Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited

Financial Statements for FY – 2024-25

Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited

Balance Sheet as at Mar 31, 2025
All amounts in USD

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st Mar, 2025	As at 31st Mar, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment		51,883,306	39,394,376
Right-of-Use assets	7(a)	290,173,310	-
Capital Work-in-Progress		-	20,495
Other Intangible Assets		1,571,826	14,119
Financial Assets	11		
Other Financial Assets			
- Fixed Deposits-Original Maturity more than 12 months		-	-
- Other Financial Assets other than above		-	-
Deferred Tax Asset	23	-	-
Other Non-Current Assets	12	3,432,834	3,613,457
Total Non Current Assets		347,061,276	43,042,447
Current Assets			
Inventories	13	5,344,952	5,619,433
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	9	5,612,305	5,262,278
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	8,135,156	878,015
Other Financial Assets	11	6,088,445	1,277,446
Other Current Assets	12	1,257,872	1,012,276
Total Current Assets		26,438,731	14,049,448
Assets Held for Sale		-	-
Total Assets		**373,500,007**	**57,091,894**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	15	2,445,179	2,445,179
Other Equity	16	45,150,246	41,369,778
Total Equity		47,595,426	43,814,957
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	17	-	-
Lease Liabilities	18	275,114,269	-
Other Financial Liabilities	19	-	-
Provisions	24	4,143,115	5,713,484
Deferred Tax Liabilities	23	5,393,151	4,496,332
Other Long Term Liabilities	20	-	-
Total Non Current Liabilities		284,650,535	10,209,816
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	21	9,000,000	-
Lease Liabilities	18	19,400,000	-
Trade Payables	22	5,290,955	2,451,270
Other Financial Liabilities	19	2,715,884	561,466
Other Current Liabilities	20	4,847,208	54,385
Provisions	24	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		41,254,047	3,067,122
Total Liabilities		325,904,582	13,276,938
Total Equity And Liabilities		**373,500,008**	**57,091,894**

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

As per our report of even date

For BDO East Africa

Certified Public Accountants (T)

Engagment Partner: Ali Selemani (ACPA (T)- 1874)

Place : Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
Date : 26-Apr-2025

For and on behalf of
Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited

Shahzad Aziz Athar

Director

Place : Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Date : 26-Apr-2025

BDO EAST AFRICA
Initiated for Identification
Purposes Only

Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited

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

All amounts in USD

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	25	84,523,591	42,618,684
Other Income	26	1,403,521	1,226,117
Total Income		**85,927,112**	**43,844,801**
EXPENSES			
Operating Expenses	27	10,950,420	12,465,154
Employee Benefits Expense	28	18,854,681	20,366,237
Finance Costs	29		
Interest and Bank Charges		17,141,795	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	7(a)	11,928,565	4,473,420
Other Expenses	30	39,062,256	6,539,990
Total Expenses		**97,937,716**	**43,844,801**
Profit Before Exceptional items and Tax		**(12,010,605)**	**0**
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		**(12,010,605)**	**0**
Tax Expense/(Credit)			
Current Income Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		(3,603,181)	-
Total Tax Expense/(Credit)		**(3,603,181)**	**-**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(A)	**(8,407,424)**	**0**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
OCI PL-Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Emp Benefits		1,687,892	-
OCI PL-Tax Adjustments		-	-
		1,687,892	**-**
OCI PL-FV of Equity Investments		-	-
OCI PL- Tax on Fair Value of Investments		-	-
		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive (Loss)/Income (net of tax)	(B)	**1,687,892**	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year (net of tax)	(A)+(B)	**(6,719,531)**	**0**
Earnings per Share - (Face value of 1000 TZs each) Basic and Diluted (in USD)		-3.04	0

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

As per our report of even date

For BDO East Africa

Certified Public Accountants (T)

Engagment Partner: Ali Selemani (ACPA (T)- 1874)

Place : Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
Date : 26-Apr-2025

For and on behalf of
Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited

Shahzad Aziz Athar

Director

Place : Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Date : 26-Apr-2025

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Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity For The Year Ended Mar 31,2025

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity – Reserve and Surplus: Retained Earnings	Other Equity – Reserve and Surplus: Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	2,445,179	58,077,054	-	60,522,233
Profit /(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income				
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	292,724	-	292,724
Fair valuation of Investments measured at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax on Fair valuation of Investments measured at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-
Net Gain on FVTOCI Equity Investments (net of tax)	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss)/Income for the year	-	292,724	-	292,724
Issue of equity Shares	-	-	-	-
Dividend payment	-	(17,000,000)	-	(17,000,000)
Balance as at Mar 31, 2024	2,445,179	41,369,777	-	43,814,957
Profit /(Loss) for the year	-	(8,407,424)	-	(8,407,424)
Other Comprehensive Income				
Reclass from reserves to OCI/vice Versa	-	-	-	-
Re-measurement gain /(loss) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	1,687,892	1,687,892
Restatement entries effected via Retained earnings		10,500,000	-	10,500,000
Fair valuation of Investments measured at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax on Fair valuation of Investments measured at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-
Net Gain on FVTOCI Equity Investments (net of tax)	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	-	2,092,576	1,687,892	3,780,469
Issue of equity Shares	-	-	-	-
Dividend payment	-	-	-	-
Balance as at Mar 31, 2025	2,445,179	43,462,354	1,687,892	47,595,425

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

As per our report of even date

For BDO East Africa

Certified Public Accountants (T)

Engagment Partner: Ali Selemani (ACPA (T)- 1874)

Place : Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
Date : 26-Apr-2025

For and on behalf of Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited

Shahzad Aziz Athar

Director

Place : Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Date : 26-Apr-2025

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Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited

Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended Mar 31,2025

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
A. Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(6,719,531)	0
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	11,928,565	4,473,420
Finance Costs	17,141,795	-
Effect of exchange rate change	-	-
(Decrease)/Increase in Provisions	(1,570,369)	(932,934)
Income tax Expense	(3,603,181)	-
Interest Income	(84,641)	-
Amortisation of fair valuation adjustment on Security Deposit	-	-
Other items	-	292,724
(Gain)/Loss on Sale / Discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	172,908	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**17,265,545**	**3,833,210**
Adjustments for :		
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(350,026)	(1,463,441)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	274,480	132,123
(Increase)/Decrease in Financial Assets	(4,811,000)	1,612,257
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	(64,973)	(1,810,308)
(Decrease) /Increase in Trade Payables	2,839,685	(878,733)
(Decrease) /Increase in financial Liabilities	2,154,418	(468,035)
(Decrease) /Increase in other liabilities	4,792,823	54,385
Cash Generated from Operations	**22,100,952**	**1,011,458**
Direct Taxes (Paid)/Refund (Net)	-	-
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)	**22,100,952**	**1,011,458**
B. Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (Including capital work-in-progress, other Intangible assets, capital advances and capital creditors)	(3,722,813)	-
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	35,539	-
(Deposits in)/Redemption of Deposit from Bank (net) (including margin money deposits)	-	-
Interest Received	84,641	-
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities (B)	**(3,602,633)**	**-**
C. Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Non-Current Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Non-Current Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Current Borrowings (net)	9,000,000	-
Interest & Finance Charges Paid	(841,178)	-
payment of lease liabilities	(19,400,000)	-
Payment of Dividend on Equity	-	(17,000,000)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities (C)	**(11,241,178)**	**(17,000,000)**
D. Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**7,257,141**	**(15,988,542)**
E. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	878,015	16,866,557
F. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year (refer note 14)	**8,135,156**	**878,015**
Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents (refer note 14)		
Cash on Hand	13,611	10,058
Balances with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	8,121,545	867,957
- In Fixed Deposit Accounts	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**8,135,156**	**878,015**

Summary of material accounting policies refer note 4

Notes:

a) The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in IAS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows.

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

As per our report of even date

For BDO East Africa

Certified Public Accountants (T)

Engagment Partner: Ali Selemani (ACPA (T)- 1874)

Place : Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
Date : 26-Apr-2025

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Shahzad Aziz Athar

Director

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

For The Year Ended Mar 31,2025

1 **REPORTING ENTITY**

Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal (TEAGTL) is a Limited Liability company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2002 and is domiciled in the United Republic of Tanzania. The company was formerly knowns as "Tanzania International Container Terminal Limited "(TICTS). Name change has been registered with authorities. The companies registered office is at PSPF Twin Towers, Plot 120/121, Sokoine Drive,P.O. Box 71442, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. The Company is in the business of development, operation and maintenance of port infrastructure. The principal activities of the company are provision of container handling services at Terminal 2 of the Dar Es salaam port.

30 year Concession was awarded to Adani Group company (Adani International Port Holdings Pte Ltd) on 31st May 2024 for managing port operations. TEAGTL is novated with 30 year concession agreement on 3rd July 2024 to handle terminal operations on behalf of Adani at terminal 2, Dar es Salaam.

2 **BASIS OF PREPARATION**

a) Statement of compliance and basis of measurement

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") applicable to Companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and the requirements of the Companies Act, No.12 of 2002 (Tanzania).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except where fair value measurements have been applied. Details of the Company's material accounting policies, including changes thereto, are included in Note 4 and Note 5 respectfully.

b) Going Concern

The Company has recognized loss before tax of AMT 12.01 MN USD (March 2024: amt 0) for the year ended 31 March 2025 and, as at that date, current liabilities exceeded current assets by Amt 14.81 MN USD (March 2024: Current assets Exceed Current liability by amt 10.98 MN USD). The Company projects to continue generating profits in the foreseeable future.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

3 **FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY**

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').The company defined it functional currency as United States Dollar ("USD"). These financial statements are presented in the US Dollars (USD) in absolute amounts, except when otherwise indicated. All Numbers & totals has been rounded to the nearest whole number except for Earnings per share or otherwise stated.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions and balances

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

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

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss within 'finance income or loss'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss under other gains or losses.

4 **Material Accounting Policy Information**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

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:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle; or
ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
iv) 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 realization in cash or cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b) **Revenue**

The Company applies IFRS 15 in accounting for revenue from contract with customers. The Company recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be identified in exchange of those services. The Company follows five step model framework in recognition of revenue from contract with customers as follows.

i) Identify the contract with a customer.
ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract.
iii) Determine the transaction price.
iv) Allocate the transaction price to performance obligation in the contract.
v) Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

As required by IFRS 15, the Company has disaggregated revenue recognized from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

Port Operations

Revenue from port operation services including cargo handling, storage and other ancillary port services are recognized in the accounting period in which the services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

In cases, where the contracts include multiple contract obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the standalone selling prices. Where these prices are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin. Revenue recorded by the company is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts offered by the Company as part of the contract. Revenue is recognized excluding Value Added tax (VAT) levied by TRA.

c) **Other income**

Interest income

For all financial assets measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Foreign exchange gain and losses

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit and loss within 'other income' or 'other expenses'.

Gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment

Gain or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within other income in the profit and loss account

d) **Government Grants**

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

e) **Taxes**

Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or OCI.

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The current rate of corporate tax is 30%.

Current tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for

i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;

ii) temporary differences related to investments in associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognize a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Value added tax

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognized at amounts net of value added tax except where the value added tax is incurred on a purchase of an asset or service is not recoverable from the taxation authority in which case the value added tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or part of the expense item as applicable.

The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included as part of the receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Tax Exposures

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Company takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made

f) **Property Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs (if capitalization criteria are met) and other cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Items of equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work in progress are stated at cost. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to statement of profit or loss as incurred.

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed under the Companies Act except for the assets mentioned below for which useful lives estimated by the management and assessment made by expert. The identified component of fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives and the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal assets. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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.

Asset	**Useful Life (years)**
Motor Vehicles	4
office Equipment	5
Machinery -Equipment	5-30
Container terminal Equipment	6-25
Telecommunication equipment	6-7
Terminal Tractors	10
Computer hardware and software	5
Lift trucks (Reach stackers, Empty handlers, Forklifts)	10
Leasehold improvement	Accelerated to end of initial lease term

g) **Intangible assets**
Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

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

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

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

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

Asset	Useful Life
a) Software applications	5 Years based on management estimate
b) Licenses	30 Years based on validity of license & Concession period

h) **Borrowing Costs & Finance Costs**
Finance expense comprises of interest expense on loans, Interest on lease liabilities and charge for loan arrangement fees. Interest expense is recognized using the effective interest method.

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 capitalized 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 arising on translation of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies.

i) **Leases**
At inception of a contract, the Company assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

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

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

If ownership of the leased asset transferred to the company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policy on "Impairment of non-financial assets"

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

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

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

j) **Fair Value Measurement**
A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. 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 to 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. Further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair value. This includes a management team that monitors need for fair valuation and sources for experts that will perform the valuation.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the input used in the valuation techniques as follows;

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observed for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobserved inputs)

If the input used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. Fair value disclosure is made in respective notes to the financial statements.

k) **Inventories**
Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value.

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

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

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

l) **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 assets or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are considered, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the profit and loss account in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset. For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the profit and loss account.

m) **Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

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

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

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

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

For The Year Ended Mar 31,2025

n) **Retirement and other employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefits
The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognized in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognized as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of bonus payments is recognized as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

Defined contribution plan
All of the Company's employees are members of the National Social Security Fund ("NSSF"), which is a defined contribution plan. Law prescribes these plans. The Company and employees both contribute 10% or the Company and employees contribute 15% and 5% of the permanent and pensionable employees' basic salaries to the scheme, respectively. The Company also contributes 15% of 'non-permanent and pensionable employees' gross salary towards NSSF. The contribution is charged to the profit or loss account when incurred.

Defined Benefit Plan
A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically, the defined benefit plan defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The liability recognized in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method. . The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using the Tanzania Shillings government bills that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability. More disclosures on the defined benefit plan are included in Note 34

The Company recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in other comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefit plans in employee benefit expense in profit and loss, net of deferred tax .

Other entitlements
The estimated monetary liability for the employees' accrued annual leave entitlement at the reporting date is recognized as an expense accrual.

o) **Cash and cash equivalents**
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks & 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.

p) **Cash dividend to equity holders of the company**
It is the Company's policy to pay dividends to its shareholders out of profits for the year subject to declaration by the directors and approval by the shareholders. Final dividends distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Company's balance sheet in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's Board of Directors. Directors may from time to time pay interim dividend to members as appear to the directors to be justified by the profit of the Company. Dividends are subject to a withholding tax.

q) **Earnings per share**
Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (after deducting interest on the convertible non-cumulative redeemable preferences shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares

r) **Comparative figures**
Where necessary, prior year comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to presentation in the current year.

s) **Financial instruments**

i) Recognition and measurement
Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

ii)Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets
On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI - debt investment; FVOCI - equity investment); or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

a) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

b)its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

a) it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

b) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets - Business model assessment
The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

a) the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

b) how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;

c) the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

d) how managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

e) the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets - Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

a) contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
b) terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
c) prepayment and extension features; and
d) terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual paramount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets - Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

i) Financial assets at FVTPL
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income. are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost
These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

ii) Debt investments at FVOCI
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method. foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

iii) Equity investments at FVOCI
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss

Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

iii. Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

An 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments.
ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive.

Loss allowances for trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs (simplified approach). Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables by establishing a maximum payment period of 30 days for credit customers. The Company considers reasonable and supportable forward-looking information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment. Example of micro economic factors considered include changes in inflation rate, GDP rate and interest rates. In calculation of ECL, the Company uses historical loss rate adjusted with forward-looking information where relevant.

The Company recognizes in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized accordance with the requirement of IFRS 9

iv. Derecognition

Financial Assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when:

a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
b) it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either:
c) substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
d) the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial Liabilities
The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

v) Write -off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. It is the Company's policy to write off financial assets from Bankruptcy customers subject to Board of Directors' approval. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due

5 CHANGES IN MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A number of other new standards listed below are effective for the year ended 31 December 2024, but they do not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

New currently effective standards/amendments
i) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2
iii) Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8
iv) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12
v) International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12
vi) Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1 and Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1
vii) Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback - Amendments to IFRS 16
viii) Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7
ix) Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE
Relevant new standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

i) IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Effective Date : 1 Jan 2027)
ii) Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28); *Deferred indefinitely with early adoption option*

6 USE OF JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reporting amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

Judgements, assumptions, and estimation uncertainties
Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies including estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements and significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

Impairment of non-financial assets
The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Taxes
Significant assumptions are required in determining the Company's overall income tax provision. There are many transactions and calculations, for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues, based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. When the final outcome of tax matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will have an impact on the current and any deferred income tax provisions in the period in which the determination is made.

Determination and measurement of fair values

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

Asset useful lives
The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment as disclosed in Note 4(f) & Note 4(g) of these financial statements are estimated annually and are in line with the rate at which they are depreciated.

Post-employment benefit obligations
Significant assumptions are made by the directors in determining the present value of the retirement benefit obligation as at the balance sheet date. The key assumptions are set out in Note 34 to the financial statements.

Going concern
Whether there are material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on entity's ability to continue as a going concern as disclosed in Note 2(b) of these financial statements.

Lease term
In determining the lease term at the commencement date for leases that include renewal options exercisable by the Company, the Company evaluates the likelihood of exercising the renewal options taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option.

The lease term is reassessed when there is a significant event or significant change in circumstance that is within the Company's control. Any increase or decrease in the lease term would affect the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognized in future years.

Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements For The Year Ended Mar 31,2025
All amounts in USD

7.Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-Use assets, other Intangible Assets, Goodwill and Capital Work-in-Progress
Note 7(a) Property Plant &Equipment

Particulars	PLANT & MACHINERY	OFFICE EQUIPMENT'S	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	VEHICLES	WAGONS	LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS	SOFTWARE	RIGHT OF USE OF LAND	CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS	Total
Account Code - Cost	2010101301	2010101304	2010101305	2010101306	2010101316	2010101318	2010102002	2010102003	2010107101	
Account code - Acc. Depn.	2010103301	2010103304	2010103305	2010103306	2010103316	2010103318	2010104002			
Cost										
For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025										
At 1st April 2024	89,165,449	2,662,301	4,537,225	154,034	6,849,728	19,192,656	2,116,854	(1)	20,495	124,698,740
Additions	913,886	168,813	120,563	-	33,947	665,999	1,840,100	297,613,652	-	301,356,959
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,495)	(20,495)
Assets write off/disposals-Cost	(329,793)	-	-	-	(3,013,381)	-	-	-	-	(3,343,175)
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar, 2025	**89,749,542**	**2,831,113**	**4,657,788**	**154,034**	**3,870,293**	**19,858,655**	**3,956,954**	**297,613,651**	**-**	**422,692,029**
For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024										
At April 01, 2023	89,165,449	2,662,301	4,537,225	154,034	6,849,728	19,192,656	2,116,854	(1)	20,495	124,698,740
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets write off/disposals-Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar, 2024	**89,165,449**	**2,662,301**	**4,537,225**	**154,034**	**6,849,728**	**19,192,656**	**2,116,854**	**(1)**	**20,495**	**124,698,740**
Accumulated Depreciation										
For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025										
At 1st April 2024	51,747,356	2,521,784	4,408,519	154,034	5,444,351	18,890,970	2,102,735	-	-	85,269,750
Additions	3,664,390	98,102	75,397	-	305,266	62,675	282,393	7,440,341	-	11,928,565
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets write off/disposals-Cost	(325,239)	-	-	-	(2,809,489)		-	-	-	(3,134,728)
Deductions/Adjustment/Restatement	(15,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,000,000)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar, 2025	**40,086,508**	**2,619,886**	**4,483,917**	**154,034**	**2,940,127**	**18,953,645**	**2,385,128**	**7,440,341**	**-**	**79,063,587**

For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024										
At April 01, 2023	47,922,909	2,398,465	4,326,382	152,805	5,061,915	18,866,519	2,067,335	-	-	80,796,331
Additions	3,824,448	123,319	82,138	1,229	382,435	24,451	35,400	-	-	4,473,420
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets write off/disposals-Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar, 2024	**51,747,356**	**2,521,784**	**4,408,519**	**154,034**	**5,444,351**	**18,890,970**	**2,102,735**	**-**	**-**	**85,269,750**
Net Block										
As at 31st Mar, 2025	**49,663,034**	**211,227**	**173,871**	**-**	**930,166**	**905,010**	**1,571,826**	**290,173,309**	**-**	**343,628,442**
As at 31st Mar, 2024	**37,418,092**	**140,517**	**128,705**	**-**	**1,405,377**	**301,686**	**14,119**	**(1)**	**20,495**	**39,428,990**

Notes:
i) Depreciation expenses include writeback of US$ 15 mn reversal of provision for assets removal. The reversal has been triggered by new signed concession of 30 years intered between Tanzania Port Authority and TEAGTL
ii) The Company recognised ROU assets and liability amounting to US$ 297 mn following signing of 30 year lease with Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA). The lease term provide for a fixed annual fee of US$ 19.4mn for the initial 4 years from July 2024 and annual escalation of 3% p.a thereafter. The lease liability/ROU assets has been calculated at a discount rate of 7.5% after taking into consideration the cost of finance in the Tanzanian Market

Note 7(b) Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Land	Building	Total
Cost			
At 1st April 2024	-	-	-
Additions	297,613,652	-	297,613,652
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar, 2025	**297,613,652**	**-**	**297,613,652**
At April 01, 2023	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1st April 2024	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	7,440,341	-	7,440,341
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar, 2025	**7,440,341**	**-**	**7,440,341**
At April 01, 2023	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net Block			
As at 31st Mar, 2025	290,173,310	-	290,173,310
As at 31st Mar, 2024	-	-	-

(i) As a part of concession agreement for development of port and related infrastructure at TEAGTL, the Company has been allotted land on lease basis by TPA board which is included in above value of land. The Company has recorded rights in the TPA Land at present value of future annual lease payments in the books and classified the same as Right-of-Use assets.

Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements For The Year Ended Mar 31,2025
All amounts in USD

Note 7(c) Other Intangible Assets

Particulars	Software	Railway License	Total
Cost			
At 1st April 2024	2,116,854	-	2,116,854
Additions	1,840,100	-	1,840,100
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar, 2025	3,956,954	-	3,956,954
At April 01, 2023	2,116,854		
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar, 2024	2,116,854	-	2,116,854
Accumulated Amortisation			
At 1st April 2024	2,102,735	-	2,102,735
Amortisation for the year	282,393	-	282,393
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar, 2025	2,385,128	-	2,385,128
At April 01, 2023	2,067,335		
Amortisation for the year	35,400	-	35,400
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar, 2024	2,102,735	-	2,102,735
Net Block			
As at 31st Mar, 2025	1,571,826	-	1,571,826
As at 31st Mar, 2024	14,119	-	14,119

Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements For The Year Ended Mar 31,2025
All amounts in USD

Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal

Note 7(d) Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening	20,495	20,495
Additions		
Capitalised during the year	(20,495)	
Closing	-	**20,495**

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing

As at 31st Mar, 2025

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in Progress	-	-			-
Total	-	-	-		-

As at 31st Mar, 2024

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in Progress	20,495	-			20,495
Total	**20,495**	-			**20,495**

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

8 Investments

Particulars	Non-current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Non-current portion As at Mar 31, 2024	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2024
a) Unquoted, Investment in Equity shares of company			-	-
b) Investment in Non-Cumulative Convertible Debentures of subsidiary			-	-
c) Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures of subsidiary (valued at cost)			-	-
Total Non Current Investments			-	-

Note: The company does not have any non current investments/Current investments as of Balance sheet date.

9 Trade Receivables
(unsecured, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
Trade Receivables considered good	6,235,914	5,885,888
Less : Allowances for expected credit loss	(623,610)	(623,610)
Total receivables	5,612,305	5,262,278

Refer Note 36 for dues from related parties

Notes:

a) The company have doubtful debt of $623,610, which is considered as expected credit loss

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

c) Generally, all revenue is collected in advance and as per credit terms few trade receivable are collectable within 30-60 days as per commercial arrangements with the customers including with the related parties.

d) **Trade receivables ageing schedule for As at Mar 31, 2025 is as below**

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	846,090	4,894,068	-	495,756			6,235,914
2	Disputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Allowances for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	(623,610)	(623,610)
	Total							5,612,305

Trade receivables ageing schedule for As at Mar 31, 2024 is as below

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	-	5,368,477		517,410			5,885,887
2	Disputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Allowances for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	(623,610)	(623,610)
	Total							5,262,278

10 Loans

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
a) Loans to related Parties	-	-
b) Loans to others	-	-
Less: Allowances	-	-
Total Non Current Investments	-	-

Note: The company does not provided any Loans to either related parties or others as of Balance sheet date.

11 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	Non-current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Non-current portion As at Mar 31, 2024	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2024
Security deposit				
Considered good	-	-	229,413	236,071
Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-
	-	-	229,413	236,071
Less: Allowances for Doubtful Deposit	-	-	-	-
	-	-	229,413	236,071
Advances to employees	-	-	100,343	144,298
Non Trade Receivables	-	-	3,384,623	113,594
Accrued Revenue	-	-	2,291,384	-
Insurance Claims Receivable	-	-	82,683	783,482
Total	-	-	6,088,445	1,277,446

a) The company does not have any lease receivables as on balance sheet date. Company does not any leaseable assets as of balance sheet, hence it is not a lessor

12 Other Assets

Particulars	Non-current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Non-current portion As at Mar 31, 2024	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2024
Capital Advances	-	-	-	-
Advances other than Capital advance				
To others	-	-	695,258	699,070
To Related parties	-	-	-	-
Others				
Bal. with Govt Authorities	-	-	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-	562,614	313,206
Tax Deducted At Source	3,432,834	3,613,457	-	-
Advance payment of Income tax	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,432,834**	3,613,457	**1,257,872**	1,012,276

a) Capital advances are given to external vendors for purpose of procurement of plant & Machinery and /or Civil constructions on going as of balance sheet date.
b) The Company does not have any contract assets as of balance sheet date. Contract assets are the right to receive consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer. Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from port operation services as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of services. Upon completion of services and acceptance by the customer, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to financial assets

13 Inventories
(At lower of cost and Net realizable value)

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
Inventories - Stores and Spares	6,107,453	6,347,120
Inventories - Chemical & Consumables	194,720	234,548
Inventories - Power and Fuel	149,201	224,411
Provision for Obsolete stock	(1,106,421)	(1,186,646)
Total	**5,344,952**	5,619,433

14 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2024
Balances with banks:		
Balance in current Accounts	**8,121,545**	**867,957**
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months		
Cash on hand - Local	6,029	4,370
Cash on hand in Foreign Currency	7,582	5,687
Total	**8,135,156**	878,015

15 Share Capital

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
Authorized share capital: Equity share capital		
3,000,000 ordinary shares of TZS 1,000 each (2024: 3,000,000 ordinary shares of TZS 1,000 each).	3,321,514	3,321,514
Total	**3,321,514**	**3,321,514**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
2,208,492 ordinary shares of TZS 1000 each (2024: 2,208,492 Ordinary shares of TZS 1000 each).	2,445,179	2,445,179
Total	**2,445,179**	**2,445,179**

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

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2025		As at Mar 31, 2024	
	No.	Amt	No.	Amt
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	2,208,492	2,445,179	2,208,492	2,445,179
Add: Issue of equity shares	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2,208,492**	**2,445,179**	**2,208,492**	**2,445,179**

Notes:

i) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

- The Company has two classes of shares, 'ordinary shares' and 'Ordinary class B shares' with par value of 1000 TZs per share. Ordinary Class B shares are not entitled for any voting rights except for the reserved matters and shall not be transferable. Ordinary shares and Ordinary class B shares rank equally with regards to right to participation in dividends. However, Ordinary Class B shares shall be entities to a minimum dividend of USD 300,000.

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

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

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2025		As at Mar 31, 2024	
	No.	%	No.	%
Equity shares of 1000 TZS each, fully paid				
i) East Africa Gateway Limited	2,098,067	95%		
ii) Hutchison Port Holdings Limited			1,126,331	51%
iii) Harbours Investment Limited			772,972	35%
iv) Hutchison Port Investments Limited			198,764	9%
v) TICTS Employee Trust Limited (Ordinary Class B shares)	110,425	5%	110,425	5%
Total	**2,208,492**	**100%**	**2,208,492**	**100%**

Note: Shares of the company has been purchased by East Africa Gateway Limited (EAGL) from Hutchison Ports as part of acquisition on June 27,2024.

16 Other Equity

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	41,369,778	58,077,054
Add : Profit/(Loss) for the year	(8,407,424)	0
Less : Dividend on Shares	-	(17,000,000)
Less : Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	292,724
Add: Prior year restatement adjustment	10,500,000	-
Less: Reclass to OCI	-	-
Closing Balance	**43,462,354**	**41,369,778**

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

Other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add : Actuarial gain on Employee Benefits	1,687,892	-
Add: Reclass from Other Equity		-
Closing Balance	**1,687,892**	**-**

Note:- This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses that are excluded from net income and reported separately in the statement of comprehensive income. The reserve here represents actuarial gain on revaluation of employee defined benefits plan.

Total Other Equity	**45,150,246**	**41,369,778**

The company does not have any other reserves as of balance sheet date, other than those mentioned above.

Distribution made and proposed	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
Cash Dividend on Equity shares declared and paid	-	17,000,000
Proposed Dividend on Equity Shares	-	-

Note: No dividend proposed during the year

Proposed dividend on equity shares are in compliance with Companies Act, which is subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognized as liability.

17 Non-Current Borrowings

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
Term loans from Bank	-	-	-	-
Loan from Parent / Subsidiary/Jt. Venturer	-	-	-	-
Secured Foreign Currency - Term Loans - Banks	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	-	-	-	-
Unsecured borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Notes: The company currently does not have any non current borrowings as at balance sheet date

18 Lease Liabilities

Particulars	Non-current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Non-current portion As at Mar 31, 2024	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2024
Lease Liabilities	275,114,269	-	19,400,000	-
Total	275,114,269	-	19,400,000	-

Notes:
The Company recognized ROU assets and Lease liability amounting to US$ 297 Mn following signing of 30 year lease with Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA). The lease term provide for a fixed annual fee of US$ 19.4mn for the initial 4 years from July 2024 and annual escalation of 3% pa thereafter. The lease liability/ROU assets has been calculated at a discount rate of 7.5% after taking into consideration the cost of finance in the Tanzanian Market.

There is no contingent rent, no sub-leases and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangement

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

(Amount in MN USD)

Particulars	Within 1 year	After one year but not later than five years	More than 5 years	Total minimum lease payment	Less: Amounts representing finance charges	Present value of minimum lease payments
As at Mar 31, 2025						
Minimum Lease Payments	19.40	79.36	729.80	828.57	(534.05)	294.51
Finance charge allocated to future periods	(0.60)	(15.45)	(518.01)	(534.05)	-	-
Present Value of MLP	18.80	63.91	211.80	294.51	-	294.51
As at Mar 31,2024						
Minimum Lease Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance charge allocated to future periods	-	-	-	-	-	-
Present Value of MLP	-	-	-	-	-	-

19 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Non-current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Non-current portion As at Mar 31, 2024	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2024
Capital Creditors & retention Money	-	-	413	413
Interest accrued but not due	-	-	223,911	-
Accrual for Employees	-	-	70	0
Service Tax Payable	-	-	35,401	28,026
Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Payable	-	-	447,036	27,112
Other Statutory Liabilities	-	-	1,884,059	380,915
Other Current Liabilities and Other Payables	-	-	(6)	-
Dividend Payable Equity Shares	-	-	-	-
Long Term deposits from customer and Other	-	-	125,000	125,000
Total	-	-	2,715,884	561,466

a) Disclosure with regards to changes in liabilities arising from financing activities as per Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows:
Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses) is as
Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

(Amt in MN USD)

Particulars	Borrowings and Interest accrued but not due	Lease Liabilities	Unpaid Dividend on Equity and Preference Shares	Total
As at 01 April 2023	-	-	(0.03)	(0.03)
Cash flows	-	-	-	-
Forex Movement	-	-	-	-
Charged to P&L During the year	-	-	-	-
Cancellation of Lease	-	-	-	-
Additions during the Year	-	-	-	-
Dividend recognized during the Year	-	-	-	-
Other Adjustments	-	-	0.03	0.03
As at March 31,2024	-	-	-	-
Cash flows	(12.62)	(19.40)	-	(32.02)
Forex Movement	-	-	-	-
Charged to P&L During the year	0.84	16.30	-	17.14
Cancellation of Lease			-	-
Additions during the Year	21.00	297.61	-	318.61
Dividend recognized during the Year	-	-	-	-
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at Mar 31,2025	9.22	294.51	-	303.74

20 Other Liabilities

Particulars	Non-current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Non-current portion As at Mar 31, 2024	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2024
Advance From Customer	-	-	4,847,208	54,385
Total	-	-	4,847,208	54,385

Note: The Company does not have any contract Liabilities as of balance sheet Date

21 Current Borrowings

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
Short term borrowings from banks	-	-
Short term borrowings from banks (Unsecured)	-	-
Unsecured Short Term loans from Related Parties	9,000,000	-
Total	9,000,000	-

Notes:
In August 2024, a company secured a US $21MN unsecured loan from Abu Dhabi Ports Company and Adani International Port (parent companies), with repayments made , there is a closing balance remaining of $9,000,000 as on Dec 31, 2024.

22 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
Sundry Creditors - Others	5,290,955	2,451,268
	5,290,955	2,451,268

Refer Note 36 for dues to related parties

Trade Payables ageing as on Dec 31, 2024 is as below

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment: Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
1	Sundry Trade creditors		5,290,955				5,290,955
	Total	-	5,290,955	-	-	-	5,290,955

Trade payables ageing as on Dec 31, 2023 is as below

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment: Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
1	Sundry Trade creditors		2,451,268				2,451,268
	Total	-	2,451,268	-	-	-	2,451,268

23 Deferred Tax Liability

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at Mar 31, 2024
As at 1 April	4,496,332	4,496,332
Effects of changes in exchange rates	-	
Charge to profit and loss account	(3,603,181)	-
Credit to OCI	-	-
At 31 December	5,393,151	4,496,332

24 Provisions

Particulars	Non-current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Non-current portion As at Mar 31, 2024	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2025	Current portion As at Mar 31, 2024
Provision for Employee Benefits				
Provision for Gratuity	4,062,760	5,633,129	-	-
Provision for Taxation	80,355	80,355	-	-
Provisions- Others	-	-	-	-
Total	4,143,115	5,713,484	-	-

25 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
Revenue from Contract with Customers (refer note (a) below)		
Revenue from Operations	72,987,598	-
	72,987,598	-
Other Operating Income	11,535,993	42,618,684
Total	84,523,591	42,618,684

Notes:

a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
Contract Price	84,523,591	42,618,684
Adjustment for:		
Refund Liabilities	-	-
Change in value of Contract Assets	-	-
Change in value of Contract Liabilities	-	-
Revenue from Contract with Customers	**84,523,591**	**42,618,684**

b) The Company has not given any assets on Finance lease
c) The Company has not given any assets on Operating lease

26 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
Interest Income		
Interest from Banks	84,641	-
Miscellaneous Income	800,723	-
Unrealized Exch. Rate Gain Others	518,157	1,226,117
Total	1,403,521	1,226,117

27 Operating Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
Power & Fuel Cost	4,248,095	5,370,824
Handling and Storage Expenses	2,586,757	1,190,280
Labour Charges	1,566,020	1,268,989
Repairs Plant & Machinery	2,295,480	4,459,571
Customer Claims	130,625	58,069
Repairs - Office building	53,664	70,459
Water Charge Expenses	67,644	46,748
Repairs - Plant & Machinery	2,135	214
Total	10,950,420	12,465,154

28 Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars		For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
Salaries & Bonus		15,197,197	16,481,046
Contribution to provident & other funds	(Refer Note 34)	2,318,113	2,402,981
Staff welfare expenses		1,209,228	1,319,978
Recruitment & training exp		11,998	12,600
Learning & Development Expenses – Employees		118,144	149,632
		18,854,681	20,366,237

29 Finance Costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
a) **Interest and Bank Charges**		
Interest on		
Interest Expense Group Companies	841,178	-
Interest on lease	16,300,617	-
Interest Others	-	-
Total	17,141,795	-

All amounts in USD

30 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
Rent & Infrastructure Usage Charges	189,322	248,461
Rates & Taxes	15,775,525	-
Communication expenses	25,797	34,871
Factory & Office Expenses	173,839	274,287
Directors sitting fees	19,000	72,000
Loss on sale of assets	172,908	-
Hiring Charges	63,563	88,461
Travelling & conveyance expenses	532,528	296,089
Professional Charges	17,326,700	98,106
Diminution in Value of Asset/Project inventory	-80,225	2,627
Repairs - Others	142,805	708,610
Electric power expenses	72,277	75,286
Insurance expenses	588,798	1,577,950
Legal Expenses, Fees & Subscription	225,751	174,294
Pmt to Auditors -Audit Fee	32,840	52,840
Pmt to Auditors -Other Matters	-	-
Other Miscellaneous expenses	2,681,756	1,733,850
Security Charges	611,703	792,216
Fire & Safety Expenases	126,364	108,514
Bank Charges - General	171,260	198,603
Donation Others	143,055	-
Advertisement and Selling Expenses	66,688	2,924
	39,062,256	**6,539,990**

a) Expenses related to short term leases (office Premises) 195K USD (previous year: 248K USD)

b) Payment to Auditors (Refer note below)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
As auditor:		
Audit Fee	52,840	52,840
Limited review /Group Audit	10,000	
In other capacity:		
Certification fees	-	
Pmt to Auditors -Other Matters	-	
	62,840	**52,840**

Note:
There is a recognised amount of $62840 which is considered as Provision for payment to auditors for FY 2025

31 Income Tax

The major component of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2025 and year ended Mar 31, 2024 are as under

a) Tax Expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
i) Profit and Loss Section		
Current Income tax		
Current tax	-	-
Adjustment in respect of Tax Expense relating to earlier years	-	-
	-	-
Deferred Tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(3,603,181)	-
Tax (credit) under Minimum Alternative Tax	-	-
	(3,603,181)	-
	(3,603,181)	-
ii) Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI') Section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Tax impact on re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	-	-
Tax impact on unrealised (loss)/gain on FVTOCI Equity Investment	-	-
	-	-

b) Balance Sheet Section

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
Current Tax Liabilities (net)	-	-
Taxes Recoverable (net) (refer note 12)	-	-
	-	-

c) Deferred Tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	Balance Sheet as at		Statement of Profit and Loss	
	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
Deferred Tax (liabilities) / assets in relation to:				
(Liability) on Accelerated depreciation for tax purpose	(9,097,696)	(7,756,554)	(1,341,143)	-
Asset on unrealised exchange variation		-		-
Asset on Provision for Gratuity and Leave encashment	1,218,828	1,689,939	(471,111)	-
(Liability) on Preference Share debt component		-		-
(Liability) on Deemed Investment		-		-
Asset on fair valuation of Inter Corporate Deposit / Corporate / Bank Guarantee		-		-
(Liability) on Equity Investment at FVTOCI		-		-
Asset on provision for doubtful debt, loans and advances		-		-
(Liability) on Lease Receivables		-		-
Assets on account of unabsorbed losses	1,098,947	94,049	1,004,898	-
Asset on transaction cost of Composite scheme of arrangement		-		-
MAT Credit entitlement (refer note (i) below)		-		-
Asset/(Liability) on other adjustments	1,386,771	1,476,234	(89,463)	
Net Deferred tax Asset /(Liability)	(5,393,151)	(4,496,332)	(896,819)	-

d) **Deferred Tax reflected in the Balance Sheet as follows**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
Tax Credit Entitlement under MAT	-	-
Less :Deferred tax liabilities/(Asset) (net)	5,393,151	4,496,332
	5,393,151	4,496,332

32 **Earnings Per Share (EPS)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
Profit/(Loss) after tax	(6,719,531)	0
Particulars	**No of Shares**	**No of Shares**
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	2,208,492	2,208,492
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (in USD)	(3.04)	0.00

33 Below are the financial ratios as on Balance sheet dates:

Sr.no	Ratio	Formula	March ' 2025	March ' 2024	% Variance	Reasoning
1	Current	CA/CL	0.64	4.58	86%	Mainly due to Lease liabilities and Shareholder loans
2	Debt Equity	Total Debt/SH Equity	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Debt Service Coverage	Earnings available for debt service (PAT + Interest cost + Foreign Exchange Loss or (Gain) (net) + Depreciation) / Debt Service (Interest cost & lease payments + repayment of scheduled non current debt made during the period excluding refinanced loans	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Return on Equity	Profit after Taxes / Average Equity Shareholder's Fund	-15%	0%	NA	Last year - No operations. Hence 0.
5	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	
6	Trade Receivable Turnover	Revenue from operations / Average Accounts Receivable	3.89	2.35	-65%	First Year of operations. Last year transaction base is low.
7	Trade Payable Turnover	Operating expense & Other expense/ Average Trade Payables	12.92	6.57	-97%	First Year of operations. Last year transaction base is low.
8	Net Capital Turnover	Revenue from Operation / Average Working Capital	-44.10	2.30	2020%	Mainly due to Lease liabilities and Shareholder loans.First Year of operations. Last year transaction base is low.
9	Net Profit	Profit After Tax / Revenue from Operations	-8%	0%	NA	First Year of operations is FY25. Hence last year 0.
10	ROCE	Earnings before Interest, Taxes and exceptional items / Capital Employed (Tangible Networth+Total Debt)	37%	9%		First Year of operations. Last year transaction base is low.
11	ROI		NA	NA	NA	NA

34 Disclosure as required by IAS 19 Employee Benefits

a) The Company has recognised, in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the current year, an amount of 2.32 MN USD (previous year 2.40 MN USD) as expenses under the following defined contribution plan.

Contribution to	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	2,318,113	2,402,981
Total	2,318,113	2,402,981

b) The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan (unfunded). The arrangement covers the company's employees and operate on a defined benefit basis. The arrangement is non contributory and unfunded. However, a provision is made in the company's books to meet the cost of future benefits under the arrangement.

There are no assets held under this arrangement.

The benefits are payable only on retirement. There are no benefits payable under this arrangement on voluntary retirement or death during service.

The normal retirement age in 60 years. Employees may retire early from age of 55 at the discretion of the company.

The following tables summarise the component of the net benefits expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss account and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet(if any) for the respective plan:

(i) Expenses recognized in the statement of Profit & loss for the year Particulars	Mar 31,2025	Mar 31,2024
Service cost		
Current Service cost (Employer)	189,036	47,984
Past Service cost	-	-
Losses/(gains) on curtailments/settlements	-	-
Total Service Cost	189,036	47,984
Interest Cost		
Interest on Defined benefit obligation	582,231	163,710
Interest income on plan assets	-	-
Interest on the effect of the asset ceiling	-	-
Net interest cost on Balance sheet liability	582,231	163,710
Total included in P&L in respect of retirement obligations	771,267	211,694

(ii) Expenses recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income for the year Particulars	Mar 31,2025	Mar 31,2024
Changes in Unrecognized positions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/Loss -obligation	(1,687,892)	-
Return on plan assets (excluding amount in interest cost)	-	-
Change in effect of asset ceiling (excluding amount in interest cost)	-	-
Amount recognized in OCI statement for the year	(1,687,892)	-

(iii) Notes to Balance sheet/ Net (Asset)/ Liability Recognized in the balance sheet Particulars	Mar 31,2025	Mar 31,2024
Present value of benefit obligations		
Active members	4,062,760	5,633,129
Outstanding Benefits	-	-
Total Obligation	4,062,760	5,633,129
Fair Value of Assets	-	-
Net Underfunding in the plan	4,062,760	5,633,129
Defined benefit Obligation/(asset) Recognized in the balance sheet	4,062,760	5,633,129

There are no planned /funded assets held for the purpose of retirement obligations. The defined benefit plan is unfunded.

(iv) The principal Assumptions used in determined defined benefit obligations are as follows Particulars	Mar 31,2025	Mar 31,2024
Discount Rate	15.75%	15.95%
Salary Escalation (per annum)	5.00%	5.00%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years
Mortality	A1949-1952 (ultimate table for pre retirement mortality)	A1949-1952 (ultimate table for pre retirement mortality)
Attrition rate	Refer below table	Refer below table

(v) Specimen salaried Male/Female ultimate experience table (Attrition Probability)

Age	Probability of Withdrawal (Male)	Probability of Withdrawal (Female)
20	6.40%	12.00%
25	5.90%	9.00%
30	4.00%	8.00%
35	2.70%	3.90%
40	2.30%	1.50%
45	1.70%	1.00%

IAS 19 requires the discount rate to be determined by reference to market yields on the balance sheet date based on high quality corporate bonds, or in countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market yields on government bonds. The currency and term of the corporate or government bonds should be consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligation. In the absence of a deep corporate bond market in Tanzania, we have determined our discount rate assumption as at 31 March 2025 with reference to Government of Tanzania long bond yields as published by the Bank of Tanzania for the month of January 2025.

The gap between the discount rate and the rate of increase of salaries is critical to the whole valuation basis. Varying the gap from one year to another introduces volatility in the actuarial liability calculation and therefore in the disclosures from one year to the next.

(vi) Sensitivity Analysis

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

Quantitative Sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31, Mar 2025	
Particulars	Status Quo	Sensitivity	
Discount Rate	15.75%	1% Decrease	1% Increase
Present value of accrued benefits(Past Service)	4,062,760	4,402,647	3,761,815

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31, Mar 2025	
Particulars	Status Quo	Sensitivity	
Discount Rate	15.75%	15.75%	15.75%
Mortality Rate	A1949-1952	10% Decrease	10% Increase
Present value of accrued benefits(Past Service)	4,062,760	4,097,921	4,028,355

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31, Mar 2025	
Particulars	Status Quo	Sensitivity	
Discount Rate	15.75%	14.75%	16.75%
Withdrawal rate	Specified Salary Rates	50% decrease	50% increase
Present value of accrued benefits(Past Service)	4,062,760	4,166,730	3,965,974

Since the bulk of the benefits payable under the arrangement are salary related, the sensitivity of the liability to a change in the salary escalation assumption is not expected to be materially different. However, the impact of a change in salary escalation is expected to be less than impact of a change in the discount rate as a portion of the liabilities (for example the liability in respect of the retirement allowance) would not be affected by a change in the salary escalation rate.

(vii) Maturity profile of defined benefit Obligation

Particulars	Mar 31,2025
Weighted average duration (based on discounted Cashflow)	8.4 Years

(viii) Characteristics and risks of the gratuity Arrangement

The arrangement provides benefits of a defined benefit nature (i.e. salary and service related benefits and fixed lump sum benefits). Therefore, one of the main risks relating to the benefits under arrangement are the rate of salary growth. As most of the benefits are based on the final salary, any changes in salary that differ from salary escalation rate assumed will have a direct bearing on the benefits paid and the present value of the benefit obligation under the arrangement. Similarly, any increases to the fixed lump sum amounts that differ from the assumed escalation rates for these amounts will also have a direct bearing on the benefits paid and the present value of the defined benefit obligation under the arrangement. The company's experience with respect to pre-retirement exit experience, actual ages of retirement and mortality will also impact the benefits payable under the arrangement, when compared with the assumptions made.

(ix) Effect on employer cashflows

The arrangement, is unfunded and the company pays benefits from general revenue as and when they arise. The timing of the benefit payments from the arrangement will be influenced by the age at which the employees retire from the company.

The table below shows the expected benefit expenditure based on employee's data , the current benefit structure and the assumptions made regarding salary escalation and decrement rates as set out above.

Expected Cashflow (USD MN)	
Particulars	As At Mar 31,2025
years 1-5	1.07
years 6-10	5.45
years 11-15	9.75
years 16-20	11.81
years 21& Above	18.04

The above cash flows reflect aggregate benefits(and therefore allow for the expected future service beyond the balance sheet date and to the date of the expected cash flow). The payments shown above allow for expected future salary growth as well as the probability of receiving the payment.

Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited
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All amounts in USD

Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal

35 Segment Information

The Company is primarily engaged in one business segment, namely developing, operating and maintaining the ports services, ports related Infrastructure development activities at Dar es salaam, Tanzania as determined by chief operating decision maker, in accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating Segments".

Considering the inter relationship of various activities of the business, the chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of its business segment on overall basis. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

36 Related Party Disclosures

Nature of Relationship	Company	Country/Nationality	Transactions during the year
Holding Company	East Africa Gateway Limited	Abu Dhabi, UAE	No
Holding Company	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited (AIPH)	Singapore	Yes
Holding Company	Abu Dhabi Ports Company P.J.S.C.	Abu Dhabi, UAE	Yes
Ultimate Holding Company	Adani Ports And Special Economic Zone Limited	India	No
Holding Company	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited (AIPH) Branch	Tanzania	Yes
KMP	Jeyaraj Thamburaj	Indian	No
KMP	Balaji Krishnamurthy Raman	Indian	No

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

(i) Outstanding balances of related parties at the year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. During the current year, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties.

(ii) Loans from related parties are taken at SOFR rate + margin rate of 4.25% per annum. (Effective rate as of Mar 31,2024 is in range of 8.5% - 9.5% p.a)

Notes

(i)The names of the related parties and nature of the relationships where control exists are disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been transactions between the related parties. For others, the names and the nature of relationships is disclosed only when the transactions are entered into by the Company with the related parties during the existence of the related party relationship.

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

(Amt in USD MN)

Particulars	Name	Nature of Relationship	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
Unsecured Borrowings	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited (AIPH)	Holding Company	10.5	NA
Unsecured Borrowings	Abu Dhabi Ports Company P.J.S.C.	Holding Company	10.5	NA
Unsecured Borrowing repayment	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited (AIPH)	Holding Company	6	NA
Unsecured Borrowing	Abu Dhabi Ports Company P.J.S.C.	Holding Company	6	NA
Interest Payment	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited (AIPH)	Holding Company	0.27	NA
Interest Payment	Abu Dhabi Ports Company P.J.S.C.	Holding Company	0.34	NA
Services Availed (including reimbursement of expenses)	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited (AIPH)	Holding Company	1.67	NA
Recovery of Income / expenses (Reimbursement)	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited (AIPH) Branch	Holding Company	1.54	NA

(iii) Balances with Related parties

(Amt in USD MN)

Particulars	Name	Nature of Relationship	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024
Trade Receivables	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited (AIPH) Branch	Holding Company	6.00	NA
Other Financial Liabilities	Abu Dhabi Ports Company P.J.S.C.	Holding Company	0.10	NA
Other Financial Liabilities	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited (AIPH)	Holding Company	1.77	NA
Borrowings	Abu Dhabi Ports Company P.J.S.C.	Holding Company	4.50	NA
Borrowings	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited (AIPH)	Holding Company	4.50	NA

37 The company does not have any derivate instruments as of balance sheet date

38 The company does not have any foreign currency exposure,all the transactions are executed in functional & reporting currency.

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

39.1 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

Particulars	Refer Note	As at Mar 31,2025			
		FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Assets					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	14	-	-	8,135,156	8,135,156
Trade Receivables	9	-	-	5,612,305	5,612,305
Other Financial Assets	11	-	-	6,088,445	6,088,445
Total		-	-	19,835,906	19,835,906
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	21			9,000,000	9,000,000
Trade Payables	22			5,290,955	5,290,955
Lease Liabilities	18			294,514,269	294,514,269
Other Financial Liabilities	19			2,715,884	2,715,884
Total				**311,521,108**	**311,521,108**

Particulars	Refer Note	As at Mar 31,2024			
		FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Assets					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	14	-	-	878,015	878,015
Trade Receivables	9	-	-	5,262,278	5,262,278
Other Financial Assets	11	-	-	1,277,446	1,277,446
Total		-	-	7,417,739	7,417,739
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	21	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	22	-	-	2,451,270	2,451,270
Lease Liabilities	18	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	19	-	-	561,466	561,466
Total		-	-	**3,012,736**	3,012,736

39.2 Fair Value Measurements: The company does not have any assets/Liabilities as of balance sheet date which falls under scope of Fair value measurement

39.3 Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

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

39.4 Financial Risk Management objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables, lease liabilities. 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, cash and cash equivalents which is derived from its operations.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuation (currency risk), interest rate movements (interest rate risk) collectively referred as Market Risk, Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and other price risks such as equity price risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks.However, since the functional currency and transactional currency is same (USD), the impact is not material. No derivatives are held/ hedge plans made by the management for the audit period considering the impact and materiality.

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control of Group Central Treasury Team of the Group under the framework of Risk Management Policy for Currency and Interest rate risk as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's central treasury team ensures appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies & procedures and financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's

a) Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTOCI investments, short term Investments and derivative financial instruments.

The company currently does not have any external borrowings or derivative instruments or floating rate investments as at the reporting date. Hence, We assume no material impact in terms of Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk
The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing, investing and cash management activities. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates and period of borrowings. The Company plans to manage its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

The company currently has only borrowings from shareholders for the purpose of working capital. The interest rate is reset at beginning of every quarter and paid at end of quarter. The interest rate is variable and determined as 90 days SOFR lending rate as available on CME website +4.25% of Margin.

Interest rate sensitivity
The following paragraph demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended March 31, 2025 would decrease / increase by 45K USD (previous year '0'). This is mainly attributable to interest rates on variable rate of borrowings. The same has been calculated based on risk exposure outstanding as on balance sheet date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of average debt outstanding during the year.

(ii) Foreign currency risk
Exchange rate movements, particularly the United States Dollar (USD) against Tanzanian Shillings (TZS), have an impact on the Company's operating results. Major transactions occur in functional currency USD. Hence currently, the company is not having any hedging mechanism. However, the company's management is closely monitoring the exposure, impact to take corrective actions as and when needed.

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements For The Year Ended Mar 31,2025
All amounts in USD

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

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive evaluation and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Almost 100% of the business is prepaid/ revenue is collected in advance. Hence, the management sees credit risk as insignificant.

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, financial institutions and other counter parties 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 Management of the Company 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.

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

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

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

		As at Mar 31,2025				Amt in USD MN
Particulars	**Refer note**	**less than 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**	**Carrying value**
Borrowings	21	9			9.00	9.00
Interest on Borrowings	19	0.22			0.22	0.22
Trade Payables	22	5.29			5.29	5.29
Lease Liabilities (incl. Finance charges)	18	19.40	79.36	729.80	828.57	294.51
Other financial Liabilities	19	2.49			2.49	2.49
Total		36.41	79.36	729.80	845.57	311.52

		As at Mar 31,2024				Amt in USD MN
Particulars	**Refer note**	**less than 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**	**Carrying value**
Borrowings	21	-			-	-
Interest on Borrowings	19	-			-	-
Trade Payables	22	2.45			2.45	2.45
Lease Liabilities (incl. Finance charges)	18	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	19	0.56				-
Total		3.01	-	-	2.45	2.45

The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments, ignoring the refinancing options available with the Company. The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for non derivative liabilities is subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

39.5 **Capital management**
For the purposes of the company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity. 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 bank balance & Investments in Mutual Fund) divided by total capital plus net debt.

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 Mar, 2025**	**For the year ended 31 Mar, 2024**
	-	-
Total Borrowings	8,135,156	878,015
Less: Cash & Bank Balance	(8,135,156)	(878,015)
Net Debt (A)		
Total Equity (B)	47,595,426	43,814,957
Total Equity & Net Debt (C= A+B)	39,460,269	42,936,942
Gearing Ratio (D= A/C)	(0.21)	(0.02)

There are no external bank borrowings as of balance sheet date. The company has borrowed funds in form of shareholder loans for the purpose of working capital and ~60% of it has been repaid during the same financial year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

40 Capital Commitments and Other Commitments

(i) There are no capital commitments to be executed as of balance sheet date.
(ii) The company has no other open commitments.

41 **Contingent Liabilities**

Legal Contingencies
The Company is a defendant in a number of legal actions, mostly related to claims for damaged or misplaced cargo and/or containers. In the opinion of the directors and the Company's Legal Counsel, no material liabilities are expected to crystallise from the lawsuits for which no provisions have been recognised. As at the year-end, there was no amount claimed in various lawsuits but not provided for in the books of account (FY2024: Nil).

Tax dispute
During Tanzania Revenue Authority ("TRA") audit, the Authority disputed the adjustments notes on the ground that the post supply adjustments issued by the Company to Maersk contravenes the requirement of the law. These disputes cover the year of income ("YOI") 2016 to 2022 which devised into four dispute items. YOI 2016 – 2017 with tax dispute of TZS 1,313 million, YOI 2018-2020 with tax dispute of TZS 2,090 million, YOI 2021 with tax dispute of TZS 231 million and YOI 2022 with tax dispute of TZS 233 million. The mattes are pending with various authorities of TRA for appeals and revisions. However In the opinion of the Directors and Company tax consultants, given the outcome of the decision given by the Tax Appeal Tribunal on 2016 -2017, no additional liabilities are expected to crystallise on the open matters. (2024: The Tanzania Revenue Authority ("TRA") conducted an audit covering the years of income 2022 and issued VAT assessment of TZS 445 million (principal TZS 429 million and interest TZS 16 million) for the period 2022. Management paid TZS 212 million for amount not in dispute. For the remaining TZS 233 million, management submitted an objection letter to the TRA.)

Transfer Pricing Penalty:
Tanzania Revenue Authority ("TRA") conducted a Transfer Pricing audit for the year of Income 2018 – 2022. The authority issued a penalty assessment which was charged under the Income Tax (Transfer Pricing) Regulation 2014 at the rate of 100% of the assessed tax. The penalty assessment is excessive and way beyond the maximum allowed penalty that can be imposed by subsidiary legislation in Tanzania which allows the maximum penalty of TZS 600,000.

The Company objected to the assessments. TRA is yet to provide its determination, but it is expected that TRA will maintain their position and the Company will continue with the escalation to the higher tax dispute resolution board. The amount of exposure is TZS 469 million. (2024: Nil)

In the opinion of the Directors and Company tax consultants, no additional liabilities are expected to crystallise.

42 a) The company has no funds loaned or invested to Intermediaries for further Loan or investment to the Ultimate beneficiaries as of balance sheet date
b) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

43 As per information available as at balance sheet date, the company does not have any balances from/with struck off companies

44 **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 authority but not yet adopted by the Company. Hence, the disclosure is not applicable.

45 **Events occurred After Balance sheet date**

There are no significant events that occurred after balance sheet date.

As per our report of even date

For BDO East Africa

Certified Public Accountants (T)

Engagment Partner: Ali Selemani (ACPA (T)- 1874)

Place : Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
Date : 26-Apr-2025

For and on behalf of Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited

Shahzad Aziz Athar

Director

Place : Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Date : 26-Apr-2025

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