

Marine Infrastructure
Developer Private Limited

Financial Statements for
FY - 2025-26

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended, ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statement in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and

MSKA & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025, were audited by another auditor whose report dated April 24, 2025 expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid financial statements.

MSKA & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under rule 11(g).
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the financial statements.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure C”.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026.
 - iv.
 - a) The Management has represented that to the best of it’s knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 43 (vi) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - b) The Management has represented that to the best of it’s knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 43 (vii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified

MSKA & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

- c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material mis-statement.
- v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year
- vi. Reporting on Audit Trail:

Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that in absence of necessary evidences, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail feature was enabled and operated for direct changes to database of the underlying accounting software from May 27, 2025 to December 12, 2025 and except for revenue software(s), as described in note 39 to the financial statements.

Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where audit trail was enabled.

Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention except for the period referred above.

- 3. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are applicable to the Company. However, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid or provided remuneration to its directors during the year.

For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187

Samip Shah
Partner
Membership No. 128531
UDIN: 26128531KNEXWO3213

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 27, 2026

MSKA & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

ANNEXURE A - TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MARINE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPER PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

MSKA & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

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

For M S K A & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187

Samip Shah

Partner

Membership No. 128531

UDIN: 26128531KNEXWO3213

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: April 27, 2026

MSKA & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MARINE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPER PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

- i. (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment and right of use assets have been physically verified by the management at during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no immovable properties, and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ii. (a) The inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification, coverage and procedure of such verification is reasonable and appropriate, having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.
- (b) During any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from Banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not made any investments in, or provided any guarantee or security, or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

MSKA & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor any amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the meaning of the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 (or mention 'the Act' if already defined) and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The provisions of sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the services of the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company with appropriate authorities during the year. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, dues relating to goods and services tax, provident fund etc. which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026, on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount Demanded ₹ In Crores	Amount Paid ₹ In Crores	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	GST	42.11	5.89	FY 2018-2023	The Commissioner (Appeals), GST & Central Excise Appeal II Commissionerate, Chennai	NA
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	GST	0.37	0.37	FY 2017 to 2018	-*	NA

**Additional / Joint Commissioner Appeals passed order against the company and management is in process of filing further appeal with Goods and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal.*

- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transaction which are not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Income-tax Assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the

MSKA & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

- requirement to report as stated under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, no money was raised by way of term loans. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there are no funds raised during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture. Accordingly, requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(e) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting requirement under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partly, or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year no report under Section 143(12) of the Act, has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

MSKA & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

- xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of our audit report, for the period under audit.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) and accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any Core Investment Company as part of its group. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. Based on the overall review of financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xviii. There has been resignation of the erstwhile statutory auditors during the year. No issues, objections or concerns were raised by the outgoing auditor(s).
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (as disclosed in note 36 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a Fund as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 as disclosed in note 28(b) to the financial statements.

MSKA & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

(b) In respect of ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a special account as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 as disclosed in note 28(b) to the financial statements.

xxi.

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

For M S K A & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187

Samip Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 128531

UDIN: 26128531KNEXWO3213

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: April 27, 2026

MSKA & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MARINE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPER PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

[Referred to in paragraph 2 (g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Director's for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's

MSKA & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements

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

**For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187

Samip Shah

Partner

Membership No 128531

UDIN: 26128531KNEXWO3213

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: April 27, 2026

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	6 (a)	1,787.57	1,878.14
Capital Work-in-Progress	6 (c)	421.35	198.18
Right-of-Use Assets	6 (d)	171.49	165.74
Goodwill	6 (b)	292.80	292.80
Financial Assets			
Investments	7	0.01	0.01
Other Financial Assets	9	0.48	-
Other Non-Current Assets	10	119.54	82.20
Total Non-Current Assets		2,793.24	2,617.07
Current Assets			
Inventories	11	5.53	4.37
Financial assets			
Trade Receivables	8	54.16	43.07
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	2.81	3.65
Other Financial Assets	9	1.87	0.76
Other Current Assets	10	11.22	16.61
Total Current Assets		75.59	68.46
Total Assets		2,868.83	2,685.53
Equity And Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	13	400.00	400.00
Other Equity	14	1,983.22	1,893.46
Total Equity		2,383.22	2,293.46
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	15	138.88	-
Lease Liabilities	16	6.97	-
Provisions	18	0.46	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	29	148.06	115.63
Total Non-Current Liabilities		294.37	115.63
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	15	-	120.87
Lease Liabilities	16	0.44	-
Trade Payables	20		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		5.23	3.08
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		15.34	25.41
Other Financial Liabilities	17	151.03	116.88
Other Current Liabilities	19	18.78	9.37
Provisions	18	0.42	0.83
Total Current Liabilities		191.24	276.44
Total Liabilities		485.61	392.07
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,868.83	2,685.53

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 105047W / W101187

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Samip Shah
Partner
Membership No. 128531

Pranav Choudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 08123475

S. Krishna Menon
Director
DIN: 11178702

Dhruvil Shah
Company Secretary

Nandani Soni
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2026

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	21	392.62	400.41
Other Income	22	0.21	2.07
Total Income		392.83	402.48
EXPENSES			
Operating Expenses	23	96.75	81.84
Revenue Sharing Expenses	24	21.60	21.61
Employee Benefits Expense	25	11.54	11.55
Finance Costs			
Interest and Bank Charges	26	9.13	5.95
Foreign Exchange Loss (net)	27	1.57	0.16
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	6(a)&(d)	113.23	113.20
Other Expenses	28	16.45	14.30
Total Expenses		270.27	248.61
Profit Before Exceptional Items and Tax		122.56	153.87
Exceptional Items	42	(0.64)	-
Profit Before Tax		121.92	153.87
Tax Expense:	29		
Deferred Tax		32.36	39.64
Total Tax Expense		32.36	39.64
Profit for the year	A	89.56	114.23
Other Comprehensive Income			
Item that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss Account:			
Re-measurement Gain on Defined Benefit Plans		0.26	0.01
Income Tax Effect (Charge)		(0.06)	-
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	B	0.20	0.01
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)	(A+B)	89.76	114.24
Earnings per Share - (Face Value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	31	2.24	2.86
Summary of material accounting policy information	3		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 105047W / W101187

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Samip Shah
Partner
Membership No. 128531

Pranav Choudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 08123475

S. Krishna Menon
Director
DIN: 11178702

Dhruvil Shah
Company Secretary

Nandani Soni
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2026

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Perpetual Debt (refer note 14(b))	Other Equity		Total
			Reserves and Surplus		
			Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 01, 2024	400.00	1,600.00	179.22		2,179.22
Profit for the year	-	-	114.23		114.23
Other Comprehensive Income					-
Re-measurement Gain on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	0.01		0.01
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	114.24		114.24
Balance as at March 31, 2025	400.00	1,600.00	293.46		2,293.46
Profit for the year	-	-	89.56		89.56
Other Comprehensive Income					0.20
Re-measurement Gain on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	0.20		0.20
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	89.76		89.76
Balance as at March 31, 2026	400.00	1,600.00	383.22		2,383.22

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

For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 105047W / W101187

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Samip Shah
Partner
Membership No. 128531

Pranav Choudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 08123475

S. Krishna Menon
Director
DIN: 11178702

Dhruvil Shah
Company Secretary

Nandani Soni
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2026

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	121.92	153.88
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	113.23	113.20
Customer Claims (including Expected Credit Loss)	0.53	-
Interest Income	-	(0.11)
Unclaimed liabilities / excess provision written back	-	(1.76)
Finance Cost	9.13	5.96
Unrealised foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	1.23	0.16
Claims Written off	1.43	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	247.47	271.33
Adjustments for:		
(Increase) in Trade Receivables	(13.05)	(24.81)
(Increase) in Inventories	(1.16)	(0.57)
(Increase)/Decrease in Financial Assets	(1.59)	0.17
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Assets	4.15	(10.93)
(Decrease)/Increase in Trade Payables	(9.15)	16.38
Increase in Provisions	0.31	0.28
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	9.41	(4.57)
Increase in Financial Liabilities	32.22	23.83
Cash generated from operations	268.61	271.11
Direct taxes paid (net)	(8.25)	(3.49)
Net cash generated from Operating Activities (A)	260.36	267.62
B. Cash flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (Including Capital in Work in Progress, other Intangible assets, capital advances and capital creditors)	(266.83)	(247.87)
Interest received	-	0.11
Net cash (used in) Investing Activities (B)	(266.83)	(247.76)
C. Cash flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Inter Corporate Deposit	424.33	412.24
Repayment of Inter Corporate Deposit	(406.32)	(416.86)
Payment of lease liabilities	(0.33)	-
Interest and Finance charges Paid	(12.05)	(11.77)
Net cash generated / (used in) Financing Activities (C)	5.63	(16.39)
D. Net (Decrease) / Increase In cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(0.84)	3.47
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3.65	0.18
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D + E) (Refer note below)	2.81	3.65
Components of Cash and Cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.10	-
Balances with bank		
In current accounts	2.71	3.65
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 12)	2.81	3.65

Notes :

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

(2) Disclosure with regards to changes in liabilities arising from Financing activities as set out in Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash flows is presented under note 17(a).

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 105047W / W101187

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Samip Shah
Partner
Membership No. 128531

Pranav Choudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 08123475

S. Krishna Menon
Director
DIN: 11178702

Dhruvil Shah
Company Secretary

Nandani Soni
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2026

1 Corporate information

Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited ("the Company or "MIDPL") (CIN : U74999TN2016PTC103769) is a private limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provision of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at The Oval, No. 10&12, Venkat Narayan Road, T Nagar, Thygarayanagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, 600017 . The Company is subsidiary of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited with an objective to construct, develop, maintain and operate port at Kattupalli, Tamil Nadu. The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 27, 2026.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 and presentation requirements of Division II of schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in accounting policy as mentioned in note 4 hitherto in use.

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

- Defined Benefit Plans – Plan Assets measured at fair value; and
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest crore (INR 00,00,000), except when otherwise indicated. Figures for the previous years have been regrouped / rearranged wherever considered necessary to conform to the current year classification.

3 Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

3.1 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when :

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle; or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- it does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period; or

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current

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

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

3.2 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

3.3 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, Plant and Equipment (including Capital work-in-progress) are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price directly and indirectly attributable costs arising directly from the construction/development and borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met directly attributable cost of bringing the asset / project to its working condition for the intended use.

Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work in progress are stated at cost. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are 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 Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The identified component of fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives and the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal assets. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The Company has estimated the following useful life to provide depreciation on its certain property, plant and equipment assets based on assessment made by expert and management estimate.

Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Leasehold land/Leasehold land development	Over the balance period of Lease Deed
Marine Structure, Dredged Channel, Building RCC Frame Structure	30 Years
Pneumatic Fender	10 Years

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

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

3.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised 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 amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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

Intangible Assets	Method of Amortisation	Estimated Useful Life
Software Applications	On Straight Line Basis	5 Years based on management estimates

The residual values, useful lives and methods of amortisation of intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. During the financial year ended March 31, 2025, Company has reassessed useful life of software applications as nil and amount of amortisation for the year has been adjusted accordingly.

3.5 Revenue Recognition

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

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

Port Operation Services

Revenue from port operation services including cargo handling, storage and other ancillary port services are recognised 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.

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

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

Interest income

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

Refund Liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer including volume rebates and discounts. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period.

3.6 Foreign currency transactions :

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

Transactions and balances

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

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

3.7 Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid.

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

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

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

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

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next twelve months, is treated as short term employee benefits. The company measures the expected cost of such absence as the additional amount that is expected to pay as a result of the unused estimate that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months as long term compensated absences which are provided for based on actuarial valuation as at the end of the period. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method.

3.8 Inventories

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

Stores and Spares: Valued at lower of cost and net realisable 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 realisable Value in respect of stores and spares is the estimated current procurement price in the ordinary course of the business.

3.9 Borrowing Costs

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

3.10 Leases

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

The Company as a lessee

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

i) Right-of-use assets

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

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 policies in section (3.12) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease Liabilities

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

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

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

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

3.11 Earnings per share (EPS)

The Basic EPS has been computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

3.12 Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

i) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date.

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

ii) Deferred tax

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

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

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that (i) is not a business combination (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and (iii) at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that (i) is not a business combination (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and (iii) at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

3.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.14 Provisions (other than employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

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

3.15 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities, involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on a yearly basis.

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

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

- > Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (refer note 30)
- > Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (refer note 30)
- > Investment in unquoted equity shares (refer note 7)
- > Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (refer note 30)

3.16 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets except trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value plus in case of financial asset not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction cost that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Trade receivable that do not contain a significant financing component are initially recognised at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

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

- > Debt instruments at amortised cost
- > Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- > Debt instruments, derivatives and financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- > Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

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

The Company classifies its debt instruments which are held for trading under FVTPL category. Held for trading assets are recorded and measured in the Balance Sheet at fair value. Gains and losses on changes in fair value of debt instruments are recognised on net basis through profit or loss.

- Perpetual debt

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

Equity investments

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

c) Lease receivables under Ind As 116

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

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

> Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of relevant accounting standard

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3.17 Exceptional Items

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and disclosed as such in the financial statements.

4 Amended standard adopted by the company

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, except for amendments to the existing Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 applicable to the company w.e.f. 1st April, 2025.

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

The amendment requires the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

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

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
 - That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
 - That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
 - That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification
- In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

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

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

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

(iv) International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

5 Significant accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

- Impairment of non-financial assets (including Goodwill)

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Company. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the CGU, are disclosed and further explained in note 6(b).

- Impairment of financial assets

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

- Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the credits can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further details on taxes are disclosed in note 27.

- Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

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

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

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 34.

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

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Group's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. (refer not 3.3 & 3.4)

- Fair value measurement of financial instruments

In estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Company uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company establishes appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements includes consideration 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. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed.

Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited

Notes to Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

6. Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets, Capital Work in Progress, Goodwill and Right-of-use assets

Note 6 (a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Property Plant and Equipment										Intangible assets	
	Leasehold Land Development	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Computer Equipments	Vehicles	Dredged Channels	Marine Structures	Total	Software	Total
Cost												
As at April 01, 2024	17.45	339.86	783.54	2.11	5.98	5.50	53.86	109.72	1,111.07	2,429.09	1.14	1.14
Additions	0.09	17.39	91.91	0.07	1.55	1.60	2.02	3.07	-	117.70	0.60	0.60
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	(0.32)	(0.09)	(0.15)	(0.19)	-	-	-	(0.75)	(0.01)	(0.01)
As at March 31, 2025	17.54	357.25	875.13	2.09	7.38	6.91	55.88	112.79	1,111.07	2,546.04	1.73	1.73
Additions	-	6.99	5.46	0.09	0.81	0.71	0.05	5.64	0.68	20.43	-	-
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	17.54	364.24	880.59	2.18	8.19	7.62	55.93	118.43	1,111.75	2,566.47	1.73	1.73
Accumulated Depreciation												
As at April 01, 2024	2.07	97.30	222.57	1.35	2.75	3.52	8.13	24.77	195.84	558.30	0.83	0.83
Depreciation and amortization for the year	0.60	21.04	49.27	0.10	1.08	0.84	6.90	5.10	25.43	110.36	0.91	0.91
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	(0.34)	(0.09)	(0.14)	(0.19)	-	-	-	(0.76)	(0.01)	(0.01)
As at March 31, 2025	2.67	118.34	271.50	1.36	3.69	4.17	15.03	29.87	221.27	667.90	1.73	1.73
Depreciation and amortization for the year	0.60	21.31	52.84	0.10	1.21	1.01	6.99	1.37	25.57	111.00	-	-
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	3.27	139.65	324.34	1.46	4.90	5.18	22.02	31.24	246.84	778.90	1.73	1.73
Net Block												
As at March 31, 2025	14.87	238.91	603.63	0.73	3.69	2.74	40.85	82.92	889.80	1,878.14	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	14.27	224.59	556.25	0.72	3.29	2.44	33.91	87.19	864.91	1,787.57	-	-

Note 6 (b) Goodwill

₹ in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Carrying value at beginning	292.80	292.80
Carrying value at end	292.80	292.80

Note :

Pursuant to the scheme of arrangement for demerger entered into with L&T Shipbuilding Limited, goodwill of ₹ 292.80 Crore has been recognised in the books of accounts on and from the effective date 22nd March 2017 being the excess of fair value of the assets net of Liabilities to the consideration paid to the shareholders. The said goodwill pertains to cash generating unit (CGU) which is part of Port activities. The goodwill is tested for impairment annually. As at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the goodwill is not impaired.

Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited

Notes to Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

6. Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets, Capital Work in Progress, Goodwill and Right-of-use assets

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

The Company prepares its forecasts based on the most recent financial budget approved by the management with projected revenue growth rates. The management believes that any reasonable possible change of any of these assumptions would not cause the carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount. Goodwill is attributable to future growth of business out of synergies.

Note 6 (c) Capital Work-in-Progress

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) movement

₹ in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening	198.18	65.53
Additions	243.61	250.96
Capitalised during the year	(20.44)	(118.31)
Closing	421.35	198.18

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Aging Schedule as at March 31, 2026

₹ in Crore

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	239.94	176.98	1.49	2.94	421.35
Total	239.94	176.98	1.49	2.94	421.35

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Aging Schedule as at March 31, 2025

₹ in Crore

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	193.39	2.05	1.27	1.47	198.18
Total	193.39	2.05	1.27	1.47	198.18

Note :
There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compare to its original price.
There are no temporarily suspended projects.

Note 6 (d) Right of use assets

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Right of Use Assets		
	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost			
As at April 01, 2024	177.22	-	177.22
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deductions / Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	177.22	-	177.22
Additions during the year	-	7.98	7.98
Deductions / Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	177.22	7.98	185.20
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at April 01, 2024	9.55	-	9.55
Depreciation and amortization for the year	1.93	-	1.93
Deductions / Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	11.48	-	11.48
Depreciation and amortization for the year	1.93	0.30	2.23
Deductions / Adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	13.41	0.30	13.71
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2025	165.74	-	165.74
As at March 31, 2026	163.81	7.68	171.49

(i) As a part of concession agreement for development of port and related infrastructure at Kattupalli, the Company has been allotted land on lease basis by Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) which is included in above value of land. The Company has recorded rights in the TIDCO Land in the books and classified the same as Right-of-Use assets.

7 Non - Current Investments	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Unquoted		
In Equity Shares of Company (Investment at fair value through OCI)		
100 (previous year 100) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of TCP Limited	0.01	0.01
Total FVTOCI Investments	0.01	0.01

(i) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments as at March 31, 2026 ₹ 0.01 crore (previous year ₹ 0.01 crore).

(ii) Reconciliation of Fair value measurement of the investment-

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	0.01	0.01
Investment made during the year	-	-
Fair value Gain /(Loss) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Closing Balance	0.01	0.01

8 Trade Receivables (Unsecured, unless otherwise stated)	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Current Trade Receivables		
Trade Receivables		
- Considered Good	54.87	43.25
Less : Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	(0.71)	(0.18)
	54.16	43.07

Refer note 40 for Related Party Balances

a) Generally, as per credit terms trade receivable are collectable within 30-180 days although the Company provides extended credit period considering business and commercial arrangements with the customers including related parties.

b) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person; nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies except transaction with related party (refer note 40) in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Trade receivables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2026 is as below

₹ in Crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	No 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	8.67	41.62	3.64	0.93	0.01	-	54.87
2	Disputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.71)
4	Total							54.16

Trade receivables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2025 is as below

₹ in Crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	No 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	14.28	28.48	0.30	0.19	-	-	43.25
2	Disputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.18)
4	Total							43.07

9 Other Financial assets	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
	Security deposits (Considered good)	0.48	-	1.28
Advances to employees	-	-	0.12	0.01
Non Trade receivable	-	-	0.47	-
Gratuity Assets (refer note 34)(c)(iii)	-	-	-	0.22
	0.48	-	1.87	0.76

10 Other Assets	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Capital Advances (refer note (a) below)	102.29	74.45	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	1.25	-	0.92	1.07
Balance with Government Authorities	-	-	6.02	12.42
Tax Recoverable (refer note 29 (b))	16.00	7.75	-	-
Advances other than Capital advance				
Advances recoverable other than in cash				
To related party (refer note 40)	-	-	0.09	0.07
To others	-	-	3.02	2.32
Contract Assets (refer note (b) below)	-	-	1.17	0.73
	119.54	82.20	11.22	16.61

Note:

(a) Capital advance includes ₹ 64.60 crore (previous year ₹ 64.60 crore) paid to various parties and government authorities towards purchase of land.

(b) Contract assets are the right to receive consideration in exchange for goods and 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.

11 Inventories	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
(At lower of cost and Net realisable value)		
Stores and spares	5.53	4.37
	5.53	4.37

12 Cash and Cash Equivalents	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Balances with banks:		
Balance in Current Accounts	2.71	3.65
Cash on Hand	0.10	-
	2.81	3.65

13 Equity Share Capital	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Authorised share capital		
40,00,00,000 (previous year 40,00,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	400.00	400.00
	400.00	400.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares capital		
40,00,00,000 (previous year 40,00,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	400.00	400.00
	400.00	400.00

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

At the beginning of the year
Outstanding at the end of the year

March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
No. in Crore	₹ in Crore	No. in Crore	₹ in Crore
40.00	400.00	40.00	400.00
40.00	400.00	40.00	400.00

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Shares held by holding company

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company are as below -

Particulars	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the holding company and its nominees		
38,80,00,000 equity shares (Previous year 38,80,00,000 equity shares) of ₹ 10 each	388.00	388.00

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

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, the holding company and its nominee	No in Crore	38.80
	% Holding	97.00%	97.00%

(e) Details of shareholding of Promoters as at March 31, 2026

Sr. No	Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited and its nominee	38,80,00,000	97.00%	-
2	Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited	1,20,00,000	3.00%	-
3	Total	40,00,00,000	100.00%	-

Details of shareholding of Promoters as at March 31, 2025

Sr. No	Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited and its nominee	38,80,00,000	97.00%	-
2	Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited	1,20,00,000	3.00%	-
3	Total	40,00,00,000	100.00%	-

14 Other Equity

(a) Retained Earnings

	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Opening Balance	293.46	179.22
Add : Profit for the year	89.56	114.23
Add : Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	0.20	0.01
Closing Balance	383.22	293.46

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

(b) Perpetual Debt

i) Unsecured Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Debentures

	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
At the beginning of the year	1,100.00	1,100.00
Add: issued during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	1,100.00	1,100.00

During the year FY 2018-19, the Company had issued 6.50% 110,00,00,000 Unsecured Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible debentures (Perpetual NCDs) of the face value of ₹ 10/- each amounting to ₹ 1,100 Crore, in aggregate on private placement basis to Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (the parent company). These securities are perpetual in nature with no fixed maturity or redemption period and are callable only at the option of the Company. These securities are issued with coupon of 6.50% but payable at the option of the Company though in case Company decides to declare dividend, the interest will be paid. As these securities are perpetual in nature and the Company does not have any redemption obligation, these are classified as 'Equity'.

ii) Shareholder loan in the nature of perpetual debt

	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
At the beginning of the year	500.00	500.00
Add: issued during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	500.00	500.00

Note:

The Company has availed shareholder's loan of ₹ 500 Crore from Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (the parent company) which is payable at sole discretion of the Company. The interest rate on shareholder loan is 7.5% per annum which shall be payable at the end of each year at the sole option of the Company. The said interest is non-cumulative. As both are perpetual in nature and the Company does not have any obligation to pay, these are classified as Equity.

Total Perpetual Debt [(i)+(ii)]	1,600.00	1,600.00
Total Other Equity [(a)+(b)]	1,983.22	1,893.46

15 Borrowings	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31 2026	March 31 2025	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore
Inter Corporate Deposit (Unsecured)	138.88	-	-	120.87
	138.88	-	-	120.87
The above amount includes				
Unsecured borrowings	138.88	-	-	120.87
Total borrowings	138.88	-	-	120.87

Note: The inter corporate deposits taken from Adani Ports and SEZ Limited for ₹ 138.88 Crore, (previous year of ₹ 120.87 Crores) carries interest rate @ 7.50% p.a. to be repaid on July 31, 2028.

16 Lease Liabilities	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31 2026	March 31 2025	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore
Lease Obligation (refer note (a) and (b))	6.97	-	0.44	-
	6.97	-	0.44	-

Notes:

(a) Building has been taken on lease by the company. The terms of lease rent is for the period 9 years depending on the lease agreement with the lessor. Such leases are renewable by mutual consent. There is no contingent rent, no sub-leases and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements.

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

Particulars	₹ in Crore					
	Within one year	After one year but not later than five years	More than five years	Total minimum lease payments	Less: Amounts representing finance charges	Present value of minimum lease payments
March 31, 2026						
Minimum Lease Payments	0.98	4.42	4.87	10.27	(2.86)	7.41
Finance charge allocated to future periods	0.54	1.71	0.61	2.86		
Present Value of MLP	0.44	2.71	4.26	7.41		
March 31, 2025						
Minimum Lease Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance charge allocated to future periods	-	-	-	-	-	-
Present Value of MLP	-	-	-	-	-	-

17 Other Financial Liabilities	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31 2026	March 31 2025	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (Refer note a)	-	-	2.19	5.30
Deposit from customers	-	-	3.21	3.05
Capital creditors, retention money and other payable	-	-	37.81	32.77
Payable for Employees	-	-	1.26	1.74
Refund Liability	-	-	106.56	74.02
	-	-	151.03	116.88

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

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

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities						₹ in Crore
Particulars	April 01, 2025	Addition during the year	Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange Movement	Finance Cost	March 31, 2026
Borrowings	120.87	-	18.01	-	-	138.88
Interest accrued on borrowings	5.30	-	(12.05)	-	8.94	2.19
Lease Liabilities	-	7.55	(0.33)	-	0.19	7.41
TOTAL	126.17	7.55	5.63	-	9.13	148.48

Particulars	April 01, 2024	Addition during the year	Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange Movement	Finance Cost	March 31, 2025
Borrowings	125.49	-	(4.62)	-	-	120.87
Interest accrued on borrowings	11.12	-	(11.77)	-	5.95	5.30
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	136.61	-	(16.39)	-	5.95	126.17

18 Provisions	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31 2026	March 31 2025	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 34(c)(iii))	0.20	-	-	-
Provision for Leave Encashment	0.26	-	0.42	0.83
	0.46	-	0.42	0.83

19 Other Liabilities	Current portion	
	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore
Contract Liability (refer note below)	16.71	7.37
Statutory Liabilities	2.07	2.00
	18.78	9.37

Note: Contract liabilities includes advances received to deliver Port Operation Services and as well as transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligation in respect of Storage and Dispatch services of Customers' Cargo lying at Port.

20 Trade Payables	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 35)	5.23
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15.34	25.41
	20.57	28.49
Dues to related parties included in above (Refer note 40).	1.32	0.97

Trade Payables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2026 is as below

Sr. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
			1	Undisputed dues - MSME	5.23	-	
2	Undisputed dues - Others	12.48	2.55	0.30	0.01	-	15.34
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	17.71	2.55	0.30	0.01	-	20.57

Trade Payables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2025 is as below

Sr. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
			1	Undisputed dues - MSME	3.08	-	
2	Undisputed dues - Others	15.31	10.09	0.01	-	-	25.41
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	18.39	10.09	0.01	-	-	28.49

21 Revenue from Operations	For the year ended March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	For the year ended March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Revenue from Contracts with Customers (refer note (a) below)	385.62	395.17
Other Operating Income	7.00	5.24
	392.62	400.41

Notes

(a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:

Particulars

Contract Price

Adjustment for:

Refund Liabilities

Change in value of Contract Assets

Revenue from Contract with Customers

For the year ended March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	For the year ended March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
474.29	373.43
(89.11)	21.60
0.44	0.14
385.62	395.17

22 Other Income	For the year ended March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	For the year ended March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Interest Income on		
Finance Lease Charges	0.01	-
Income Tax Refund	-	0.11
Unclaimed liabilities / excess provision written back	-	1.76
Profit on Sale / Disposal of Assets (net)	-	-*
Rent Income	0.20	0.20
	0.21	2.07

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in Crore.

23 Operating Expenses	For the year ended March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	For the year ended March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Cargo handling/Other Charges to Contractors (net of reimbursement)	67.96	52.43
Customer Claims (including Expected Credit Loss)	0.53	-
Repairs to Plant & Equipment	9.50	8.34
Repairs to Buildings	0.61	0.32
Power & Fuel	18.15	20.75
	96.75	81.84

24 Revenue Sharing Expenses	For the year ended March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	For the year ended March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Terminal Royalty Expenses (refer note below)	21.60	21.61
	21.60	21.61

Note:

As per the Concession Agreement between the Company and the Tamilnadu Maritime Board (TNMB), the Company being in consideration of the rights granted to it by the Concession Agreement to develop and operate Container Terminal near Kattupalli and right to carry out revenue generating activities is required to share income earned from container terminal operations to TNMB at rate stipulated under the concession agreement and is thereby disclosed as 'Terminal Royalty Expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

25 Employee benefit expense	For the year ended March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	For the year ended March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	9.06	9.35
Contribution to Provident fund	0.41	0.44
Gratuity Expenses (refer note no. 34)	0.18	0.13
Staff Welfare Expenses	1.89	1.63
	11.54	11.55

26 Finance Costs	For the year ended March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	For the year ended March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
(a) Interest and Bank Charges		
Interest on		
Inter Corporate Deposit	8.88	5.89
Finance Charges Payable under Lease	0.19	-
Bank and other finance charges	0.06	0.06
	9.13	5.95
27 Foreign Exchange Loss (net)		
	1.57	0.16
	1.57	0.16
28 Other Expenses		
Rent Expenses	0.16	0.20
Rates and Taxes	0.22	-
Insurance Expenses	1.22	1.42
Advertisement and Publicity Expenses	0.18	0.12
Other Repairs and Maintenance Expenses	0.84	0.56
Legal and Professional Expenses	1.69	0.96
Payment to Auditors (refer note (a) below)	0.13	0.07
Security Service Expenses	0.12	0.10
Communication Expenses	1.09	1.08
Manpower Services	2.08	1.68
Travelling and Conveyance	2.09	3.03
Directors Sitting Fee	0.12	0.06
Charity & Donations (refer note (b) below)	2.21	1.07
Miscellaneous Expenses	4.30	3.95
	16.45	14.30
a) Payment to Auditor (Refer note below)		
As Auditor:		
Audit fee	0.13	0.07
	0.13	0.07

b) Details of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibilities

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

As per notification issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated January 22, 2021, where a company spends an amount in excess of requirement provided under sub-section (5) of section 135, such excess amount may be set off against the requirement to spend under sub-section (5) of section 135 up to immediate succeeding three financial years.

	For the year ended March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	For the year ended March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	2.21	1.07

Particulars	In cash ₹ in Crore	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total ₹ in Crore
Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2026			
(i) Construction/acquisition of any Asset	-	-	-
(ii) On Purpose other than (i) above	2.21	-	2.21
Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2025			
(i) Construction/acquisition of any Asset	-	-	-
(ii) On Purpose other than (i) above	1.07	-	1.07

c) Nature of CSR activities

Promoting Health Care, Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, Ensuring environmental sustainability, Promoting Education, Social development and Enhancing vocation skills

d) Detail of related party Transactions

₹ in Crore

Nature	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Contribution / Donation to related party (refer note 40)	2.20	1.07

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
The amount of shortfall at the end of the year out of the amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	-

29 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expenses for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as under :

(a) Profit and Loss Section

Deferred tax:

Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences (refer note (d) below)

Tax Expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI') Section:

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year

Tax impact on remeasurements of defined benefit plan

	For the year ended March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	For the year ended March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
	32.36	39.64
	32.36	39.64
	0.06	-
	0.06	-
	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore
	16.00	7.75
	16.00	7.75

(b) Balance Sheet Section

Tax Recoverable (net of provision) (refer note 10)

Note: Taxes Recoverable (net) are presented based on year-wise tax balances, as the case may be.

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Profit before taxation	121.92	153.87
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax using the Company's domestic rate	30.68	38.73
Tax effect of :		
Expenditure disallowed for tax purpose	1.19	0.91
Tax Adjustment in respect of previous period	0.03	(0.01)
Temporary Difference on which deferred tax not created	0.46	0.01
Effective Tax	32.36	39.64
Income Tax Expenses charged to Profit and Loss Account	32.36	39.64

(d) Deferred Tax Liability (net)

Particulars	Balance Sheet as at		Statement of Profit and Loss / Other Comprehensive Income	
	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
Deferred Tax (liabilities) / assets in relation to:				
(Liability) on Accelerated depreciation for tax purpose	(275.11)	(267.66)	7.44	11.08
(Liability) on remeasurements of defined benefit plan	(0.06)	-	0.06	-
Assets on account of unabsorbed losses/depreciation	126.47	151.70	25.23	28.62
Assets on Provision for Gratuity and Leave Encashment	0.22	0.28	0.06	(0.08)
Assets on lease payables	0.04	-	(0.04)	-
Assets on other provisions	0.38	0.05	(0.33)	0.02
Deferred tax (liabilities) / Deferred Tax Charge	(148.06)	(115.63)	32.42	39.64

(e) Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities

Tax expense during the period recognised in the statement of profit and loss
Tax expense during the period recognised in OCI

March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
32.36	39.64
0.06	-
32.42	39.64

(f) Deferred Tax Liabilities / Assets reflected in the Balance Sheet as follows

Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)
Deferred Tax Assets (net)

March 31 2026 ₹ in Crore	March 31 2025 ₹ in Crore
(275.17)	(267.66)
127.11	152.03
(148.06)	(115.63)

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

30.1 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments :

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer note	As at March 31, 2026			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Asset					
Investments in unquoted equity shares	7	0.01	-	-	0.01
Trade receivables	8	-	-	54.16	54.16
Cash and Bank Balances	12	-	-	2.81	2.81
Other Financial Assets	9	-	-	2.35	2.35
Total :		0.01	-	59.32	59.33
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	15	-	-	138.88	138.88
Trade Payables	20	-	-	20.57	20.57
Lease Liabilities	16	-	-	7.41	7.41
Other Financial Liabilities	17	-	-	151.03	151.03
Total :		-	-	317.89	317.89

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer note	As at March 31, 2025			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value
Financial Asset					
Investments in unquoted equity shares	7	0.01	-	-	0.01
Trade receivables	8	-	-	43.07	43.07
Cash and Bank Balances	12	-	-	3.65	3.65
Other Financial Assets	9	-	-	0.76	0.76
Total :		0.01	-	47.48	47.49
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	15	-	-	120.87	120.87
Trade Payables	20	-	-	28.49	28.49
Lease Liabilities	16	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	17	-	-	116.88	116.88
Total :		-	-	266.24	266.24

30.2 Fair Value Measurements:

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

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026			
	Quoted price in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets				
Investment in unquoted Equity Investments measured at FVTOCI (refer note 7)	-	-	0.01	0.01
Total	-	-	0.01	0.01

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			
	Quoted price in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets				
Investment in unquoted Equity Investments measured at FVTOCI (refer note 7)	-	-	0.01	0.01
Total	-	-	0.01	0.01

b) Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as shown below:

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Weighted average	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
FVTOCI assets in unquoted equity shares	Cost Approach (Summation Method)	Underlying Assets	NA	NA

c) Financial Instrument measured at Amortised Cost

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

30.3 Financial Risk Management objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations/projects and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances that derive directly 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) and other price risks such as equity price risk.

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control of Central Treasury Team of the Adani 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 and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

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

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTOCI investments. Company is not exposed to any price risk in relation to investment.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025. The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions.

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

- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(i) Interest rate risk

The company is not exposed to interest rate risk since it has only one borrowing in form of Inter-Corporate deposit from holding company which carries fixed interest rate.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Exchange rate movements, particularly the United States Dollar (USD), Australian Dollar (AUD) and Euro (EUR) against Indian Rupee (INR), have an impact on the Company's operating results.

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

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Impact on Profit before tax		Impact on Pre-tax Equity	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
EURO Sensitivity				
RUPEES / EURO – Increase by 1%	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
RUPEES / EURO – Decrease by 1%	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
USD Sensitivity				
RUPEES / USD – Increase by 1%	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.09
RUPEES / USD – Decrease by 1%	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.09)
AUD Sensitivity				
RUPEES / AUD – Increase by 1%	.*	-	.*	-
RUPEES / AUD – Decrease by 1%	.*	-	.*	-

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in Crore.

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 and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

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

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

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

Concentrations of Credit Risk form part of Credit Risk

Considering that the Company operates the port services at Kattupalli, the Company is significantly dependent on cargo from such customers whose goods are handled at Kattupalli Port. Out of total revenue, the Company earns ₹ 263.10 Crore of revenue during the year ended March 31, 2026 (previous year ₹ 151.15 Crore) from such customer which constitute 67.01% (previous year 35.04%). Accounts receivable from such customer approximated ₹ 39.86 Crore as at March 31, 2026 (previous year ₹ 32.54 Crore) which constitute 72.66% (previous year 75.24%).

A loss of these customers could adversely affect the operating result or cash flow of the Company.

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

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	Carrying Amount	within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 year Within 5 years	Over 5 year	Total
As at March 31, 2026							
Borrowings (including current maturities)	15	138.88		138.88	-	-	138.88
Interest on borrowings	17	2.19	2.19	24.31	-	-	26.50
Trade Payables	20	20.57	20.57	-	-	-	20.57
Lease Liabilities (Including finance charge)	16	7.41	0.44	1.87	1.81	3.29	7.41
Other Financial Liabilities	17	148.84	148.84	-	-	-	148.84
Total		317.89	172.04	165.06	1.81	3.29	342.20

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	Carrying Amount	within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 3 years	Over 3 year Within 5 years	Over 5 year	Total
As at March 31, 2025							
Borrowings (including current maturities)	15	120.87	120.87	-	-	-	120.87
Interest on borrowings	17	5.30	5.30	-	-	-	5.30
Trade Payables	20	28.49	28.49	-	-	-	28.49
Other Financial Liabilities	17	111.58	111.58	-	-	-	111.58
Total		266.24	266.24	-	-	-	266.24

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 available with the Company. The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments 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.

30.4 Capital management

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

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

₹ in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Total Borrowings (refer note 15)	138.88	120.87
Less: Cash and bank balance (refer note 12)	2.81	3.65
Net Debt (A)	136.07	117.22
Total equity (B)	2,383.22	2,293.46
Total equity and net debt (C= A+B)	2,519.29	2,410.68
Gearing ratio (A/C)	5.40%	4.86%

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

31 Earnings per share

Particulars	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company (₹ in Crore)	89.56	114.23
Weighted average number of equity shares (in Nos)	40,00,00,000	40,00,00,000
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	2.24	2.86

32 Capital commitments and other commitment

Capital commitments

Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for ₹ 240.07 Crore (previous year ₹ 274.22 Crore) pertains to various projects to be executed during the next 5 years.

33 Segment information

The company is primarily engaged in the business of developing, operating and maintaining the port based terminal infrastructure facilities. The entire business has been considered as a single segment in terms of IndAS-108 on Segment Reporting prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. There being no business outside India, the entire business has been considered as single geographic segment. 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.

34 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits

- a) The company has recognised, in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the current year, an amount of ₹ 0.41 Crore (previous year ₹ 0.44 Crore) as expenses under the following defined contribution plan.

Contribution to	₹ in Crore	
	2025-26	2024-25
Provident Fund	0.41	0.44
Total :	0.41	0.44

- b) The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan (funded) and is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, every employee who has completed at least five year of service is entitled to gratuity benefits on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in form of a qualifying insurance policy with effect from September 01, 2010 for future payment of gratuity to the employees.

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

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

c) Gratuity

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

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	1.32	1.05
Current service cost	0.17	0.15
Past Service Cost (refer note 42)	0.64	-
Interest cost	0.12	0.07
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	(0.11)	(0.04)
- change in financial assumptions	0.01	0.03
- experience variance	(0.16)	0.01
Benefits paid	(0.24)	(0.01)
Liability transfer in	0.33	0.15
Liability transfer out	(0.24)	(0.09)
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	1.84	1.32

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

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	1.54	1.44
Investment income	0.10	0.10
Contributions by employer	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Acquisition adjustment	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	1.64	1.54

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

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	1.84	1.32
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	1.64	1.54
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	(0.20)	0.22
Net (liability)/asset - Current	-*	-*
Net (liability)/asset - Non-current	(0.20)	0.22

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in Crore.

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

₹ in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current service cost	0.17	0.15
Past Service Cost (refer note 42)	0.64	-
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.01	(0.02)
Total expenses included in Employee Benefits Expense and Exceptional items	0.82	0.13

v) Recognised in the other comprehensive income for the year

₹ in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	(0.11)	(0.04)
- change in financial assumptions	0.01	0.03
- experience variance	(0.16)	0.01
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Recognised in comprehensive income	(0.26)	(0.00)

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

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount rate	6.70%	6.90%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality	Indian Assured Mortality Table 2012-14	Indian Assured Mortality Table 2012-14
Attrition rate	28.00%	6.25%

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

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

Liabilities with regards to these defined benefits plans are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by external actuary, at each Balance sheet data using the projected unit credit method. The defined benefit plans are expose to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, currency risk, salary risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

(vii) Sensitivity Analysis Method

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

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below

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

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Assumptions	Discount rate			
Sensitivity level	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(0.04)	0.05	(0.07)	0.07

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Assumptions	Salary Growth rate			
Sensitivity level	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore
Impact on defined benefit obligations	0.05	(0.04)	0.07	(0.07)

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	50% Increase	50% Decrease	50% Increase	50% Decrease
Assumptions	Attrition rate			
Sensitivity level	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(0.04)	0.06	(0.02)	0.02

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	50% Increase	50% Decrease	10% Increase	10% Decrease
Assumptions	Mortality rate			
Sensitivity level	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore	₹ in Crore
Impact on defined benefit obligations	-	-	-*	-*

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in Crore.

viii) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows)	2 years	5 Years

(IX) Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows

a) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the company. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the company.

b) The expected cash flows of defined benefit obligation over the future periods (valued on undiscounted bases)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.67	0.19
Between 2 to 5 years	1.22	0.80
Between 6 to 10 years	0.26	0.52
Beyond 10 years	0.04	0.51
Total Expected Payments	2.19	2.02

c) The Company expect to contribute ₹ 0.34 crore as gratuity contribution in the Financial Year 2026-27 (Previous Year ₹ Nil).

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

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Funds managed by Insurer	100%	100%

e) Asset Liability Matching Strategies

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

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

35 Information required to be furnished as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2026. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by auditors.

₹ in Crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year. Principal Interest	5.23 Nil	3.08 Nil
2	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	Nil	Nil
3	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	Nil	Nil
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	Nil	Nil

36 Ratio Analysis

Sr. No.	Ratio Name	Formula	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% Variance	Reason for variance
1	Current	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	0.40	0.25	59.61%	Due to Short Term borrowing converted into Long Term Borrowing.
2	Debt-Equity	Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity	0.06	0.05	10.57%	Not Required
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 non current debt made during the period excluding refinanced loans))	23.17	22.22	4.32%	Not Required
4	Return on Equity	Net Profit after Taxes / Avg Equity Shareholder's Fund	3.83%	5.11%	-25.02%	Due to Decrease in profit

Sr. No.	Ratio Name	Formula	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% Variance	Reason for variance
5	Inventory Turnover	Revenue from operation / Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	Refer Note (i)
6	Trade Receivables Turnover	Revenue from operations / Average Accounts Receivable	8.08	13.06	-38.14%	Due to Increase in Trade receivables
7	Trade Payable Turnover	Operating exp & Other expense/ Average Trade Payable	5.50	5.82	-5.65%	Not Required
8	Net Capital Turnover	Revenue from Operation / Average Working Capital	-2.43	-2.66	-8.92%	Not Required
9	Net Profit	Profit After Tax / Revenue from Operations	22.81%	28.53%	-20.04%	Not Required
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before Interest and Taxes / Capital Employed (Tangible Networth+Total Debt)	6.38%	8.17%	-21.97%	Not Required
11	Return on Investment	Income generated from invested funds / Average invested funds in treasury instruments	NA	NA	NA	Refer Note (ii)

Notes :

- i. The Company is not in business of manufacturing or trading of goods, Hence Inventory turnover ratio is not applicable
ii. As there is no investment in treasury instruments in current year, return on investment ratio is not applicable.

37 Unhedged foreign currency exposure

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

Nature	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	₹ in Crore	Foreign Currency	₹ in Crore	Foreign Currency
		In Million		In Million
Trade Payables & Other Current Liabilities	2.25	EUR 0.21	0.79	EUR 0.09
	10.65	USD 1.12	9.42	USD 1.10
	0.01	AUD 0.00	-	-

Closing rates as at :

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
INR / EUR	109.00	92.09
INR / USD	94.84	85.48
INR / AUD	65.02	-

38 Contingent liabilities not provided for

As on March 31, 2026 there is no contingent Liability (Previous Year Nil).

- 39** The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software except that evidence of the audit trail feature being enabled and operated for direct changes to underlying database of the ERP software from May 27, 2025 to December 12, 2025 and audit trail logs was purged due to technical constraints with retention period of the storage solution and except in respect of certain billing interface. Further, there is no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Note 40 - Related Parties transactions

Particulars	Name of Company
Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Harbour Services Limited HDC Bulk Terminal Limited Adani Kattupalli Port Limited Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited Adani Logistics Limited Ocean Sparkle Limited Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited Madurai Infrastructure Limited Adani Hazira Port Limited
Joint Venture of Parent Company	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited
Entities over which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have control / joint control / significant influence & Entity having significant influence over the Parent has control / joint control / significant influence through voting powers	Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Foundation Adani Road Transport Limited K.T.V. Health Food Private Limited (Ceased w.e.f. 21.11.2025) KTV Edible Oils Private Limited (Ceased w.e.f. 21.11.2025) New Delhi Television Limited DC Development Noida Limited Akshar Elecinfra Private Limited (W.e.f. 07.10.2025) Jeevanjyoti Education and Research Foundation Jaipur International Airport Limited Adani New Industries Limited ACC Limited Adani Infra (India) Limited Powerpulse Trading Solutions Limited Adani University Adani Power Limited
Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	Mr. Shyamal Joshi, Director Mrs. Nayana Gandhvi, Director Mr. Ravi Kapoor, Director Mr. S. Sundershan, Director Thiru. Sandeep Naduri, Director Mr. D. Muthukumar, Director (Up to 30.03.2026) Mr. G.J. Rao, Director (Up to 09.10.2025) Mr. Pranav Choudhary, Director (Appointed w.e.f. 27.03.2025) Mr. Madhanmohan Thummala, Director (Up to 05.05.2025) Ms. Nandani Soni, CFO (w.e.f. 29.01.2026) Mr. Dhruvil Shah, Company Secretary (w.e.f. 29.01.2026) Mr. Abhishek Shah, Chief Financial Officer (Up to 25.07.2025) Mr. S. Krishna Menon, Director (w.e.f. 26.03.2026) Subrat Tripathi, Director (Up to 30.04.2024) Darshan Shah, Company Secretary (Up to 10.08.2024)

(A) Transactions with Related Party

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Relationship	Name of Related Party	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Rendering of Services	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Harbour Services Limited	0.04	0.21
	Other Entity *	K.T.V. Health Food Private Limited	0.05	0.20
	Other Entity *	K.T.V. Edible Oils Private Limited	2.61	4.42
	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Logistics Limited	-	0.20
	Fellow Subsidiary	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	0.18	-
	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Kattupalli Port Limited	4.80	4.80
Services Availed (Reimbursement of Expenses)	Other Entity *	Adani Infra (India) Limited	-	42.62
	Fellow Subsidiary	Ocean Sparkle Limited	1.11	1.07
	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.91	-
	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	-	1.28
	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	0.16	-
	Other Entity *	Power Pulse Trading Solutions Limited	2.19	-
	Other Entity *	Adani Enterprises Limited	-	2.27
	Other Entity *	Adani Power Limited	-	-#
	Fellow Subsidiary	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	0.01	-
Other Entity *	Adani University	-#	-	
Other Entity *	Jeevanjyoti Education and Research Foundation	-#	-	
Purchase of Asset	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	26.50
	Fellow Subsidiary	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	27.11	8.57
	Other Entity *	ACC Limited	6.38	2.60
	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	-	34.96
	Other Entity *	Adani Infra (India) Limited	42.91	-
	Other Entity *	Akshar Elecinfra Private Limited	13.97	-
Donation	Other Entity *	Adani Foundation	2.20	1.07
Rent Expense	Other Entity *	Adani Enterprises Limited	0.16	-
Rent Income	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Logistics Limited	0.20	-
Interest Expense	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	8.88	5.89

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Relationship	Name of Related Party	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Inter-corporate deposit (Taken)	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	424.33	412.24
Inter-corporate deposit (Repaid)	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	406.32	416.86
Director Sitting Fees	KMP & Relatives	Nayanaben Gadhvi	0.04	0.02
	KMP & Relatives	Ravi Kapoor	0.04	0.02
	KMP & Relatives	Shyamal Joshi	0.03	0.02
	KMP & Relatives	Sundareshan Sthanunathan	0.02	0.01

Figures nullified in conversion to Crore.

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

(B) Balances with Related Party

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Relationship	Name of Related Party	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade Receivables	Fellow Subsidiary	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	0.01	-
	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Logistics Limited	0.02	-
	Other Entity *	DC Development Noida Limited	-	._#
	Other Entity *	New Delhi Television Limited	-	._#
	Other Entity *	K.T.V. Health Food Private Limited	-	._#
Advance from Customers	Other Entity *	K.T.V. Health Food Private Limited	-	._#
	Other Entity *	K.T.V. Edible Oils Private Limited	-	._#
Deposits from Customers	Other Entity *	K.T.V. Edible Oils Private Limited	-	1.03
Other Current Liabilities & Other Current Financial Liabilities	Fellow Subsidiary	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	0.71	6.43
	Other Entity *	Adani Infra (India) Limited	9.59	11.21
	Other Entity *	Akshar Elecinfra Private Limited	1.79	-
	Other Entity *	ACC Limited	0.52	-
Other Current Financial & Non-Financial Assets	Other Entity *	Jaipur International Airport Limited	0.03	-
	Parent Company	Adani Ports And Special Economic Zone Limited	0.03	-
	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	0.25	-
	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	0.15	-
	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	0.02	-
Trade Payables (including Provisions)	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.49	0.02
	Other Entity *	Adani Enterprises Limited	._#	0.05
	Other Entity *	ACC Limited	-	0.64
	Other Entity *	Adani Road Transport Limited	0.13	0.13
	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	0.02	-
	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	0.06	-
	Other Entity *	Adani Power Limited	0.15	-
	Other Entity *	Jeevanjyoti Education and Research Foundation	._#	-
	Other Entity *	Adani New Industries Limited	-	0.12
	Fellow Subsidiary	HDC Bulk Terminal Limited	0.24	-
	Other Entity *	Adani University	._#	-
Advance to Suppliers	Other Entity *	Powerpulse Trading Solutions Limited	0.23	-
	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Hazira Port Limited	-	0.04
	Fellow Subsidiary	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	-	0.02
	Other Entity *	Adani Infra (India) Limited	-	0.01
	Fellow Subsidiary	Madurai Infrastructure Limited	._#	-
Other Entity *	Adani New Industries Limited	0.09	-	
Inter corporate deposit (Taken)	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	138.88	120.87
Other Equity- Perpetual debt	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	1,600.00	1,600.00
Interest payable on Inter corporate deposit (taken)	Parent Company	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	2.19	5.30

Figures nullified in conversion to Crore.

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. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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) The above does not include Provision for Leave Encashment and Gratuity as it is provided in the books on the basis of actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole and hence individual figures cannot be identified.

(iii) Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary of the Company are in employment with Other Group Company and are paid remuneration by that group company.

41 Standards issued but not effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, as and when they become effective.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

These amendments shall come into force with effect from April 01, 2026. The Company will adopt these amendments, if applicable, from applicability date.

42 Exceptional Items :

The Government of India has consolidated 29 existing labour legislations into a united framework comprising 4 Labour Codes which were made effective from November 21, 2025. The corresponding supporting rules under these codes are yet to be notified. The Company has considered the impact on the basis best information and estimate available and, accordingly, financial implications of ₹ 0.64 Crore has been disclosed as exceptional items in the financial statement. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of rules by the Central and State Governments and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the New Labour Codes and will account for such developments as needed.

43 Statutory Information

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

ii. The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.

iii. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

iv. The Company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financials institution or lender during the year.

v. The Company was not required to file quarterly statement/returns of current assets with the banks or financial institutions w.r.t. secured working capital borrowings.

vi. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:

a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or

b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

vii. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party(ultimate beneficiaries) or

b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

viii. The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

x. The company has not entered into any transaction with struck off companies (as per section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013) or does not have any outstanding balances with such companies.

44 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of April 27, 2026, there were no subsequent events to be recognised or reported that are not already disclosed.

For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 105047W / W101187

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Samip Shah
Partner
Membership No. 128531

Pranav Choudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 08123475

S. Krishna Menon
Director
DIN: 11178702

Dhruvil Shah
Company Secretary

Nandani Soni
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : April 27, 2026