

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act., read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.



An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2018, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter

The Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017, included in these Ind AS financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 18 May, 2017.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("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 1 a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
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 purpose of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;



S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (g) 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 27 to the Ind AS financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per **Vishal Sharma**

Partner

Membership Number: 96766

Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: May 15, 2018



Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading ‘Report on other legal and regulatory requirements’ of our report of even date

Re: Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited (‘the Company’)

- i.
 - a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - b. Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the company.
- ii. The Company’s business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- vi. To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.
- vii.
 - a. The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees’ state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. The provisions relating to duty of excise are not applicable to the Company.



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- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales-tax, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The provisions relating to duty of excise are not applicable to the Company.
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank or government or dues to debenture holders.
- ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has utilized the monies raised by way of term loans for the purposes for which they were raised.

Based on the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments.

- x. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no material fraud by the company or no fraud on the company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

- xv. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.
- xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per **Vishal Sharma**

Partner

Membership Number: 96766

Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: May 15, 2018



ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial with reference to these financial statements reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these



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 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these 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 over financial reporting with reference to these 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at



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March 31, 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Vishal Sharma

per **Vishal Sharma**

Partner

Membership Number: 96766

Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: May 15, 2018



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2018
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017 (Restated)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	3,808.74	3,897.26
Capital work-in-progress	3	-	14.32
Other intangible assets	4	0.57	0.36
Financial assets			
i. Other financial assets	5(c)	293.39	582.13
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	42.87	-
Current tax assets (net)	8	44.39	-
Other non-current assets	6	2,111.18	1,868.61
Total non-current assets		6,301.14	6,362.68
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	5(a)	172.13	109.06
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	5(b)	26.30	84.32
iv. Other financial assets	5(c)	13.19	10.74
Other current assets	6	48.19	50.22
Total current assets		259.81	254.35
Total assets		6,560.95	6,617.02
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9(a)	2,305.00	2,305.00
Other equity			
Reserve and surplus	9(b)	(229.82)	(339.22)
Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument	9(b)	127.73	127.73
Total equity		2,202.91	2,093.51
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	10(a)	4,008.62	4,059.70
Employee Benefit Obligations	11	4.51	1.96
Deferred tax liabilities	7	-	21.25
Total non-current liabilities		4,013.13	4,082.92
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Trade payables	10(b)	45.03	43.92
ii. Other financial liabilities	10(c)	287.03	316.22
Employee Benefit Obligations	11	0.38	-
Other current liabilities	13	12.47	55.36
Current tax liabilities	8	-	25.10
Total current liabilities		344.91	440.59
Total liabilities		4,358.04	4,523.51
Total equities and liabilities		6,560.95	6,617.02

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
In terms of our report of even date.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants

per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 96766



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited

Prem Kishan

Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 00011670

P. Narayanan
P. Narayanan
Director
DIN: 00307798

S. Kartik

S. Kartik Aiyar
Company Secretary

R. Kumar
R. Kumar
Chief Financial Officer

GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Revenue from operations	14	1,173.09	1,170.68
Other income	15	50.53	3.47
Total Income		1,223.62	1,174.15
Expenses			
Operating expenses	16	331.09	339.81
Employee benefit expense	17	73.19	62.26
Depreciation and amortisation expense	18	183.49	118.87
Other expenses	19	290.88	306.94
Finance costs	20	287.44	339.69
Total expenses		1,166.10	1,167.57
Profit before exceptional items and tax		57.52	6.58
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax		57.52	6.58
Income tax expense			
-Current tax	21	12.33	40.89
-Deferred tax	21	(64.06)	25.52
Total tax expense		(51.73)	66.41
Profit for the year		109.25	(59.83)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	11	0.23	-
Income tax relating to the above		(0.07)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		0.16	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		109.40	(59.83)
Earnings per equity share for profit from continuing operation attributable to owners of Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited			
Basic earnings per share	29	0.47	(0.26)
Diluted earnings per share	29	0.47	(0.26)

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
In terms of our report of even date.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Chartered Accountants



per Vishal Sharma

Partner

Membership No.: 96766



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited



Prem Kishan Dass Gupta

Chairman

DIN: 00011670



P. Narayanan

Director

DIN: 00307798



S. Kartik Aiyar

Company Secretary



R. Kumar

Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15 May 2018

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15 May 2018

GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flow for the Year Ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
A Cash Flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		57.52	6.58
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	18	183.20	118.54
Amortisation of intangible assets	18	0.29	0.33
Increase/(Decrease) in provision for doubtful debts	19	0.51	-
Liabilities/ provisions no longer required written back	15	(42.81)	-
Interest income	15	(7.72)	(3.47)
Finance costs	20	287.44	337.17
CWIP charged to expense		14.32	-
Loss on sale of Assets (net)		0.86	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables		(63.09)	(7.75)
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current assets		279.80	29.81
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets		(240.54)	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		1.11	0.54
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefit obligations		1.98	-
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities		(0.08)	19.26
Cash generated from operations		472.81	501.02
Income taxes paid	8	(81.82)	(14.45)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		390.99	486.57
B Cash flow from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(88.55)	(60.20)
Increase in CWIP		-	(2.84)
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment		2.45	-
Interest received	15	14.21	3.47
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(71.89)	(59.57)
C Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from Long Term borrowings		6.00	-
Repayment of long term borrowings		(300.61)	(258.87)
Interest paid		(82.52)	(144.76)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(377.13)	(403.62)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(58.03)	23.38
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	5(b)	84.32	60.94
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5(b)	26.30	84.32

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Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flow

Cash Flow statement as per above comprises of the following

		31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	5(b)	26.30	84.32
Balances as per statement of cash flows		26.30	84.32

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Chartered Accountants



per Vishal Sharma

Partner

Membership No.: 96766



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited



Prem Kishan Dass Gupta

Chairman

DIN: 00011670



S. Kartik Aiyar

Company Secretary



P. Narayanan

Director

DIN: 00307798



B. Kumar

Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi

Date: 15 May 2018

Place: New Delhi

Date: 15 May 2018

GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS KERALA LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of changes in equity

(A) Equity share capital

	Notes	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2016	9 (a)	230.50	2,305.00
Changes in equity share capital		-	-
As at 31 March 2017		230.50	2,305.00
Changes in equity share capital	9 (a)	-	-
As at 31 March 2018		230.50	2,305.00

(B) Other equity

	Reserves and Surplus			
	Notes	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument	Retained earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at 01 April 2016	9 (b)	-	29.84	29.84
Loss for the year		-	(59.83)	(59.83)
Interest on Zero Coupon Redeemable Preference Shares		-	(309.23)	(309.23)
Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument (Refer Note 10(a)(ii))		127.73	-	127.73
Balance as at 31 March 2017		127.73	(339.22)	(211.49)
Balance as at 01 April 2017	9 (b)	127.73	(339.22)	(211.49)
Profit for the year		-	109.25	109.25
Other Comprehensive Income		-	0.16	0.16
Balance as at 31 March 2018		127.73	(229.81)	(102.08)

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP.

Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited

Vishal Sharma
per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 96766



Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 00011670

P. Narayanan
P. Narayanan
Director
DIN: 00307798

S. Kartik Aiyar
S. Kartik Aiyar
Company Secretary

R. Kumar
R. Kumar
Chief Finance Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15 May 2018

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15 May 2018

GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

Background

Gateway Distriparks Kerala Limited (the 'Company') is engaged in the business of providing services of Container Freight Station ('CFS'). The CFS is located at NH 47 C, Vallarpadam, Kochi. CFS provides common user facilities offering services for Container Handling, Transport and Storage of import/export laden and empty containers and cargo carried under customs control.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 15 May 2018.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of Preparation:

i. Compliance With Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared as a separate set of financial statement in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. (as amended from time to time).

ii. Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value;
- Define benefit plan-plan assets measured at fair value; and
- Assets held for sale-measured at lower of carrying value and fair value less cost to sell.

iii. Current and 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:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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.

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

(b) Compound Financial Instrument

Compound financial instrument issued by the Company comprises of compulsorily redeemable non-convertible preference shares. Compound financial instruments are split into separate equity and liability components. The liability component of a compound financial instrument is initially recognised at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have discretionary dividend feature/ off market interest rate. Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component is initially recognised at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects, and not subsequently re-measured. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Interest related to the liability component of compound instrument is recognised in statement of profit or loss (unless it qualifies for inclusion in the cost of an asset).

(c) Segment Reporting:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chairman and Managing Director of the company. The company has identified one reportable segment "Container Freight Station" i.e. based on the information reviewed by CODM. Refer note 24 for segment information presented.

(d) Foreign currency translation:

i. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

ii. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance cost. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of profit and loss on a net basis.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation difference on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in statement of profit and loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period. With respect to long-term foreign currency monetary items, the Company has adopted the following policy:



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Long Term foreign currency monetary item taken upto 31 March 2016 on depreciable assets:

Foreign exchange difference on account of long term foreign currency loan on a depreciable asset, are adjusted in the cost of the depreciable asset, which would be depreciated over the balance life of the asset.

Long Term foreign currency monetary item taken after 01 April 2016 on depreciable assets:

• Foreign exchange difference on account of a depreciable assets, are included in the Statement of profit and Loss.

A monetary asset or liability is termed as a long-term foreign currency monetary item, if the asset or liability is expressed in a foreign currency and has a term of 12 months or more at the date of origination of the asset or liability.

(e) Revenue Recognition.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Rendering of services

- (i) Income from Container handling, storage and transportation are recognised on proportionate completion of the movement and delivery of goods to the party/designated place.
- (ii) Income from Ground Rent is recognised for the period the container is lying in the Container Freight Station. However, in case of long standing containers, the income from Ground Rent is not accrued for a period beyond 60 days as on the basis of past history the collectibility is not reasonably assured.
- (iii) Income from auction sales is recognised when the company auctions long-standing cargo that has not been cleared by customs. Revenue and expenses for Auction sales are recognised when auction is completed after obtaining necessary approvals from appropriate authorities. Auction sales include recovery of the cost incurred in conducting auctions, accrued ground rent and handling charges relating to long-standing cargo. Surplus, out of auctions, if any, after meeting all expenses and the actual ground rent, is credited to a separate account 'Auction Surplus' and is shown under the head 'Other Current Liabilities'. Unclaimed Auction Surplus, if any, in excess of period specified under the Limitations Act is written back as 'Income' in the following financial year.

(f) Income Tax:

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period where the company generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates position taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

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Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for the temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint arrangements where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint arrangements where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in Statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

MAT

“Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the concerned company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The company reviews the “MAT credit entitlement” asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.”

(g) Leases:

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Group is classified as a finance lease. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases.

Operating Lease - as a lessee

Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentive received from the lessor) are charged to Statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

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(h) Impairment of assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(i) Cash and Cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdraft. Bank overdraft are shown within borrowing in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(j) Trade Receivables

Trade Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

(k) Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through statement of profit and loss and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For the assets measured at fair value, gain and losses will either be recorded in statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investment in debt instrument, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held.

The group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial assets at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition to the financial assets. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised 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:

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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.

Debt Instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

1. Amortised Cost:

Assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

2. Fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVOCI):

Assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest Income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

3. Fair Value through profit or loss (FVPL):

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured as fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which it arises. Dividend income from these financial assets is included in other income.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial assets. The Company measures the ECL associated with its assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.



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For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iv) De-recognition of financial assets

A financial assets is derecognised only when

- The company has transferred the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay cash flows to one or more recipients.

When the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(v) Income recognition

(i) Interest:

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate.

(ii) Dividend:

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

(1) Financial Liabilities

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss, and
- those measured at amortised cost

(ii) Measurement

1. Financial liabilities at amortised cost- Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by borrowings, trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost.
2. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) 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.



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The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

(m) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

(n) Property, Plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate assets is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

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Depreciation on additions/ deletions to Tangible and Intangible Assets is calculated on pro-rata basis from the month of such additions/ deletions. The Company provides depreciation on straight-line method at the rates specified under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except for:

- Reach Stackers and forklifts (included in Other Equipments) are depreciated over a period of ten years, based on the technical evaluation;
- Additions/ construction of Building and Leasehold Improvement is being amortised over the balance period of the lease period;
- Assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition/ construction.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in statement of profit and loss.

(o) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets purchased are measured at cost or fair value as of the date of acquisition, as applicable, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. Intangible assets of the Company consist of computer software and is amortised under straight line method over a period of three years.

(p) Trade and other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

(q) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction cost) and redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

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(r) Borrowing Cost:

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the assets for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(s) Provisions:

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provision are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(t) Employee Benefits:

(i) Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in Statement of profit and loss in respect of employees service up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

Remeasurement as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Post employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

1. Defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and

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2. Defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity Obligations

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflow by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligations.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of defined benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expenses in the statement of profit and loss .

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustment and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss as past service cost.

Defined Contribution Plans

The company pays provident fund contribution to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

(iv) Bonus Plan

The company recognise the liability and an expenses for bonus. The company recognise a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(v) Earnings per Share:

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

The Net profit or loss attributable to the owner of the Company by the weighted average number of equity share outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figure used in the determination of basis earnings per share to take into account:

- 1) the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- 2) the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.



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(w) Contributed Equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(x) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

(z) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet.

(aa) Exceptional Items

When items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the year, the nature and amount of such items is disclosed separately as Exceptional items.

(ac) Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

(ad) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been round off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated

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(ae) Standards issued but not yet effective

(i) Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 was notified on 28 March 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under Ind AS. This new standard requires revenue to be recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Ind AS 115 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of financial year 2018-19 using either one of two methods: (i) retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, with the option to elect certain practical expedients as defined within Ind AS 115 (the full retrospective method); or (ii) retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying Ind AS 115 recognized at the date of initial application (1 April 2018) and providing certain additional disclosures as defined in Ind AS 115 (the modified retrospective method).

The Company continues to evaluate the available transition methods and its contractual arrangements. The ultimate impact on revenue resulting from the application of Ind AS 115 will be subject to assessments that are dependent on many variables, including, but not limited to, the terms of the contractual arrangements and the mix of business. The Company's considerations also include, but are not limited to, the comparability of its financial statements and the comparability within its industry from application of the new standard to its contractual arrangements. The Company continues to evaluate the changes to accounting system and processes, and additional disclosure requirements that may be necessary. A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of Ind AS 115 on the financial statements will only be possible once the implementation project has been completed. This standard will come into force from accounting period commencing on or after 1 April 2018.

(ii) Amendments to Ind 112 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Clarification of the scope of disclosure requirements in Ind AS 112

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

As at 31 March 2018, there are not entities classified as held for sale and hence these amendment is unlikely to affect the Company's financial statements. The amendment are effective retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount.

Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognised in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact.

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These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company.

(iv) Transfers of Investment Property – Amendments to Ind AS 40

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use.

Entities should apply the amendments prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. An entity should reassess the classification of property held at that date and, if applicable, reclassify property to reflect the conditions that exist at that date. Retrospective application in accordance with Ind AS 8 is only permitted if it is possible without the use of hindsight.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. These amendment is unlikely to have any impact on the Company as the Company does not have any Investment Property.

(v) Ind AS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Clarification that measuring investees at fair value through profit or loss is an investment-by-investment choice

The amendments clarify that, an entity that is a venture capital organisation, or other qualifying entity, may elect, at initial recognition on an investment-by-investment basis, to measure its investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss.

If an entity, that is not itself an investment entity, has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the entity may, when applying the equity method, elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interests in subsidiaries. This election is made separately for each investment entity associate or joint venture, at the later of the date on which: (a) the investment entity associate or joint venture is initially recognised; (b) the associate or joint venture becomes an investment entity; and (c) the investment entity associate or joint venture first becomes a parent.

The amendments should be applied retrospectively and are effective from 1 April 2018. These amendments are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) Appendix B to Ind AS 21 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The Appendix clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Entities may apply the Appendix requirements on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply these requirements prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognised on or after:

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

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

The Appendix is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. However, the amendment is unlikely to have any impact on the Company.

2. CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS:

The Preparation of financial statements require the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

-- Estimation of Provisions & Contingent Liabilities

The Company exercises judgement in measuring and recognising provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities which is related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual liability may be different from the originally estimated as provision. (Refer Note 25)

-- Estimated useful life of tangible and intangible assets

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. For the relative size of the Company's intangible assets. (Refer Note 3 & 4)

-- Estimation of defined benefit obligation

The present value of the defined benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for post employment plans include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of such obligations.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the defined benefit obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of government bonds of maturity approximating the terms of the related plan liability. Refer note 11 for the details of the assumptions used in estimating the defined benefit obligation. (Refer Note 11)

-- Impairment of trade receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix and forward-looking information and an assessment of the credit risk over the expected life of the financial asset to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. (Refer Note 22)

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

-- Estimated fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Management uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions (Refer Note 21).

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



GATEWAY DISTPARKS (KERALA) LIMITED
Notes annexed to and forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment

Deemed Cost	Freehold Land	Leasehold Improvements/Land	Building	Plant and Equipments	Yard Equipments [Refer Note 3(iii)]	Electrical Installations and Equipment	Furniture and fittings	Office Equipments	Computer hardware	Vehicles [Refer Note iii]	Total	Capital work-in-progress [Refer Note 3(i)]
As at 1 April 2016	1,262.63	373.05	1,849.17	82.24	378.87	101.62	2.04	10.19	3.97	10.44	4,074.22	11.48
Additions	15.00	-	30.92	3.68	1.99	5.46	1.06	1.32	0.67	-	60.10	2.84
Disposals/transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	1,277.63	373.05	1,880.09	85.92	380.86	107.08	3.10	11.51	4.64	10.44	4,134.32	14.32
Additions	-	-	49.58	-	39.10	-	0.56	0.42	-	8.18	97.84	-
Disposals/transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.45	5.45	-
As at 31 March 2018	1,277.63	373.05	1,929.68	85.92	419.96	107.08	3.66	11.93	4.64	13.17	4,226.71	-
Depreciation and Impairment												
As at 1 April 2016	-	-	64.15	6.29	27.93	12.86	0.26	2.80	2.62	1.62	118.53	-
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-	64.20	6.35	28.85	13.31	0.33	3.37	0.52	1.62	118.55	-
Disposals/transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	-	-	128.35	12.64	56.78	26.17	0.59	6.17	3.14	3.23	237.08	-
Depreciation charge during the year	-	16.96	85.51	6.48	55.17	17.99	0.40	2.94	1.07	1.68	183.20	-
Disposals/transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.28	2.28	-
As at 31 March 2018	-	16.96	213.86	19.12	111.95	39.16	0.99	9.11	4.21	2.63	418.00	-
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	1,277.63	356.09	1,715.82	66.80	308.01	67.93	2.67	2.82	0.43	10.54	3,808.74	-
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017	1,277.63	373.05	1,751.75	73.28	324.08	80.92	2.51	5.34	1.50	7.20	3,897.26	14.32

NOTES:

- (i) Capital work-in-progress: Capital work-in-progress includes work done at Eloor Land: Nil (31 March 2017 INR 14.32 Lakhs)
- (ii) Yard Equipments includes Reach Stackers having gross carrying amount of INR. 320.52 lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 320.52 lakhs) and having Net Book Value of INR 228.04 lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 271.51 lakhs).
- (iii) Vehicles includes Trailer having gross carrying amount of INR. 5.00 lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 5.00 lakhs) and having Net Book Value of INR.3.21 Lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 3.81 Lakhs)
- (iv) Refer to Note 10 for information on property, plant and equipment hypothecated for borrowing as security by the company.



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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4: Intangible assets

	Computer Software [Refer note below]	Total
Deemed Cost		
As at 1 April 2016	1.67	1.67
Additions	0.10	0.10
As at 31 March 2017	1.77	1.77
Additions	0.50	0.50
As at 31 March 2018	2.27	2.27
Amortisation and Impairment		
As at 1 April 2016	1.08	1.08
Amortisation charge for the year	0.33	0.33
As at 31 March 2017	1.41	1.41
Amortisation charge for the year	0.29	0.29
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	1.70	1.70
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	0.57	0.57
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017	0.36	0.36

Significant estimate : Useful life of intangible assets

Computer software consists of software license cost and Microsoft license cost. Useful life of Computer software is estimated to be 3 years, based on technical obsolescence of such assets.



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5: Financial assets**Note 5(a) Trade receivables**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Trade receivables	118.05	78.99
Receivables from related parties (Refer Note 26)	54.58	30.07
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	0.50	-
Total receivables	172.13	109.06
Current Portion	172.13	109.06
Non Current Portion	-	-
Break-up of securities details		
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	172.13	109.06
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.50	-
Total	172.63	109.06
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	0.50	-
Total trade receivables	172.13	109.06

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 in which any director is a partner or a member. For receivables from Companies in which director of the company is also a director in another company: Refer note 26.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

5(b) Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	25.95	83.71
Cash on hand	0.35	0.61
Total cash and cash equivalents	26.30	84.32

Note 5(c) Other financial assets

	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-current
Interest accrued on deposits	-	1.29	-	7.78
Security and other deposits (Refer Note below)	-	268.95	-	558.85
Margin money balances	-	23.15	-	15.50
Accrued Ground Rent				
- Unsecured, Considered Good	13.19	-	10.74	-
Total other financial assets	13.19	293.39	10.74	582.13

Note:

Security Deposit includes the deposit given to PACE CFS amounting to INR 154 Lakhs which is under litigation (Refer Note 27).

Note 6: Other assets

	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Capital advances :				
- Related parties (Refer Note Below)	-	1,247.11	-	1,247.11
- Others	-	5.00	11.41	5.00
Advances to suppliers	0.22	-	1.21	-
Advance to Staff	1.69	-	2.71	-
Prepaid expenses	46.28	859.07	34.89	616.50
Total other assets	48.19	2,111.18	50.22	1,868.61

Note:

Company has made advances to Chakiat group for purchase of Eloor land at Kerala which is pending to be transferred to the company.

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 7: Deferred tax assets/(liability)

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Deferred Tax Assets:		
- Provision for Gratuity	1.36	0.65
Minimum Alternate Credit Entitlement	92.90	80.57
Carry Forward Loss and Unabsorbed Depreciation	132.51	235.82
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	0.07	-
Total	226.84	317.04
Deferred Tax Liability:		
Property, Plant and equipment and Intangible assets	(183.97)	(195.57)
Leasehold Premium	-	(142.72)
Total	(183.97)	(338.29)
Net Deferred tax assets/(liability)	42.87	(21.25)

Movement in deferred tax liabilities

Particulars	Total
At April 1 , 2016	(35.37)
(Charged)/credited	-
-to profit or loss	(66.45)
As at March 31 , 2017	(101.82)
(Charged)/credited	-
-to profit or loss	51.73
-to other comprehensive income	0.07
As at March 31 , 2018	(50.03)

Movement in MAT

Particulars	Total
At April 1 , 2016	39.64
(Charged)/credited	-
-to profit or loss	40.93
-to other comprehensive income	-
As at March 31 , 2017	80.57
(Charged)/credited	-
-to profit or loss	12.33
-to other comprehensive income	-
As at March 31 , 2018	92.90

Note 8: Current Tax Assets/Liability

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Opening Balance [Current Tax Asset / (Current Tax Liabilities)]	(25.10)	1.38
Current Tax Payable	(12.33)	(40.93)
Less Taxes Paid	81.82	14.45
Closing Balance [Current Tax Asset / (Current Tax Liabilities)]	44.39	(25.10)

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 9: Equity share capital and other equity

9(a) Equity share capital

Authorised equity share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2017- Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	235.00	2,350.00
As at 31 March 2018- Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	235.00	2,350.00

Issued, Subscribed and Paid up equity share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2017- Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	230.50	2,305.00
As at 31 March 2018- Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	230.50	2,305.00

(i) Movements in equity share capital

	Number of shares	Equity share capital (par value)
As at 1 April 2016	230.50	2,305.00
Change during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	230.50	2,305.00
Change during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	230.50	2,305.00

Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held and is entitled to participate in dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the shareholders are eligible to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) Shares of the company held by holding/ultimate holding company

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Gateway Distriparks Limited(immediate and ultimate holding company)	138.30	138.30

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Gateway Distriparks Limited	138.30	60.00%	138.30	60.00%
Chakiat Agencies Private Limited	72.20	31.32%	72.20	31.32%
Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited	20.00	8.68%	20.00	8.68%
	230.50	100%	230.50	100%

9(b) Other Equity

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Retained Earnings	(229.81)	(339.22)
Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument	127.73	127.73
Total reserves and surplus	(102.08)	(211.49)

(ii) Other Equity

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
(a) Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(339.22)	29.84
Profit/(Loss) for the year	109.25	(59.83)
Interest on Zero Coupon Redeemable Preference Shares	-	(309.23)
<i>Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings:</i>		
-Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	0.16	-
Closing Balance	(229.81)	(339.22)

(b) Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument

Opening balance as on 01 April 2016	-
Add: Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument	127.73
Closing balance as on 31 March 2017	127.73
Closing balance as on 31 March 2018	127.73

(a) Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument represents estimated premium payable on redemption of Zero Coupon Redeemable Preference Shares



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 10: Financial liabilities**10(a) Non-current borrowings**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Secured		
From Banks		
Vehicle Finance Loan (Refer note (i) below)	11.62	50.96
From Financial Institution		
Term Loan (Refer note (i) below)	869.75	1,125.00
Liability component of compound financial instrument (Refer note (ii) below)	3,357.54	3,152.61
Total borrowings	4,238.91	4,328.57
Less: Current maturities of Non-current borrowings (included in note 10(c))	230.29	268.87
Total Non-Current borrowings	4,008.62	4,059.70

(i) Nature of Security and terms of Repayment

(i) Vehicle Finance Loan from Federal Bank of INR 6.99 lakhs (31 March 2017- INR 10.00 lakhs) are secured by way of hypothecation of the Company's vehicles acquired from loan. Loan is repayable in 36 equal monthly instalments from July 22, 2017 to June 22, 2020 along with interest of 10% p.a. (31 March 2017-10% p.a) on reducing monthly balance.

(ii) Vehicle Finance Loan from Federal Bank of INR 4.63 lakhs (31 March 2017- Nil) for vehicle is secured by way of hypothecation of the vehicle purchased. Loan is repayable in 36 equal monthly instalments from April 24, 2017 to June 22, 2020 along with interest of 8.5% p.a. (31 March 2017- Nil) on reducing monthly balance.

(iii) Term Loan from Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) INR 869.75 Lakhs (31 March 2017- INR 1125 Lakhs) is secured by first charge on the fixed assets of the Company and Corporate Guarantee of Gateway Distriparks Limited, the Holding Company & Chakiat Agencies. Loan is repayable in 32 quarterly installments commencing from May 2014 with interest rate of 9.75% p.a. ((31 March 2017-11.75% p.a.). Interest is payable on quarterly basis.

(ii) Zero Coupon Redeemable Preference Shares (ZCRPS)

The preference shares are redeemable after 10 years as per resolution of the Board of Directors dated 5th June 2014 and 3rd February 2016. The estimated interest payable upto the date of Balance Sheet calculated @ 6% is disclosed as Long Term Liability on Redeemable Preference Shares. On implementation of Ind AS, RPS has been separated into equity and liability component, being a Compound Financial Instrument under Ind AS 109, based on the terms of the agreement. The RPS are presented in the balance sheet as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Face value of ZCRPS	2,778.70	2,778.70
Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument	(127.73)	(127.73)
Accumulated Finance cost on liability component	501.64	309.23
Interest expense for the year	204.92	192.41
Non-current borrowings	3,357.52	3,152.61

10(b) Trade payables

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Payable to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprise (Refer note 28)	-	-
Payable to related party (Refer note 26)	7.38	8.83
Other Payable	37.65	35.09
Total trade payables	45.03	43.92

10(c) Other financial liabilities

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Current maturities of Long-Term Borrowings		
From Banks		
Vehicle Loan	5.29	43.87
From Financial Institution		
Term Loan	225.00	225.00
Payables for capital assets	56.74	47.35
Total other current financial liabilities	287.03	316.22



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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 11: Employee benefit obligations

	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	0.38	4.51	-	1.96
Total employee benefit obligations	0.38	4.51	-	1.96

Note:

(i) Leaves are not carried forwarded and the unavailed leaves gets lapsed at the end of year.

(ii) Post Employment obligations

(a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per payment of gratuity Act, 1972. Employee who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The Gratuity plan of the company is unfunded.

(b) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes contributions to Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), which are defined contribution plan, for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised INR .JNR . 4.21 lakhs (31 March 2017: INR . 3.42 lakhs) for provident fund contributions and INR . 1.30 lakhs (31 March 2017: INR . 0.77 lakhs) for contribution to ESIC in the statement of profit and loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

(c) The amount recognised in the balance sheet and the movement in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

Balance sheet amount (Gratuity)

Present value of obligation	Amount
1 April 2016	1.55
Current service cost	0.41
Interest expense/(income)	
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	0.41
31 March 2017	1.96

Present value of obligation	Amount
1 April 2017	1.96
Current service cost	2.89
Interest expense/(income)	0.26
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	3.15
<i>Remeasurements</i>	
Experience (gains)/losses	(0.23)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.23)
31 March 2018	4.89

The net liability disclosed above relates to unfunded plans are as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Present value of unfunded plan	4.89	1.96
Deficit of gratuity plan	4.89	1.96

(d) Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2018
Discount rate	7.55%	7.55%
Salary growth rate	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition rate	10.00%	10.00%

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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(e) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Particulars	% increase in DBO	CHANGE IN LIABILITY
DISCOUNT RATE +100 basis points	6.20%	(0.31)
DISCOUNT RATE -100 basis points	6.99%	0.34
SALARY GROWTH +100 basis points	6.45%	0.31
SALARY GROWTH -100 basis points	5.83%	(0.29)
ATTRITION RATE +100 basis points	1.04%	(0.06)
ATTRITION RATE-100 basis points	1.13%	0.05

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

(f) Defined benefit liability and employers contributions

Expected contributions to post employment benefits for the year ended 31 March 2018 is NIL (31 March 2017 Nil) for the unfunded plan.

(g) Defined benefit obligation and employers contributions

The weighted average duration of the projected benefit obligation is 10 years. The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows

31 March 18

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
1st Following Year	0.38	0.28
2nd Following Year	0.37	0.28
3rd Following Year	0.36	0.27
4th Following Year	0.35	2.61
5th Following Year	0.34	0.25
Sum of Years 6 To 10	2.71	2.22

Note 13: Other liabilities

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Advances received from customers	0.84	51.73
Statutory dues	11.63	3.63
Total other liabilities	12.47	55.36



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 14: Revenue from operations

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Container Handling, Transport, Storage and Ground Rent income (Refer Note below)	1,173.09	1,170.68
Total Revenue from operations	1,173.09	1,170.68

a) Details of Container Handling, Transport, Storage and Ground Rent Income

Container Ground Rent	72.67	114.39
Container Handling, Transport and Storage	1,100.42	1,056.29
Total	1,173.09	1,170.68

Note 15: Other income

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Interest Income:		
- From Bank	1.24	3.25
- From financial assets at amortised cost	6.31	-
-Others	0.17	0.22
	7.72	3.47
Liabilities/Provisions no longer required written back	42.81	-
Total other income	50.52	3.47

Note 16: Operating expenses

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Incentives and commission	37.41	31.28
Transportation Expenditure	143.70	146.59
Labour charges	114.80	117.95
Fuel Charges	29.22	33.33
Sub Contracting Charges	5.96	10.66
Total operating expenses	331.08	339.81

Note 17: Employee benefit expense

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Salaries, wages, bonus, etc.	53.99	47.26
Contribution to provident and other funds	4.21	3.42
Gratuity(Refer note 11)	3.15	0.41
Staff welfare expenses	11.84	11.17
Total Employee Benefit Expenses	73.19	62.26

Note 18: Depreciation and amortisation expense

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	183.20	118.54
Amortisation of intangible Assets (Refer note 4)	0.29	0.33
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	183.49	118.87

Note 19: Other expenses

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Power and fuel	28.03	49.74
Rent	135.04	144.65
Rates and taxes	4.01	1.13
Repairs & Maintenance:		
Building	29.72	19.89
Plant and machinery	29.16	33.73
Others	0.61	3.28
Insurance	3.40	3.21
Printing and Stationery	6.27	2.34
Travelling expenses	12.77	11.16
Communication expenses	5.84	7.38
Security Charges	9.41	8.73
Professional charges	4.56	0.79
Audit Fees (Refer note 19(a) below)	2.50	3.43
Provision for Doubtful debts	0.51	-
Loss on property plant and equipment written off (net)	0.85	-
Miscellaneous expenses	18.20	17.48
Total other expenses	290.88	306.94



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

19(a) Details of payments to auditors

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Payment to auditors		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	2.50	3.38
In Other Capacities		
Taxation matters	-	0.05
Total	2.50	3.43

Note 20: Finance costs

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Interest on Loan	80.60	144.76
Interest on income tax	-	1.75
Finance cost of Zero Coupon Redeemable Preference Shares	204.92	192.41
Bank charges	1.92	0.77
Total Finance cost	287.44	339.69

Note 21: Income tax expense**21(a) Statement of profit and loss:**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
(a) Income tax expense		
<i>Current tax</i>		
Current tax on profits for the year	12.33	40.93
-Excess/ (Short) provision for earlier years	-	(0.04)
Total current tax expense/(saving)	12.33	40.89
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	-	
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities	(51.73)	66.45
MAT Credit Entitlement	12.33	40.93
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(64.06)	25.52
Income tax expense	(51.73)	66.41

21(b) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Profit before tax	57.52	6.58
Statutory income tax rate	27.82%	27.55%
Computed expected tax expenses	16.00	1.81
<i>Differences due to:</i>		
Tax effect of unabsorbed losses	(16.00)	(1.81)
Tax effect on temporary differences increased/(reversed)	(51.73)	66.45
Other	-	(0.04)
Effective income tax rate	(51.73)	66.41



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS KERALA LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

22 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(a) Financial instrument by category.

Financial Assets	March 31, 2018			March 31, 2017		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Trade Receivable	-	-	172.13	-	-	109.06
Cash and Cash equivalent	-	-	26.30	-	-	84.32
Other Financial Assets	-	-	306.58	-	-	592.87
Total Financial Assets	-	-	505.01	-	-	786.25
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings (including current maturities)	-	-	4,238.91	-	-	4,328.57
Trade Payables	-	-	45.03	-	-	43.92
Other financial liabilities	-	-	56.74	-	-	47.35
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	4,340.68	-	-	4,419.84

(b) Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed 31-March-2018	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets					
Security Deposit	5(d)	-	-	268.95	268.95
Total Financial Assets		-	-	268.95	268.95
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (including current maturities)	10(a)	-	-	4,238.91	4,238.91
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	4,238.91	4,238.91

Financial assets which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed 31-March-2017	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets					
Security Deposit	5(d)	-	-	588.85	588.85
Total Financial Assets		-	-	588.85	588.85
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (including current maturities)	10(a)	-	-	4,328.57	4,328.57
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	4,328.57	4,328.57

Except for those financial assets/liabilities mentioned in the above table, the Company considers that the carrying amounts recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values. For financial assets that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Level 1 Hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted price. This includes mutual funds that have quoted price. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level - 2 The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example trade bond, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation technique which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity -specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level-2.

Level -3 If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is include in level 3.

There are no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year.

The fair values of security deposit and non current borrowings were calculated based on cash flows discounted at current lending rate/ borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation technique used to value financial instruments include:

1) The fair value of the financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 3.

(iii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured as amortised cost

	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Carrying Amounts	Fair Value	Carrying Amounts	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Security Deposit	268.95	268.95	588.85	588.85
Total Financial Assets	268.95	268.95	588.85	588.85
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	4,238.91	4,238.91	4,328.57	4,328.57
Total Financial Liabilities	4,238.91	4,238.91	4,328.57	4,328.57

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques, if any. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

(c) Significant Estimates

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions see (i) and (ii) above.



Gateway Distriparks Kerala Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company expose to the market, risk ,liquidity risk and credit risk.

This note explain the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manage the risk .

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalent, trade receivable,financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis	Bank deposit, credit limits
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecast	Availability of committed borrowings facilities (Cash Credit)
Market risk -interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Monitoring and shifting benchmark interest rates

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligation 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 from its financing activities, including deposits with bank and financial institution and other financial instruments.

The Company has defined default period as 180 days past due with no payment received in past 180 days. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which the Company operates and other macro-economic factors. The company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information such as: adverse changes in business, changes in the operating results of the counterparty, change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations etc. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Trade Receivable and other financial assets

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Other financial assets are unsecured receivables. It comprises of security deposits , margin money with the bank, utility deposits with the government authorities and accrued income on containers lying at the warehouse/yard but have not been invoiced.

Credit risk has been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix and forward-looking information and an assessment of the credit risk over the expected life of the financial asset to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. There are no significant credit risk pertaining to margin money and utility deposits.

Of the Trade Receivables balance as at 31 March 2018, the top 5 customers of the Company represent the balance of Rs. 93.09 lakhs (2017- Rs. 74.93 lakhs). There are 4 customer who represent more than 5% of total balance of Trade Receivables.

Total maximum credit exposure on trade receivable and other financial assets as at 31 March 2018 is Rs. 479.22 lakhs (31 March 2017 is Rs. 701.93 lakhs)

Year	Upto 30 days	30 to 60 days	60 to 90 days	90 to 180 days	180 to 360 days	More Than 365 days	Total Debit
2018	103.78	50.19	30.03	1.33	0.55	293.34	479.22
2017	77.99	37.58	2.69	3.38	1.45	578.86	701.94

Credit Risk on cash & Cash equivalents is limited as the company is generally deposit surplus fund with banks . The Company is not exposed to any other credit risks

Significant estimates and judgements

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Impairment provision for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumption about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.



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Gateway Distriparks Kerala Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Also, the Company has unutilized credit limits with banks.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the company's financial liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows as at the balancesheet date. Balance due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than 3 month	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 years	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Total
31 March 2018						
Borrowings	57.52	57.55	115.21	230.81	3,777.82	4,238.91
Trade payables	45.03	-	-	-	-	45.03
Other Financial Liabilities	56.74	-	-	-	-	56.74
Total Non derivative liabilities	159.29	57.55	115.21	230.81	3,777.82	4,340.68

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than 3 month	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 years	Between 1 and 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
31 March 2017						
Borrowings	56.97	56.99	114.35	228.78	3,871.48	4,328.57
Trade payables	43.92	-	-	-	-	43.92
Other Financial Liabilities	47.35	-	-	-	-	272.35
Total Non derivative liabilities	148.23	56.99	114.35	228.78	3,871.48	4,644.83

(C) Market Risk

Market risks comprises of price risk and interest rate risk. The Company does not designate any fixed rate financial assets as fair value through profit and loss nor at fair value through OCI. Therefore company is not exposed to any interest rate risks. Similarly Company does not have any financial instrument which is exposed to change in price.

24 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company considers total equity as shown in the balance sheet including retained profit and share capital as managed capital.

The Company aim to manages its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgment of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. The Company considers the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. company is not subject to financial covenants in any of its significant financing agreements.

The management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders.

The capital components of the Company are as given below:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Total Equity	2,227.58	2,093.50
Total Borrowings	4,238.91	4,328.57
Cash & Cash Equivalents	26.30	84.32
Net debt	4,212.62	4,244.25
Debt to Equity Ratio	1.89	2.03



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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS KERALA LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

25 SEGMENT INFORMATION:

- (i) The Company is engaged in business of Container Freight Station. "Container Freight Station" segment includes common user facilities located at various sea ports in India, offering services for handling (including related transport), temporary storage of import / export laden and empty containers and cargo carried under customs control.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chairman of the Company. The company has identified one reportable segment "Container Freight Station" i.e. based on the information reviewed by CODM. Thus, the segment revenue, segment results, total carrying amount of segment assets, total carrying amount of segment liabilities, total cost incurred to acquire segment assets, total amount of charge for depreciation during the year is as reflected in the Financial Statement as of and for the year ended 31 March 2018.

(ii) Segment revenue

The company operates as a single segment. The segment revenue is measured in the same way as in the statement of profit or loss

Segment	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Revenue from external customers	Total segment revenue	Revenue from external customers	Total segment revenue
Container Freight Station	1,173.09	1,173.09	1,170.68	1,170.68
Total Segment revenue	1,173.09	1,173.09	1,170.68	1,170.68

The company is domiciled in India. All the assets and revenue are within India. No revenue or assets from/or outside India

Revenue from external customers	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
India	1,173.09	1,170.68
Outside India	-	-
Total	1,173.09	1,170.68

The amount of its non-current assets broken down by location of the customers is shown in the table below.

Non-current assets*	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
India	6,518.08	6,617.02
Outside India	-	-
Total	6,518.08	6,617.02

*Other than deferred tax assets

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
(iii) Number of Customers from who Revenue is more than 10% of total revenue	1	1

26 Related Party Disclosure**A) Name of related parties and related parties relationship :****(1) Holding Company**

Gateway Distriparks Limited (60% share holding)

(2) Investing party in respect of which the Company is an associate:

Chakiat Agencies Private Limited

(3) Entities in which directors have control/significant influence

Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited

C. A. Logistics Private Limited

(4) Key Management Personnel- Directors

Mr. Raghu Jairam

Mr. Prem Kishan Das Gupta

Mr. P Narayanan

Mr. Shabbir Hassanbhai

Mr. Bhaskar Avula Reddy



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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS KERALA LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

B) Related party transactions

Sl. No.	Name of Party	Nature of Transaction	2017 -2018	2016 -2017
1	Chakiat Agencies	Revenue from operations	185.16	180.87
		Transportation Charges	68.56	67.54
		Reimbursement of expenses	0.01	0.07
		Incentive / Commission	2.76	3.70
2	Chakiat Agencies Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	0.58	1.18
		Interest Expense for Redemable Preference Shares	9.43	23.10
		Purchase of Container	18.00	-
3	C. A. Logistics Private Limited	Container lease rent	-	27.22
4	Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited	Incentive / Commission	1.87	2.24
		Interest Expense for Redemable Preference Shares	72.52	177.55
		Purchase of Container	9.00	-
5	Gateway Distriparks Limited	Interest Expense for Redemable Preference Shares	122.95	300.99

C) Outstanding at the end of the year

S.No.	Party Name	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
1	Receivables For Goods and Services Chakiat Agencies		
		54.58	30.07
		54.58	30.07
1 2	For Capital Advances Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited Chakiat Agencies Private Limited		
		1,172.51	1,172.51
		74.60	74.60
		1,247.11	1,247.11
	Total Receivable	1,301.69	1,277.18
1 2 3	Payables Chakiat Agencies C. A. Logistics Private Limited Chakiat Shipping Services Private Limited		
		6.83	4.85
		-	2.18
		0.55	1.80
	Total Payable	7.38	8.83

(D) Loans to/from related parties

No loan has been given/ received to/ from any related parties.

Note: In the opinion of the management, transactions reported herein are on arm's length basis.



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GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS KERALA LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts in INR crores, unless otherwise stated)

27 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
COMMITMENTS:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account	112.49	280.00
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:		
The Company has contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 in respect of:		
(a) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees:		
Bank Guarantees and Continuity Bonds executed in favour of The President of India through the Commissioners of Excise and Customs and Sales Tax	10,165.50	10,165.50
(b) Claim not acknowledged as debts:		
<p>a) Company entered into a joint venture with PACE CFS since it had an ICD license on 29-09-2007 for a period of 3 years. Company had given a security deposit of Rs 150 Lakhs to PACE as a part of the agreement and against which PACE CFS created an equitable mortgagee on the facilities viz lease land of 1.68 acres at Aroor with 25000sq ft building in the favour of company by depositing original title deeds. The joint venture operation with Pace CFS Private Limited was terminated on 28.09.2010. PACE CFS Private Ltd had initiated arbitration proceedings against the company claiming a sum of INR 137.17 Lakhs. The Company has filed a recovery suit in response to suit filed by its joint venture partner in Sub Court Chertala for a total Sum of Rs.2085.00 Lakhs, being value of security deposit and interest thereon. The learned Arbitrator by his award dated 25-08-2015 allowed the claim of M/s. Pace CFS in part and dismissed the counter claim of company. It was held that Ms. Pace CFS is entitled to an amount of INR .89 Lakhs /- towards minimum remuneration and that they are entitled to be adjusted against the deposit made. Challenging the award of the Arbitrator two applications have been filed before the District Court, Ernakulam as Arb. O.P. No. 1362/ 15 and 13631/15. Both the appeals have been admitted and the same has been posted for hearing. The security deposit of INR 150.00 Lakhs given to Pace CFS Private Limited is considered as good and recoverable in spite of disputes between joint venture partner and based on legal advice management is of the opinion that no provision is required to be made in respect of the aforesaid case.</p>		
<p>b) Company had given a security deposit of Rs 150 Lakhs to PACE as a part of JV agreement against which PACE CFS created an equitable mortgagee on the facilities viz lease land of 1.68 acres at Aroor with 25000sq ft building in the favour of company by depositing original title deeds. The legal owner of the property, Mrs. Rajamani Amma, filed a suit seeking a declaration that the sale deeds have been collected by company from co- operative Bank, Kollam not to create any mortgage and that company is liable to return the title deeds. An Injunction is also sought against M/s. GDKL from proceeding against the property on the basis of equitable mortgage purported to have been created. The written statement has been field in the said case controverting the allegations in the plaint.</p> <p>Mrs. Rajamani Amma died on 23-08-2014, whereby, an application was filed by one Rajan Pillai Foundation alleging that smt. Rajamani Amma had executed a Will making the foundation a legatee under the Will. The Munsiffs Court Cherthala allowed the application on 25-07-2016 without considering any of the issues. A Revision Petition was filed by company before the Honble High court of Kerala as C.R.P. 35612016. The revision was allowed in favour of company on 20-02- 2017. The suit is pending before the Cherthala Court. As per the management, there will be no implication on the company.</p>		
<p>c) During 2016-17, Cochin port trust raised a demand for additional lease rent amounting to INR 90.18 lakhs for delay in completion of construction. As per the Cochin Port Trust, construction was completed on 05 December 2014 however the same was completed by 20-10-2012. The comany has filed a reply stating that the construction has been completed within time and no liability should arise. Further, no proceedings have been initiated by the Cochin Port Trust and the matter remains status quo. Management is of the opinion that no provision is required to be made in respect of the aforesaid case.</p>		
<p>d) The compay had paid INR 695.97 Lakhs as upfront premium at the time of obtaining leasehold right on leasehold land. This leasehold land is used for the business of the compay. Company has capitalized the same as intangible assets as per Income Tax Act and claimed depreciation @25%. The Principal Commissioner of Income Tax ("PCIT") has initiated the revisionary proceedings under Section 263 of the Act in so far as it relates to allowance of the depreciation claimed on lease premium paid for acquisition of land under Section 32(1)(ii) of the Act disallowing the depreciation claimed. Management is of the opinion that no provision is required to be made in respect of the aforesaid case.</p>		



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS KERALA LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts in INR crores, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Non-cancellable operating lease

The Company has non-cancellable operating lease till December 2030 for land used for Container Freight

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases		
Within one year	95.96	94.07
Later than one year but not later than five years	509.37	499.38
Later than five years	2,014.28	2,120.22
	2,619.59	2,713.67
Rental expenses relating to operating leases		
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Rent Expense	94.07	92.23
Total rent expense relating to operating lease	94.07	92.23

28 DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been identified by the Company from the available information, which has been relied

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier		
- Principal amount	Nil	Nil
- Interest thereon	Nil	Nil
ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 18, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	Nil	Nil
iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this act.	Nil	Nil
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid.	Nil	Nil
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor.	Nil	Nil

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties could be identified on the basis of the information available with the Company regarding the status of suppliers under the MSMED.

29 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic/ diluted earnings per share	109.25	(59.83)
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic/ diluted earnings per share (In Lakhs)	230.50	230.50
Total basic/ diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company	0.47	(0.26)



GATEWAY DISTRI PARKS (KERALA) LIMITED

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

30 OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**(a) Collateral against borrowings**

Vehicles acquired from vehicle loan, freehold land and lease hold land are pledged as security against debt facilities from the lender. For carrying amount of assets pledged as security refer note 10(a).

31 Disclosure pursuant to IND AS-8 "Accounting Policies, change in accounting estimates and errors" (specified under Sec 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015) are given below:

Following are the restatement made in current year's financial statements pertaining to previous year

	Nature	As at 31 March 2017 (Restated)	As at 31 March 2017 (Audited)
ASSETS			
Other financial assets - Non Current Assets	Reclassification Items	582.13	23.28
Other non-current assets - Non Current Assets	Reclassification Items	1,868.61	2,427.46
Trade receivables - Current Assets	Reclassification Items	109.07	119.81
Other financial assets - Current Assets	Reclassification Items	10.74	-
Current tax assets - Current Assets	Reclassification Items	-	(80.57)
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liabilities	Reclassification Items	21.25	101.82
Other financial liabilities - Current	Reclassification Items	316.22	-
Other current liabilities - Current	Reclassification Items	55.36	396.68
Current tax liabilities - Current	Reclassification Items	25.10	-

Note:

The above reclassification in the previous year's published numbers have been made for better presentation in the financial statements and to conform to the current year's classification/disclosure. This does not have any impact on the profit and hence no change in the basic and diluted earning per share of previous year.

The above Statement of Profit & Loss account should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
In terms of our report of even date,

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300095
Chartered Accountants

Vishal Sharma
per Vishal Sharma
Partner



Membership No.: 96766

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited

Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Chairman

DIN: 00011670

S.Kartik Aiyar
S.Kartik Aiyar
Company Secretary

P. Narayanan
P. Narayanan
Director

DIN: 00307798

R. Kumar
R. Kumar
Chief Finance Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15 May 2018

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15 May 2018