	**315.44**	**251.60**	**-**	**-**	**567.04**

34 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.

35 Personnel Cost
The Company does not have any employee. The operational management and administrative functions of the Company are being managed by Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the holding company.

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

(iv) The Company have 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.

(v) The Company have 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.

(vi) The company is not required to spend any amount under Corporate social responsibility.

(vii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.

(viii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(ix) The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

(x) Based on the information available with the Company, there are no transactions with struck off companies.

37 Audit Trail

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 stabilised 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.

38 Events occuring 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 April 19, 2025, there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

For DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112054W/ W100725

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 19, 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mundra International Airport Limited

Saroj Mohapatra
Director
DIN: 09404900

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN: 03040812

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 19, 2025