NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Allcargo Logistics Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated on 18 August 1993 and is a leading multinational Company engaged in providing integrated logistics solutions and offers specialised logistics services across multimodal transport operations, inland container depot, container freight station operations, contract logistics operations and project and engineering solutions.

The Company is a public limited Company, domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and has its registered office at 6th floor, Avvashya house, CST road, Kalina, Santacruz (east), Mumbai – 400098, Maharashtra, India. The Company is listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on June 30, 2020.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'). These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for derivative financial instruments and certain other financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR 00,000) except when otherwise indicated.

Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when it is:

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

All other liabilities as classified as non-current.

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

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

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Business combinations and goodwill:

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.

- Potential tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards of an acquiree that exist at the acquisition date or arise as a result of the acquisition are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 12.
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Company entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.
- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

b. Foreign currencies:

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at their respective functional currency (i.e. Indian rupee) spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Exchange differences arising on translation / settlement of foreign currency monetary items are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

c. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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:

- 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.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration.

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

d. Revenue recognition

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

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

Multimodal transport income

Export revenue and import revenue is recognised when the vessel arrives at the port of destination which is the Company's completion of performance obligation.

Container freight station income

Income from Container Handling is recognised on completion of its performance obligation.

Income from Ground Rent is recognised for the period the container is lying in the Container Freight Station as per the terms of arrangement with the customers.

Project and equipment income

Revenue for project related services includes rendering of end to end logistics services comprising of activities related to consolidation of cargo, transportation, freight forwarding and customs clearance services. Income and fees are recognized on percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is arrived at on the basis of proportionate costs incurred to date of total estimated costs, milestones agreed or any other suitable basis, provided there is a reasonable completion of activity and provision of services.

Income from hiring of equipment's including trailers cranes etc is recognised on the basis of actual usage of the equipment's as per the contractual terms.

Income from Logistics Park

Rental income arising from leasing of warehouses and is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Others

Reimbursement of cost is netted off with the relevant expenses incurred, since the same are incurred on behalf of the customers.

Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis. Interest income is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established i.e. the date on which shareholders approves the dividend.

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Business support charges are recognized as and when the related services are rendered.

e. Contract balances

Contract balances include trade receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Trade receivables are separately disclosed in the financial statements.

Contract assets

Contract asset includes the costs deferred for multimodal transport operations relating to export freight & origin activities and Container freight stations operations relating to import handling and transport activities where the Company's performance obligation is yet to be completed.

Additionally, a contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

f. Taxes

Current Income tax

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax 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

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

g. Non-current assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use.

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately from other items in the balance sheet.

h. Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Borrowing cost relating to acquisition of tangible assets which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use. Capital work in progress is stated at cost.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Category	Useful lives (in years)
Building	30 to 60
Plant and machinery	15
Heavy equipments	12
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	8 to 10
Computers	3 to 6
Office equipments	5
Leasehold land	30 to 999
Leasehold improvements	shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term not exceeding 10 years

The Company, based on internal assessment and management estimate, depreciates certain items of Heavy Equipments and Office Equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

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

i. Investment property

An investment in land or building, which is not intended to be occupied substantially for use by, or in the operations of the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment properties are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation on building component of investment property is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rate arrived at based on the useful life estimated by the management which is 60 years.

Investment properties are measured initially and subsequently at cost, though the Company measures investment property using cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee or on the basis of appropriate ready reckoner value based on recent market transactions.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period of derecognition.

j. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Computer software is amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of 6 years basis the life estimated by the management. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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

k. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

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

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

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds neither its recoverable amount nor the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at 31 March and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

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

l. Borrowing costs

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

m. Leases

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

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application of Ind AS116 - Leases:-

i. The Company has adopted slab wise incremental borrowing rate as discount rate depending on the unpaid amount of lease rentals as well as the remaining period of lease rentals effective from 1st April 2019.

ii. Applied the exemption not to recognize ROU assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.

iii. Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the ROU at the date of initial application.

iv. Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

Company as a lessee

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

i. Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets as on date of transition i.e. April 01, 2019 using modified retrospective method. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the balance lease term.

ii. Lease Liabilities

As on date of transition i.e. April 01, 2019, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the balance lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the transition date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments)

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

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the date of transition. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Changes in Accounting Policy

The Company applied Ind AS 116 Leases with effect from April 01, 2019, using modified retrospective method. The Company has applied the standard to all its leases with the cumulative impact recognised on the date of initial application, i.e. April 01, 2019. Accordingly, previous periods information has not been restated. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices (Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives and Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease). The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 “Leases” with effect from April 01, 2019, using modified retrospective method. The Company has applied the standard to all its leases with the cumulative impact recognised on the date of initial application i.e. April 01, 2019. Accordingly, previous periods information has not been restated. This has resulted in recognising a Right-of-Use (ROU) asset in Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) amounting to ₹ 8,422 lakhs and a corresponding lease liability of ₹ 8,149 lakhs as on date of transition i.e. April 01, 2019.

Operating lease expenses which were recognised as other expenses in previous year / period are now recognised as depreciation expense for the ROU and the finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability in the financial results for the year ended March 31, 2020. The adoption of this standard resulted in a decrease in net profit after tax for the year ended March 31, 2020 by ₹ 297 lakhs. This has resulted in earnings per share to change from ₹ 9.06 to ₹ 8.94 for the year ended March 31, 2020.

n. Inventories

Inventories of stores and spares are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower. The cost is determined on first in first out basis and includes all charges incurred for bringing the inventories to their present condition and location.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated cost necessary to make sale.

o. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

p. 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 recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extreme rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

q. Retirement and other employee benefits

Short- term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of availing employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits such as salaries and wages, bonus and ex-gratia to be paid in exchange of employee services are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance Corporation ('ESIC'). The contribution is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which employee renders the related service. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme.

Defined benefit plan:

Gratuity liability, wherever applicable, is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation done as per projected unit credit method, carried out by an independent actuary at the end of the year. The Companys' gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan.

The Company makes contributions to a trust administered and managed by an Insurance Company to fund the gratuity liability. Under this scheme, the obligation to pay gratuity remains with such Company, although the Insurance Company administers the scheme.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end. The Company presents the leave as a short-term provision in the balance sheet to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as long-term provision.

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

r. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

i. Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

ii. Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

iii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

iv. Equity investments

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

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments made by the Company in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are carried at cost.

Derecognition

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

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

- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets which are not fair valued through statement of profit and loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

As a practical expedient, The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

In order to hedge its exposure to interest rate risks on external borrowings, the Company enters into interest rate swap contracts. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The derivative instruments are marked to market and any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to Statement of profit and loss

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition

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

s. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

t. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) after extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated in the Cash flow statement.

u. Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) amounts is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

2.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Some of the significant accounting judgement and estimates are given below:

Revenue recognition

The Company uses percentage of completion method in accounting of revenue for project division which includes rendering of end to end logistics services comprising of activities related to consolidation of cargo, transportation, freight forwarding and customs clearance services. Use of the percentage of completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Percentage of completion is arrived at on the basis of proportionate costs incurred to date of total estimated costs, milestones agreed or any other suitable basis, provided there is a reasonable completion of activity and provision of services. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the credit rating).

Accounting of take in Gati Limited

The Company have acquired 20.83% stake in the equity of Gati Limited as at March 31, 2020. Further on February 25, 2020, the Company have received approval from SEBI for open offer to acquire 31,742,615 shares or 26% equity stake in Gati Limited at ₹ 75 a share. In this regard, Company has deposited ₹ 238 crore which is equivalent to 100% of the capital required to fund the open offer into an escrow account set up as per SEBI norms for the open offer transaction as at March 31, 2020. Further the company by the end of closing date for open offer which was March 27, 2020 have received application from public for 54,126,899 equity shares. Subsequent to year end on April 8, 2020, the Company accepted on pro-rata basis 3,17,42,615 shares tender in the open offer there by increasing its take in the equity of Gati 246.86%. the Company purchased 26% equity stake of Gati Limited through open offer and a public announcment of the same was given by Gati Limited on April 13, 2020.

The Company based on management asssement and legal advise has accounted its stake in Gati Limited as at March 31, 2020 as investment in associates. Further the Company believes it that it controlls Gati Limited subsequent to year end even though its owns less than 50% of the voiting rights. This is because the Company is the single largest shareholder of Gati Limited with a 46.83% potential equity interest. The remaining 53.17% of the equity shares in Gati Limited are widely held by many other shareholders. Further there is no history of the other shareholders collaborating to exercise their votes collectively which can outvote the Company.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 31 for further disclosures.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. 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 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.

Taxes

MAT credit is earned by the Company when the normal tax payable as per taxable profit is less than the MAT payable as per book profits. MAT credit earned is the difference between the MAT paid and normal tax payable.

Significant judgement is required to check the utilization of the MAT credit based on the likely growth in profitability of the Company and the likely additions made to the property, plant and equipment upto the expiry of the MAT credit earned.

Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3(a). PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in lakhs)

Description	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Building	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Heavy equipments	Vehicles	Vessels	Office Equipment	Computers	Furniture & fixtures	Total
Owned Asset												
Gross Block												
Balance as at 01 April 2018	8,047	4,149	30,417	1,898	5,862	58,678	660	6,485	480	579	2,594	1,19,849
Additions	145	-	2,233	54	408	4	290	-	65	119	42	3,360
Disposals	(58)	-	-	-	(19)	(425)	(111)	-	(21)	-	(52)	(686)
Asset classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,897)	-	-	-	(2,897)
Other adjustments	-	-	-	(16)	244	(244)	-	-	(1)	-	-	(17)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**8,134**	**4,149**	**32,650**	**1,936**	**6,495**	**58,013**	**839**	**3,588**	**523**	**698**	**2,584**	**1,19,609**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**5**	**63**	**289**	**110**	**77**	**-**	**47**	**255**	**52**	**898**
Disposals	**-**	**(21)**	**(640)**	**(14)**	**(235)**	**(6,091)**	**(1)**	**(3,588)**	**(37)**	**(32)**	**(82)**	**(10,741)**
Assets transferred under Business Transfer Arrangement [refer note 37(a)]	**(3,466)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(138)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**(11)**	**(3,616)**
Other adjustments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**4,668**	**4,128**	**32,015**	**1,985**	**6,411**	**52,032**	**915**	**-**	**534**	**920**	**2,543**	**1,06,151**
Depreciation												
Balance as at 01 April 2018	-	495	1,942	648	1,638	22,858	228	1,918	170	369	875	31,141
Depreciation for the year	-	162	903	344	689	6,877	136	854	85	120	315	10,485
Other adjustments	-	-	-	(10)	229	(230)	-	-	-	-	-	(11)
Asset classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,258)	-	-	-	(1,258)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(15)	(420)	(95)	-	(8)	-	(41)	(579)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**-**	**657**	**2,845**	**982**	**2,541**	**29,085**	**269**	**1,514**	**247**	**489**	**1,149**	**39,778**
Depreciation for the year	**-**	**161**	**921**	**285**	**703**	**7,305**	**95**	**62**	**64**	**131**	**315**	**10,042**
Other adjustments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Assets transferred under Business Transfer Arrangement [refer note 37(a)]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(90)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**(6)**	**(97)**
Disposals	**-**	**(6)**	**(125)**	**(3)**	**(163)**	**(5,009)**	**-**	**(1,576)**	**(36)**	**(31)**	**(50)**	**(6,999)**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**-**	**812**	**3,641**	**1,264**	**2,991**	**31,381**	**364**	**-**	**275**	**588**	**1,408**	**42,724**
Net Block												
As at 31 March 2019	8,134	3,492	29,805	954	3,954	28,928	570	2,074	276	209	1,435	79,831
As at 31 March 2020	**4,668**	**3,316**	**28,374**	**721**	**3,420**	**20,651**	**551**	**-**	**259**	**332**	**1,135**	**63,427**

1) The Company has leased out Cranes and Equipments for a period ranging 6-9 months. The Lease rental income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is ₹ 14,246 lakhs (previous year: ₹ 13,981 lakhs). The gross value of the assets leased out is ₹ 70,288 lakhs (previous year: ₹ 74,323 lakhs). Accumulated depreciation of the asset leased out is ₹ 55,298 lakhs (previous year: ₹ 54,180 lakhs). The depreciation recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the assets leased out during the year is ₹ 5,268 lakhs (previous year: ₹ 5,513 lakhs).

2) Freehold land capitalised includes land of ₹ 746 lakhs (previous year: ₹ 746 lakhs) where the beneficial interest is with the Company, however legal title is in the name of the Managing Director and erstwhile director of the Company, who are holding the land in trust, on behalf of the Company.

3) During the year, the Company has capitalised borrowing cost of ₹ Nil lakhs (previous year: ₹ 61 lakhs). The Company has laready transferred the related assets under BTA arrangements to four of its WOS as mentioned in Note 37(a).

3(b) ROU Assets

Description	Leasehold Land	Building	Heavy equipments	Furniture & fixtures	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**336**	**6,775**	**1,156**	**155**	**8,422**
Additions	-	328	-	-	328
Deletions	-	-	(548)	-	(548)
Depreciation for the year	(29)	(721)	(514)	(32)	(1,296)
Total	**306**	**6,383**	**93**	**123**	**6,906**

3(c) Capital work-in-progress:

Description	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Capital work-in-progress*	**447**	10,980

*Capital work-in-progress mainly consists of activities undertaken on leasehold / freehold land for constructing warehouses. In pursuance of BTA, the Company has transferred under construction warehousing assets to four of its WOS as mentioned in mentioned in Note no 37(a).

4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in lakhs)

Description	Computer software
Gross Block	
Balance as at 01 April 2018	771
Additions	41
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**812**
Additions	**91**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**903**
Amortisation	
Balance as at 01 April 2018	383
For the year	124
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**507**
For the year	**119**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**626**
Net book value	
At 31 March 2019	305
At 31 March 2020	**277**

5 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Leasehold land	Building	Total
Opening balance as at 01 April 2018	303	173	2,733	3,209
Closing balance as at 31 March 2019	**303**	**173**	**2,733**	**3,209**
Assets transferred under Business Transfer Arrangement [refer note 37(a)]	**(303)**	**(173)**	**(2,733)**	**(3,209)**
Closing balance as at 31 March 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation				
Opening balance as at 01 April 2018	-	16	168	184
For the year	-	8	80	88
Closing balance as at 31 March 2019	**-**	**24**	**248**	**272**
For the year	**-**	**4**	**44**	**48**
Assets transferred under Business Transfer Arrangement [refer note 37(a)]	**-**	**(28)**	**(292)**	**(320)**
Closing balance as at 31 March 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net Block				
At 31 March 2019	303	149	2,485	2,937
At 31 March 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Information regarding income and expenditure of investment property

(₹ in lakhs)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Rental income arising from investment properties before depreciation	**273**	296
Less: Depreciation	**(48)**	(88)
Rental income arising from investment properties	**225**	208

Investment properties consist of two commercial properties in India.

As at 31 March 2020 the fair values of the properties are ₹ Nil lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 3,842 lakhs). Previous period valuations are based on valuations performed by Best Mulyankan Consultants Ltd., an accredited independent valuer. A valuation model in accordance with that recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee has been applied.

The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

Reconciliation of fair value: (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Total
Opening balance as at 01 April 2018	3,796
Fair value difference	46
Closing balance as at 31 March 2019	**3,842**
Assets transferred under Business Transfer Arrangement [refer note 37(a)]	**(3,842)**
Closing balance as at 31 March 2020	**-**

The underlying land plot was valued independently based on the sales comparison/ market survey of plots listed on the market for sale and building on the plot was valued for their depreciated construction cost.

In order to maximise use of relevant observable inputs and minimising use of unobservable inputs, Fair Value of the building is considered to be best reflected as a Summation of the Land Value estimated using Sales comparison approach and depreciated cost of improvements using the cost approach.

6(a) INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Quoted equity instruments (fully paid-up)		
Investment in associate		
Gati Limited 25,403,340 (31 March 2019; Nil) equity shares of ₹ 2 each (refer note 38)	**19,449**	-
	19,449	-
Unquoted equity instruments (fully paid-up)		
Investment in associates		
"Allcargo Logistics Lanka (Private) Limited : 4 (31 March 2019: 4) Ordinary shares of LKR 10 each (**31 March 2020: ₹ 21; **31 March 2019: ₹ 21) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)"	**	**
Investment in joint ventures		
Avvashya CCI Logistics Private Limited: 1,324,044 (31 March 2019: 1,324,044) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**14,961**	14,961
Allcargo Logistics Park Private Limited: 3,867,840 (31 March 2019: 3,867,840) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**423**	423
Transnepal Freight Services Private Limited: 43,600 (31 March 2019: 43,600) equity shares of NPR 100 each	**14**	14
Altcargo Oil and Gas Private Limited: 7,400 (31 March 2019: 7,400) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**1**	1
	15,399	**15,399**
Total Investment in associates and joint ventures	**34,848**	**15,399**

6(b) INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Unquoted equity instruments (fully paid-up)		
Investment in wholly owned subsidiaries		
Transindia Logistic Park Private Limited : 12,000 (31 March 2019: 12,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**7,775**	7,775
Allcargo Belgium N.V.: 11,500 (31 March 2019: 11,500) equity shares of Euro 1,000 each	**6,848**	6,848
Hindustan Cargo Limited: 250,000 (31 March 2019: 250,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**907**	907
Ecu International (Asia) Private Limited: 52,341 (31 March 2019: 52,341) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**80**	80
Contech Logistics Solutions Private Limited: 10,000 (31 March 2019: 10,000) equity shares of ₹ 100 each	**22**	22
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited (formerly Ecu Line (India) Private Limited) : 24,050,000 (31 March 2019: 24,050,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**2,405**	2,405
AGL Warehousing Private Limited: 11,000 (31 March 2019: 11,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**2**	2
Acex Logistics Ltd: Nil (31 March 2019: 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**-**	5
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited : 20,000,002 (31 March 2019: 20,000,002) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**2,000**	2,000
South Asia Terminals Private Limited: 6,525,000 (31 March 2019: 6,525,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**336**	336
Bantwal Warehousing Private Limited: 2 (31 March 2019: 2) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2020: ₹ 20; 31 March 2019: ₹ 20) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**	**
Jhajjar Warehousing Private Limited: 2 (31 March 2019: 2) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2020: ₹ 20; 31 March 2019: ₹ 20) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**	**
Koproli Warehousing Private Limited: 2 (31 March 2019: 2) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2020: ₹ 20; 31 March 2019: ₹ 20) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**	**
Bhiwandi Multimodal Private Limited: 2 (31 March 2019: 2) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2020: ₹ 20; 31 March 2019: ₹ 20) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**	**
Allcargo Warehousing Management Private Limited :2 (31 March 2019: 2) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2020: ₹ 20; 31 March 2019: ₹ 20) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**	**
Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited : 200,000 (31 March 2019: 2) equity shares of ₹ 10 each [refer note 37(d)] (**31 March 2019: ₹ 20) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**322**	**
AGL Bangladesh Private Limited : 9,999 (31 March 2019: 9,999) equity shares of Tk 10 each (**31 March 2020: ₹ 89,097; 31 March 2019: ₹ 89,097) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**1**	1
Marasandra Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited : 2 (31 March 2019: 2) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2020: ₹ 20; 31 March 2019: ₹ 20) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**	**
"Venkatapura Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited :200,000 (31 March 2019: 2) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2019: ₹ 20) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**20**	**
Allcargo projects Private Limited (Earlier known as Transindia Projects and Transport Solutions Private Limited): 2 (31 March 2019: 2) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2020: ₹ 20; 31 March 2019: ₹ 20) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**	**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Avvashya Inland Park Private Limited : 2 (31 March 2019: Nil) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2020: ₹ 20; 31 March 2019: ₹ Nil) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**	-
Avvashya Projects Private Limited : 2 (31 March 2019: Nil) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2020: ₹ 20; 31 March 2019: ₹ Nil) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**	-
Panvel Logistics and Warehousing Solutions Private Limited : 2 (31 March 2019: Nil) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2020: ₹ 20; 31 March 2019: ₹ Nil) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**	-
	20,718	**20,381**
Less: Provision for permanent diminution		
South Asia Terminals Private Limited	**(336)**	(336)
Transindia Logistic Park Private Limited	**(4,848)**	(4,848)
	(5,184)	**(5,184)**
Net investment in wholly owned subsidiaries	**15,534**	**15,197**
Investment in subsidiaries		
Combi Line Indian Agencies P Ltd: 25,444 (31 March 2019: 25,444) equity shares of ₹ 100 each	**25**	25
	25	**25**
Unquoted preference instruments (fully paid-up)		
Investment in preference shares of wholly owned subsidiaries (fully paid-up)		
Hindustan Cargo Limited: 95,855 (31 March 2019: 95,855) 1% redeemable, non cumulative, non convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each	**1,438**	1,438
Hindustan Cargo Limited: 2,500 (31 March 2019: 2,500) 10% redeemable, non cumulative, non convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each	**100**	100
AGL Warehousing Private Limited: 149,420 (31 March 2019: 149,420) 1% redeemable, non cumulative, non convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each	**3,736**	3,736
Contech Logistics Solutions Private Limited: 15,939 (31 March 2019: 15,939) 10% redeemable, non cumulative, non convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each	**1,594**	1,594
	6,868	**6,868**
Unquoted Optionally Convertible Debentures instruments (fully paid-up)		
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited: 0.0001%, 135,490,163 (31 March 2019: Nil) Class B Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 each	**13,549**	-
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited: 0.0001%, 83,542,975 (31 March 2019: Nil) Class B Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 each	**8,354**	-
Malur Logistics and Industrial Park Private Limited: 0.0001%, 194,161,639 (31 March 2019: Nil) Class B Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 each	**19,416**	-
Venkatpura Logistics and Industrial Park Private Limited: 0.0001%, 25,308,991 (31 March 2019: Nil) Class B Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 each	**2,531**	-
	43,849	**-**
Total Investment in subsidiaries	**66,277**	**22,091**

6(c) INVESTMENTS IN OTHERS

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Unquoted Optionally Convertible Debentures instruments (fully paid-up)		
Kalina Warehousing Private Limited: 0.0001%, 4,852,942 (31 March 2019: Nil) Class B Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 each	**486**	-
Panvel Warehousing Private Limited: 0.0001%, 4,074,691 (31 March 2019: Nil) Class B Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 each	**407**	-
Allcargo Logistics and Industrial Park Private Limited: 0.0001%, 64,758,137 (31 March 2019: Nil) Class B Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 each	**6,476**	-
Madanahatti Logistics and Industrial Park Private Limited: 0.0001%, 14,197,572 (31 March 2019: Nil) Class B Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 each	**1,420**	-
Total Investment in others	**8,789**	**-**

7 FINANCIAL ASSETS

7.1 Investments

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Non-current investments		
Quoted equity instruments at fair value through statement of profit and loss (fully paid-up)		
Reliance Industries Limited: 3,816 (31 March 2019: 3,816) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**42**	52
Tata Motors Limited: 1,800 (31 March 2019: 1,800) equity shares of ₹ 2 each	**1**	3
TGV SRAAC Ltd (formerly Sree Rayalaseema Alkalies and Allied chemicals Limited : 250 (31 March 2019: 250) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2020: ₹ 2,975; **31 March 2019: ₹ 10,450) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh))	**	**
Unquoted equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income* (fully paid-up)		
Alltrans Logistics Private Limited : 200 (31 March 2019: 200) equity shares of ₹ 10 each(** 31 March 2020: ₹ 1,000; 31 March 2019: ₹ 1,000) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**	**
Zorastrian Co-op. Bank Limited: 4,000 (31 March 2019: 4,000) equity Shares of ₹ 25 each	**1**	1
*Investments at fair value through OCI (fully paid) reflect investment in quoted and unquoted equity securities and quoted debt securities. These equity shares are designated as FVTOCI as they are not held for trading purpose and are not in similar line of business as the Group.		
Unquoted equity instruments at fair value through statement of profit and loss (fully paid-up)**		
Kalina Warehousing Private Limited :10,000 (31 March 2019: 2) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2019: ₹ 20) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**1**	**
Panvel Warehousing Private Limited :10,000 (31 March 2019: 2) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2019: ₹ 20) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**1**	**
Madanahatti Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited : 60,000 (31 March 2019: 2) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**31 March 2019: ₹ 20) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**43**	**
Allcargo Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited : 180,000 (31 March 2019: 2) equity shares of ₹ 10 each (**; 31 March 2019: ₹ 20) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**57**	**
**On dilution of its equity stake in two of its Wholly Owned Subsidiaries namely Madanahatti Logistics and Industrial Park Private Limited" and "Allcargo Logistics and Industrial Park Private Limited" and on subscription of 90% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs) in "Kalina Warehousing Provate Limited" and Panvel Warehousing Private Limited" by "BRE Asia Private Limited" (hereinafter called 'investor) which carries voting rights as per definitive transaction documents, the Company has opted to fair value its remaining stake in these companies through statement of profit and loss. These equity shares are designated as FVTPL as they are not held for trading purpose and are not in similar line of business as the Group. [refer note 37(c)]		

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Investment in Preference shares at fair value through statement of profit and loss (fully paid-up)		
TGV SRAAC Ltd (formerly Sree Rayalaseema Alkalies and Allied chemicals Limited : 250 (31 March 2019: 250) 0.01% Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 10 each(**31 March 2020: ₹ 12,877; **31 March 2019: ₹ 12,877) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	**	**
Total non-current investments	**146**	**56**
Current investments		
Investments at fair value through statement of profit and loss (fully paid)		
Unquoted mutual funds		
Invesco India Liquid Fund - Growth: Nil (31 March 2019: 3,939.732 units)	-	101
Invesco India Money Market Fund-Growth: Nil (31 March 2019: 19,329.252 units)	-	413
Reliance Liquid Fund - Growth: Nil (31 March 2019: 4,081.334 units)	-	185
ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund - Growth: Nil (31 March 2019: 90,681.972 units)	-	235
L & T Liquid Fund - Regular Growth CY Nil Units (31 March 2019: 2,553.6317 units)	-	876
Kotak Liquid Scheme Plan A Growth: CY Nil Units (31 March 2019: 5,970.566 units)	-	225
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund Growth: CY 42900.691 Units (31March 2019: 146,247.098 units)	126	403
L&T Liquid Fund Growth: CY 4629.151 Units (31 March 2019: Nil units)	126	-
Nippon India Liquid Fund Growth: 2600.666 Units (31 March 2019: Nil units)	125	-
Kotak Liquid Fund Regular Growth: 3,134.685 (31 March 2019: Nil units)	125	-
	502	**2,438**
Total current investments	**502**	**2,438**

7.2 Loans

(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
To parties other than related parties				
Loans and advances to employees	122	270	187	165
Loans to other companies	1,385	-	-	-
Other advances	-	-	51	91
	1,507	**270**	**238**	**256**
To related parties				
Loans to subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures (refer note 29B)				
Loans Receivables considered good - Unsecured	15,269	18,063	10	175
Loans Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	419	419	-	-
	15,688	18,482	10	175
Less: provision for loan given to subsidiaries	(419)	(419)	-	-
	15,269	18,063	10	175
Total Loans	**16,776**	**18,333**	**248**	**431**

7.3 Trade receivables

(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise) (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade receivables	**29,080**	24,544
Receivables from associates and joint ventures (refer note 29B)	**500**	950
Receivables from other related parties (refer note 29B)	**1,831**	3,359
Total trade receivables	**31,411**	**28,853**
Trade receivables		
Considered good	**31,411**	28,853
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	**6,752**	4,124
	38,163	**32,977**
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	**(6,752)**	(4,124)
	31,411	**28,853**

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 29C.

7.4 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	**1,079**	931
- Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	**2,500**	-
- On unpaid dividend account	**15**	10
Cash on hand	**27**	35
	3,621	**976**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	01 April 2019	Cashflows	Foreign exchange management	Others*	31 March 2020
Current borrowings	15,840	10,009	-	24,189	**50,038**
Interest on borrowings	62	(5,491)	30	5,928	**529**
Non- current borrowings	32,053	37,453	-	(24,491)	**45,015**
Dividends payable inclusive of tax	10	(8,880)	-	@ 8,883	**13**
Total liabilities from financing activities	**47,965**	**33,091**	**354**	**(14,992)**	**95,595**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	01 April 2018	Cashflows	Foreign exchange management	Others #	31 March 2019
Current borrowings	14,491	(9,327)	-	10,676	15,840
Interest on borrowings	98	(2,462)	(107)	2,533	62
Non- current borrowings	16,358	25,630	(61)	(9,874)	32,053
Dividends payable inclusive of tax	4	(16,285)	-	## 16,291	10
Total liabilities from financing activities	**30,951**	**(2,443)**	**30**	**19,626**	**47,965**

* The 'Others' column includes the effect of reclassification of non-current borrowings to current borrowings and impact of finance cost pertaining to Commercial Paper amounting to ₹ 691 lakhs and other borrowings amounting to ₹ 5,958 lakhs.

@ The Board of Directors in their meeting held on March 16, 2020 has declared Interim Dividend @ 150% i.e. ₹ 3 per equity share of ₹ 2 each.

\# The 'Others' column includes the effect of reclassification of non-current borrowings to current borrowings and impact of finance cost pertaining to Commercial Paper amounting to ₹ 802 lakhs and other borrowings amounting to ₹ 2,533 lakhs.

\## In the financial year 2018-19, the Board of Directors has declared a special interim dividend @75% i.e. ₹ 1.50 per equity share of ₹ 2 each on account of completion of Company's silver jubilee of 25 years and also Interim Dividend @100% i.e.₹ 2 per equity share of ₹ 2 each aggregating to total interim dividend @175% i.e. ₹ 3.50 per equity share of ₹ 2 each. Also the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 22 May, 2018 proposed dividend of ₹ 2 per equity share. The same was approved in the Annual General Meeting held on 10 August, 2018 by the shareholders. Accordingly, the dividend was paid out on 14 August, 2018.

7.5 Other bank balances

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
- Deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	**439**	40
- Margin money deposit under lien	**778**	82
	1,217	**122**

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

7.6 Other Financial assets

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
To parties other than related parties				
Security deposits				
Unsecured, considered good	**602**	642	**346**	301
Doubtful	**-**	-	**21**	21
	602	642	**367**	**322**
Less: Provision for doubtful deposits	**-**	-	**(21)**	(21)
(A)	**602**	**642**	**346**	**301**
Unsecured, considered good				
Insurance claim receivable	**-**	-	**350**	700
Inter corporate deposits	**-**	-	**2,841**	-
Advance towards investment (Public offer Escrow Account - Refer Note 38)	**-**	-	**23,807**	-
Mark-to-market adjustment on foreign exchange forward contracts	**-**	-	**-**	76
Receivable against sale of property, plant and equipment	**-**	16	**406**	225
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	**-**	-	**5**	1
Interest accrued on loans and advances given to subsidiaries	**-**	-	**505**	615
Others	**-**	-	**113**	-
(B)	**-**	**16**	**28,027**	**1,617**
Less: Provision for interest accrued on loans and advances given to subsidiaries	**-**	-	**(356)**	(228)
(C) = (A) + (B)	**602**	**658**	**28,017**	**1,690**
To related parties				
Security deposits	**507**	531	**-**	-
(D)	**507**	**531**	**-**	**-**
(C) + (D)	**1,109**	**1,189**	**28,017**	**1,690**

8 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)

a. **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax relates to the following:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Balance Sheet	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Property Plant & Equipment: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged for financial reporting	**(10,290)**	(11,348)
Allowances for doubtful trade receivables and advances	**1,946**	1,418
Provision for compensated absence	**278**	274
Disallowance u/s. 40(a)(ia)	**516**	-
Others	**407**	**130**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)*	**(7,143)**	**(9,526)**
MAT Credit entitlement	**10,889**	14,598
Net deferred tax assets	**3,746**	**5,072**

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net):

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Balance Sheet	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening balance	**5,072**	3,214
Tax credit during the year recognised in statement of profit and loss*	**2,383**	1,072
MAT Credit entitlement	**(3,709)**	786
Closing balance*	**3,527**	**5,072**

*Deferred tax adjustment (₹ 1,492 Lakhs; 31 March 2019 : ₹ 2,483 Lakhs) on foreign dividend is adjusted through statement of changes in equity.

b. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Balance Sheet	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Accounting profit before income tax	**26,604**	22,642
At India's statutory income tax rate of 34.944% (31 March 2018: 34.608%) (refer note 39)	**9,297**	7,912
Non-taxable income for Indian tax purpose	**(2,187)**	(2,679)
Dividend distribution tax impact	**(1,492)**	(2,484)
Items not taxable as business income	**-**	(350)
Income taxable at lower rate	**(1,726)**	(2,068)
Non-deductible expenses	**165**	230
Tax effect of earlier years	**640**	(7)
Effect of change in Tax rate	**-**	**-**
Others	**(68)**	**37**
At the effective income tax rate of 17.39% (31 March 2019: 2.61%)	**4,629**	**592**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**4,629**	**592**

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authorities.

9 OTHER ASSETS

(Unsecured considered good, unless stated otherwise)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Capital advances	**2,471**	6,669	**-**	-
Prepaid expenses	**47**	466	**865**	1,453
Advances for supply of services	**-**	-	**1,705**	1,163
Claims receivable	**-**	27	**-**	2
Balances with statutory & government authorities on sale of Services Export from India Scheme (SEIS)	**-**	-	**353**	433
Contract assets	**-**	-	**9,595**	7,277
Accrued Income	**-**	-	**2,703**	-
Others	**58**	874	**36**	66
	2,576	**8,036**	**15,257**	**10,394**

10 INVENTORIES

(valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Stores and spares	776	888
	776	**888**

11 INCOME TAX ASSETS (NET)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Advance tax recoverable (net of provision for tax)	1,104	934
	1,104	**934**

12.1 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Authorised capital:		
275,225,000 (31 March 2019: 275,225,000) equity shares of ₹ 2 each	5,505	5,505
500 (31 March 2019: 500) 4% cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹100 each (31 March 2020: ₹ 50,000; 31 March 2019: ₹ 50,000) (Value less than ₹ 1 lakh)	*	*
545,000 (31 March 2019: 545,000) redeemable preference shares of ₹100 each	545	545
	6,050	**6,050**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:		
245,695,524 (31 March 2019: 245,695,524) equity shares of ₹ 2 each	4,914	4,914
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	**4,914**	**4,914**

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

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

Equity Shares	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No of shares	₹ in lakhs	No of shares	₹ in lakhs
At the beginning of the year	24,56,95,524	4,914	24,56,95,524	4,914
Add / (Less): Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**24,56,95,524**	**4,914**	**24,56,95,524**	**4,914**

(ii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares of the Company

Name of shareholders	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	% holding in the class	No of shares	% holding in the class	No of shares
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid				
Mr. Shashi Kiran Shetty	**62.08**	**15,25,19,341**	62.56	15,37,02,457

(iii) Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and buy back of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each, fully paid up, allotted as bonus shares by capitalisation of general reserve and securities premium	**12,60,48,842**	12,60,48,842
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each, fully paid up, bought back by utilisation of securities premium	**64,00,000**	64,00,000
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each issued under Employee Stock Options plans for which only exercise price has been recovered in cash	**9,300**	9,300

(iv) Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Dividend ₹ 3.00 per share (31 March 2019: ₹ 5.50 per share)	**7,369**	13,513
Dividend distribution tax ("DDT") on dividend	**1,515**	2,777
	8,884	**16,290**

12.2 OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Securities premium (refer foot note a)	**32,964**	32,964
General reserve (refer foot note b)	**14,033**	14,033
Capital redemption reserve (refer foot note c)	**211**	211
Retained earnings (refer foot note d)	**94,835**	81,744
Remeasurements of gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans (OCI) (refer foot note e)	**(10)**	10
Tonnage tax reserve (refer foot note f)	**60**	60
Tonnage tax reserve utilised (refer foot note f)	**152**	152
Capital Reserve (refer foot note g)	**34**	34
Total Other Equity	**1,42,279**	**1,29,208**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) General reserve

General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profit from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss.

c) Capital redemption reserve

Capital redemption reserve represents amounts set aside on redemption of preference shares.

d) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents all accumulated net income netted by all dividends paid to shareholders.

e) Remeasurements of gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans (OCI)

It comprises of actuarial gains and losses, differences between the return on plan assets and interest income on plan assets and changes in the asset ceiling (outside of any changes recorded as net interest).

f) Tonnage Tax (utilised) and Tonnage Tax Reserve

These reserves are mandatory under the Income Tax Act, 1961 for companies who opt for the Tonnage Tax Scheme prescribed under the said Act.

g) Capital Reserve

It represents excess of net assets of transferor company over the Investments made by the Company which got cancelled in pursuance of scheme of amalgamation.

13 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

13.1 Borrowings

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Term loans (secured)				
From banks	**42,345**	31,826	**10,301**	2,990
From financial institutions and others	**2,476**	-	**-**	-
Buyers' credit	**-**	-	**-**	2,298
Vehicle finance loans	**194**	227	**104**	95
Total non current borrowings	**45,015**	**32,053**	**10,405**	**5,383**
The above amount includes				
Amount disclosed under the head "Other financial liabilities" (refer note 13.4)			**(10,405)**	(5,383)
			-	-
Loan repayable on demand (secured)				
Cash credits from banks			**-**	57
Working capital demand loan from banks			**10,291**	2,000
Other loan (secured)				
Non-convertible debentures subscribed by financial institution			**15,886**	-
Other loan (unsecured)				
Inter-corpoarte deposits from Companies			**5,000**	-
Working capital demand loan from financial institution			**5,000**	-
Commercial paper			**3,456**	8,400
			39,633	**10,457**
Aggregate secured loans			**81,597**	39,493
Aggregate unsecured loans			**13,456**	8,400

Term loans from banks (secured)

Rupee term loans from banks are secured against property, plant and equipment and certain immovable properties of the Company and carry interest ranging from 8.50% - 9.00% p.a. (31 March 2019: 8.15% - 9.10% p.a.) and are repayable within a period ranging from 2-5 years.

Term loans from financial institutions and others (secured)

Rupee term loans from financial institution and others are secured against property, plant and equipments and certain immovable properties of the Company and carry interest ranging from 9.50% - 11.00% p.a. (31 March 2019: Nil) and are repayable within a period ranging from 1-5 years.

Buyers' Credit (secured)

Buyers' credit is secured against heavy equipments financed by the Bank and the same has been repaid during the year @ 8.25% p.a. (31 March 2019: 8.25% p.a.).

Vehicle finance loans (secured)

Vehicle finance loans are secured against vehicle financed by the Bank and carry interest ranging from 8.00% - 8.50% p.a. (31 March 2019: 8.90% - 9.50% p.a.) and repayable within the period ranging from 3-5 years.

Cash credits from banks (secured)

Cash credit facilities from banks carried interest ranging from 10.00% - 11.00% (31 March 2019: 10.00% - 11.00%) computed on a monthly basis on the actual amount utilised, and are repayable on demand. These are secured against immovable property situated in Mumbai, pari-passu charge on present and future movable assets, inventories and book debts.

Working capital demand loan from banks (secured)

Working capital loan is secured with pari-passu charge on present and future movable assets, inventories and book debts and carry interest @ 8.20% - 8.25% p.a. (31 March 2019: 8.85% p.a.) and are repayable within a period of six months.

Non Convertible Debentures subscribed by financial institution (secured)

"On January 10, 2020, the Company has allotted 1,600 Senior, Rated, Secured, Listed, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of face value Rs. 10 lakhs per debenture to The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Foreign Portfolio

Investor.These NCDs are listed on BSE Limited from January 20, 2020.

Total Non-Convertible Debentures of the Company outstanding as on March 31, 2020 are Rs 16,000 lakhs. The same is fully secured against property, plant and equipments and certain immovable properties of the Company. The asset cover in respect of the non-convertible debentures (NCDs) of the Company as on March 31, 2020 exceeds 1.10 times of the principal amount of the said listed secured non convertible debentures. The said NCDs have been fully repaid as on the date of approval of these financial statements.

Particulars	Secured/unsecured	Rating	Prepayment date
ISIN: INE418H07018- 11.25%p.a. 1,600 Senior, Rated, Secured, Listed, Redeemable,Non-Convertible Debentures of a face value of Rs.10,00,000 each ("NCDs")	Secured	CARE AA* (under credit watch with developing implications)	June 11, 2020**

*The Company retained its Non-convertible debentures rating by CARE as "AA".

** Prepaid after April 01, 2020.

Inter-corporate deposits (ICDs) from companies (unsecured)

ICDs carry interest rate of 13.00% p.a. (31 March 2019: Nil) and are repayable over a period of 2-3 months.

Working capital demand loan from financial institution (unsecured)

They carry interest rate of 8.00 % p.a. and repayable over the period of 3 months.

Commercial paper (unsecured)

(i) Also the Company has listed debt instruments - Commercial paper on NSE effective March 13, 2020.

(ii) The Commercial paper of the Company are unsecured.

(iii) The Company retained its Commercial paper ratings by CARE and India ratings as "A1+".

(iv) Commercial paper facilities carry interest ranging from 6.75% p.a. (31 March 2019: 7.95% - 8.14% p.a.) and are repayable over a period of 2-3 months.

Particulars	Whether Secured /unsecured"	Rating	Due date of Payment	Actual date of payment	Redemption amount
INE418H14386	Unsecured	CARE A1+*	June 11, 2020	June 11, 2020**	3,500

*The Company retained its Commercial Paper rating by CARE as "A1+".

**Redeemed after April 01, 2020

Loan covenants

Term loans from banks, financial institutions and others (which are secured in nature) contain certain debt covenants to be maintained at a group level relating to limitation on indebtedness, debt-equity ratio, net borrowings to EBITDA ratio and debt service coverage ratio. The limitation on indebtedness covenant gets suspended if the Company meets certain prescribed criteria. The debt covenant related to limitation on indebtedness remained suspended as of the date of the authorisation of the financial statements. The Company has reasonably satisfied all debt covenants prescribed in the terms and conditions of sanction letter of bank loan except in case of one borrowing. The Company has obtained the requisite comfort letter for the said borrowing in this respect. The loans which are unsecured in nature does not have any loan covenant attached.

Disclosures in pursuance of regulation 52(4) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Capital Redemption Reserve	**211**	211
Net Worth (including Retained Earning)	**1,47,193**	1,34,122
Debt service coverage ratio	**1.74**	4.21
Interest service coverage ratio	**2.78**	7.79
Debt equity ratio	**0.65**	0.36

13.2 Trade payables

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade payables		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; (refer note 28)	**39**	69
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	**4,191**	3,892
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 29B)	**10,538**	4,562
	14,768	**8,523**

13.3 Other payables

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Provision for expenses	**11,728**	9,092
	11,728	**9,092**

13.4 Other financial liabilities

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Security deposits	**60**	1,445	**126**	11
Interest accrued on borrowings	**-**	-	**529**	62
Unclaimed dividend*	**-**	-	**13**	10
Capital creditors	**-**	387	**64**	1,772
Provision for mark-to-market loss on forward contract**	**-**	77	**32**	-
Investors put option payable (refer note 6)	**-**	-	**302**	-
Advance received against redemption of optionaly convertible debentures	**-**	-	**400**	-
Current maturity of non-current borrowings (refer note 13.1)	**-**	-	**10,405**	5,383
Total other financial liabilities	**60**	**1,909**	**11,871**	**7,238**

* No amount due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

** The Company entered into interest rate swap & foreign exchange forward contract with the intention of reducing the floating interest risk and foreign exchange risk on buyers' credit. These contracts are not designated in hedge relationship and are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

14 OTHER LIABILITIES

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Rent equalisation reserve	**-**	596	**-**	2
Advances received from customers	**-**	-	**2,148**	641
Employee benefits payable	**-**	-	**582**	616
Director commission payable	**-**	-	**582**	580
Statutory dues payable	**-**	-	**840**	723
Provision for expenses	**-**	-	**417**	391
Security deposit	**-**	-	**-**	64
Contract liabilities	**-**	-	**3,951**	3,615
Advance against sale of fixed assets	**-**	-	**253**	-
Others	**26**	26	**561**	497
	26	**622**	**9,334**	**7,129**

15 NET EMPLOYMENT DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITIES

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Current portion	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Provision for gratuity (refer note 25)	78	111
Provision for compensated absenses	795	794
	873	905

16 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Sale of services (disaggregation of revenue basis type of service)		
Multimodal transport operations	86,795	75,812
Container freight stations	42,356	44,211
Project and engineering solutions	30,838	30,799
Logistics park	701	438
	1,60,690	1,51,260
Other operating revenue	1,241	1,562
	1,61,931	1,52,822

17 OTHER INCOME

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Other non-operating income		
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	1,270
Profit on sale of current investment (net)	278	547
Gain on Dilution of Equity Shares [refer note 7.1 & 37(c)]	677	-
Fair value gain on financial instruments through profit or loss	75	75
Rental income	37	71
Liability no longer required written back	87	477
Gain on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	-	153
Maintainance income	-	-
Others	111	37
	1,265	2,630
Finance income		
Dividend income from subsidiary/associates	7,288	12,100
Interest income on:		
- Loan given to related parties	2,131	1,218
- Fixed deposits with banks	80	10
- Inter corporate deposits	597	9
- Income Tax Refund	-	27
- Others	167	50
	10,344	13,414
	11,609	16,044

18 COST OF SERVICES RENDERED

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Multimodal and transport expenses			
Freight and other ancillary cost		75,769	65,666
	A	75,769	65,666
Container freight stations expenses			
Handling and Transportation charges		18,751	19,192
Power and fuel costs		1,122	1,124
Repairs and maintenance		120	100
	B	19,993	20,416
Project and engineering solutions expenses			
Project operating and hiring expenses		14,659	14,492
Repairs and maintenance - machinery		3,269	3,015
Power and fuel costs		2,395	2,881
Stores and spares consumed		1,557	1,443
Vessel operating expenses		351	97
Insurance		265	212
	C	22,496	22,140
Other operational cost			
Warehousing rental expenses		225	-
	D	225	-
	A+B+C+D	1,18,483	1,08,222

19 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Salaries, wages and bonus	11,936	11,466
Staff welfare expenses	515	676
Contributions to provident and other funds	589	555
Compensated absences	149	259
Gratuity (refer note 25)	153	122
	13,342	13,078

20 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10,042	10,485
Amortisation of intangible assets	119	124
Depreciation on Right of use assets	1,296	-
Depreciation on investment properties	48	88
	11,505	10,698

21 FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest expense		
- term loan	4,580	2,145
- commercial Paper	691	802
- buyers' credit	80	294
- cash credit	22	14
- vehicle finance loan	24	23
- Interest on leases [refer note 32(b)]	670	-
- others	42	57
	6,109	3,335
Processing fees & Stamp duty	216	3,335
	6,325	-

22 OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Rent	427	1,806
Travelling expenses	1,264	1,183
Legal and professional fees	2,609	1,440
Repairs to building and others	832	1,050
Office expenses	458	514
CSR expenses (refer note 33)	438	540
Rates and taxes	455	305
Business promotion	556	695
Impairment loss recognised / (reversed) under expected credit loss model	1,426	(1,334)
Security expenses	587	620
Electricity charges	559	562
Communication charges	269	247
Bad debts/advances written off	422	1,035
Forex exchange gain/loss (net)	287	-
Insurance	183	160
Printing and stationery	126	139
Directors fees and commission	143	138
Donations	238	87
Payment to auditor (refer note below)	71	70
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	148	275
Fair value loss on financial instruments	-	188
Miscellaneous expenses	1,147	1,172
	12,645	10,892

Note: Payment to auditor	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
As auditors'		
Statutory audit	45	41
Tax audit	-	1
Limited review of quarterly results	24	24
Other certification fees	2	1
Reimbursement of expenses	1	3
	71	70

23 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Gain arising on sale of Service Export from India Scheme (SEIS) scrips for the period 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 net of incidental expenses.	7,056	
Gain arising on Business assets transferred to Wholly Owned Subsidiaries ('WOS') (net of transfer cost) [refer note 37(a)]	8,858	-
Provision for claims and advances	(550)	-
	15,364	-

24 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders	21,975	22,050
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic EPS	24,56,95,524	24,56,95,524
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating diluted EPS	24,56,95,524	24,56,95,524
Nominal value of shares, fully paid up	2	2
Basic and diluted EPS, in ₹	8.94	8.97

25 NET EMPLOYMENT DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITIES

(a) Defined Contributions Plans

For the Company, an amount of ₹ 589 lakhs (31 March 2019: Rs 555 lakhs) contributed to provident and other funds (refer note 19) is recognised by as an expense and included in "Contribution to Provident and other funds" under "Employee benefits expense" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Defined Benefit Plans

As per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on resignation or retirement at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

The following table summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans of the Company.

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
I	**Statement of profit and loss - Net employee benefit expense recognised in employee cost**		
	Current service cost	151	120
	Past service cost	-	-
	Interest cost on defined benefit obligations	80	69
	Interest income on plan assets	(78)	(66)
	Net benefit expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	153	122
II	**Balance sheet - Details of provision and fair value of plan assets**		
	Benefit obligation	1,295	1,174
	Fair value of plan assets	1,217	1,063
	Net assets/(liabilities) recognised in the balance sheet	78	111
III	**Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:**		
	Opening defined benefit obligations	1,174	989
	Interest cost	80	69
	Current service cost	151	120
	Benefits paid	(69)	(95)
	Acquisitions / Divestiture	(33)	27
	OCI		
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	10
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(9)	16
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience assumptions	1	39
	Liability at the end of the year	1,295	1,174
IV	**Change in the Fair Value of Plan Assets**		
	Opening fair value of plan assets	1,063	875
	Interest income on plan assets	78	66
	Contributions by employer	104	105
	Actuarial gain /(loss) on Plan Assets	(28)	17
	Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	1,217	1,063
V	**Total Cost recognised in Comprehensive Income**		
	Cost recognised in P&L	153	122
	Remeasurement effects recognised in OCI	20	50
		173	173

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Vi	**Investment details of Plan Assets:**		
	Corporate Bonds	24	21
	Insurer Managed Funds	1,193	1,042
	Total Plan Assets	1,217	1,063

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Year 1	191	152
Year 2	139	122
Year 3	90	135
Year 4	111	88
Year 5	125	112
Year 6 to 10	527	511

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the plans of the Company are as follows:

Actuarial assumptions	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Discount rate	6.58%	7.35%
Salary escalation	0% for the first year and 8% thereafter	8.00%
Employee turnover rate		
Service <= 4 years	16.00%	16.00%
Service > 4 years	8.00%	8.00%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for the significant assumptions are as follows:

Defined benefit obligation	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Delta effect of +1% change in the rate of discounting	1,209	1,098
Delta effect of -1% change in the rate of discounting	1,394	1,260
Delta effect of +1% change in the rate of salary increase	1,368	1,251
Delta effect of -1% change in the rate of salary increase	1,228	1,103
Delta effect of +1% change in employee turnover rate	1,287	1,170
Delta effect of -1% change in employee turnover rate	1,305	1,178

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligations as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of reporting period.

26 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Pending litigations		
- Income Tax	193	-
- Customs	9	-
- Service Tax	277	278
- Entry Tax	41	41
- Disputed liabilities	-	29
- Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debt	861	90

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
b.	Corporate guarantees given by the Holding Company on behalf of its subsidiaries	**27,977**	12,861
	The Company has issued letters of undertakings to provide need based unconditional financial support to its following subsidiaries:		
	1. Allcargo Belgium NV		
	2. Hindustan Cargo Ltd.		
	3. Transindia Logistics Park Private Limited		
	4. Combiline Indian Agencies Private Limited		
	5. South Asia Terminals Private Limited		
c.	Bank guarantees	**4,947**	5,412

(i) **Matters relating to section 80 IA (4) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 pending at Supreme Court**

The Income Tax Department had issued assessment orders against the Company, whereby, the claim of deductions under section 80-IA (4) was disallowed from assessment years 2004-05 to 2009-10 and a demand of ₹ 6,729 lakhs was raised on the Company. The Company thereby filed an appeal against the said assessment orders. The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal ('ITAT') vide its order dated 05 December 2012 upheld the Company's position and accordingly the Company continued to claim deduction u/s 80 IA (4) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Subsequently, on 31 May 2013, the Department filed an appeal with the Hon'ble Bombay High Court against the order of the ITAT. The Hon'ble Bombay High Court vide its order dated 21 April 2015 upheld the view taken by the ITAT and accordingly dismissed the appeals filed by the Revenue Authority and passed the order favouring the Company. On 16 October 2015, the Department has filed an appeal with the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the Bombay High Court order which got admitted in Supreme court on 14 November 2017.

Currently, the hearing proceedings are in process. Recently Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the similar case of Commissioner of income tax, Delhi-1 Vs M/s Container Corporation of India Ltd ('CCI') 2018-TIOL-170-SC-IT passed a judgment in favour of assesse stating that Inland Container Depot" (ICD) / Container freight station (CFS) are included in the expression of "Inland Port", hence eligible for deduction u/s 80-IA(4).

The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately created provisions wherever required and disclosed as contingent liability, where applicable in the financial statements. The Company's management does not reasonably expect that these legal actions, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect of the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

27 COMMITMENTS

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts (net of advances) and not provided for	**189**	11,742

28 DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL SUPPLIERS

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) which came into force from 02 October 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to MSME. On the basis of the information and records available with the Company, the following disclosures are made for the amounts due to the Micro and Small Enterprises. The information given is based on the information available with the Company and has been relied upon by the auditors.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end.	39	69
Interest due thereon 31 March 2020: Nil (31 March 2019: ₹ Nil)	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting period.	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED.	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the financial year 31 March 2020 :Nil (31 March 2019: ₹ Nil)	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowances as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

29 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(A) Name of related parties

(i) Related parties where control exists - Subsidiaries (direct and indirect)

Direct subsidiaries

Hindustan Cargo Limited
Contech Logistics Solutions Private Limited
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited (formely known as Transindia Inland Park Private Limited (formerly known as Ecu Line (India) Private Limited)
South Asia Terminals Private Limited
AGL Warehousing Private Limited
Ecu International (Asia) Private Limited
Transindia Logistic Park Private Limited
Combi Line Indian Agencies Private Limited
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited (formerly known as Transindia Warehousing Private Limited)
Allcargo Logistics & Industrial Park Private Limited [Upto February 12, 2020 - refer note 37(c)]
Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited
Kalina Warehousing Private Limited [Upto February 12, 2020 - refer note 37(c)]**
Jhajjar Warehousing Private Limited
Bantwal Warehousing Private Limited
Panvel Warehousing Private Limited [Upto February 12, 2020 - refer note 37(c)]**
Koproli Warehousing Private Limited
Bhiwandi Multimodal Private Limited
Allcargo Warehousing Management Private Limited
Madanahatti Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited [Upto February 12, 2020 - refer note 37(c)]
Marasandra Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited
Venkatapura Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited
Allcargo Projects Private Limited (formely known as Transindia Projects and Transport Solutions Private Limited)
Avvashya Projects Private Limited (Incorporated on July 02, 2019)
Avvashya Inland Park Private Limited (Incorporated on July 02, 2019)
Panvel Logistics and Warehousing Solutions Private Limited (Incorporated on August 31, 2019)
Allcargo Belgium N.V.
AGL Bangladesh Private Limited

Indirect subsidiaries

Comptech Solutions Private Limited
Ecu-Line Algerie sarl
Ecu Worldwide (Argentina) SA (formerly known as Ecu Logistics SA)
Ecu Worldwide Australia Pty Ltd (formerly known as Ecu-Line Australia Pty Ltd.)
Integrity Enterprises Pty Ltd.
Ecu Worldwide (Belgium) N.V. (formerly known as Ecu-Line N.V)
Ecu-Logistics N.V. (Liquidated w.e.f. March 31,2020)
FMA-Line Holding N.V. (formerly known as Ecubro N.V.)

Ecuhold N.V.
Ecu International N.V.
Ecu Global Services N.V.
HCL Logistics N.V.
European Customs Brokers N.V.
AGL N.V.
Ecu Worldwide Logistics do Brazil Ltda (formerly known as Ecu Logistics do Brasil Ltda.)
Ecu Worldwide (Canada) Inc (formerly known as Ecu-Line Canada Inc).
Ecu Worldwide (Chile) S.A (formerly known as Ecu-Line Chile S.A)
Flamingo Line Chile S.A.
Ecu Worldwide (Guangzhou) Ltd.(formerly known as Ecu-Line Guangzhou Ltd)
China Consolidation Services Shipping Ltd
Ecu Worldwide China Ltd. (formerly known as China Consolidation Services Ltd.)
Ecu Worldwide (Colombia) S.A.S.(formerly known as Ecu-Line de Colombia S.A.S)
Ecu Worldwide Costa Rica S.A.(formerly known as Conecli International S.A)
Ecu Worldwide (Cyprus) Ltd.(formerly known as Ecu-Line Mediterranean Ltd.)
Ecu Worldwide (CZ) s.r.o. (formerly known as Ecu-Line (CZ) s.r.o).
Ecu Worldwide (Ecuador) S.A.(formerly known as Ecu-Line del Ecuador S.A.)
Flamingo Line del Ecuador SA
Ecu World Wide Egypt Ltd. (formerly known as Ecu Line Egypt Ltd.)
Ecu Worldwide (El Salvador) S.P. Z.o.o S.A. de CV (formerly known as Flamingo Line El Salvador SA de CV)
Ecu Worldwide (Germany) GmbH (formerly known as Ecu-Line Germany GmbH)
ELWA Ghana Ltd.
Ecu Worldwide (Guatemala) S.A.(formerly known as Flamingo Line de Guatemala S.A.)
Ecu Worldwide (Hong Kong) Ltd.(formerly known as Ecu-Line Hong Kong Ltd.)
Ecu International Far East Ltd.
CCS Shipping Ltd.
PT Ecu Worldwide Indonesia
Ecu Worldwide Italy S.r.l. (formerly known as Ecu-Line Italia srl.)
Eurocentre Milan srl.
Ecu Worldwide (Cote d'Ivoire) sarl (formerly known as Ecu-Line Côte d'Ivoire Sarl)
Ecu Worldwide (Japan) Ltd.(formerly known as Ecu-Line Japan Ltd.)
Jordan Gulf for Freight Services and Agencies Co. LLC
Ecu Worldwide (Kenya) Ltd. (formerly known as Ecu-Line Kenya Ltd.)
Ecu Shipping Logistics (K) Ltd.
Ecu Worldwide (Malaysia) SDN. BHD. (formerly known as Ecu-Line Malaysia SDN. BHD)
Ecu Worldwide (Mauritius) Ltd.(formerly known as Ecu-Line Mauritius Ltd.)
CELM Logistics SA de CV
Ecu Worldwide Mexico SA de CV (formerly known as Ecu Logistics de Mexico SA de CV)
Ecu Worldwide Morocco S.A. (formerly known as Ecu-Line Maroc S.A.)
Ecu Worldwide (Netherlands) B.V.(Ecu-Line Rotterdam BV)
Rotterdam Freight Station BV
FCL Marine Agencies B.V.
Ecu Worldwide New Zealand Ltd. (formerly known as Ecu-Line NZ Ltd.)
Ecu Worldwide (Panama) S.A. (formerly known as Ecu-Line de Panama SA)
Ecu-Line Paraguay SA
Flamingo Line del Peru SA
Ecu-Line Peru SA
Ecu Worldwide (Philippines) Inc.(formerly known as Ecu-Line Philippines Inc.)
Ecu Worldwide (Poland) Sp zoo (formerly known as Ecu-Line Polska SP. Z.o.o.)
Ecu-Line Doha W.L.L.
Ecu Worldwide Romania SRL (formerly known as Ecu-Line Romania SRL) (Liquidated w.e.f. October 08, 2019)
Ecu-Line Saudi Arabia LLC
Ecu - Worldwide (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Ecu-Line Singapore Pte. Ltd.)
Ecu Worldwide (South Africa) Pty Ltd. (formerly known as Ecu-Line South Africa (Pty.) Ltd.)
Ecu-Line Spain S.L.
Mediterranean Cargo Center S.L. (MCC) (Merged with Ecu-line Spain)
ECU Worldwide Lanka (Private) Ltd. (formerly known as Ecu Line Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.)

Ecu-Line Switzerland GmbH (Under Liquidation)
Ecu Worldwide (Thailand) Co. Ltd.(formerly known as Ecu-Line (Thailand) Co. Ltd.)
Société Ecu-Line Tunisie Sarl
Ecu Worldwide Turkey Taşımacılık Limited Şirketi (formerly known as Ecu Uluslarasi Tas. Ve Ticaret Ltd. Sti.)
Ecu-Line Middle East LLC
Ecu-Line Abu Dhabi LLC
Eurocentre FZCO
China Consolidated Company Ltd. (Liqudated w.e.f. August 19, 2019)
Star Express Company Ltd.
Ecu Worldwide (UK) Ltd. (formerly known as Ecu-Line UK Ltd)
Ecu Worldwide (Uruguay) S.A. (formerly known as DEOLIX S.A.)
CLD Compania Logistica de Distribution SA
Guldary S.A.
PRISM GLOBAL, LLC
Econocaribe Consolidators, Inc.
Econoline Storage Corp.
ECI Customs Brokerage, Inc.
OTI Cargo, Inc.
Ports International, Inc.
Administradora House Line C.A.
Consolidadora Ecu-Line C.A.
Ecu Worldwide Vietnam Co. Ltd.(formerly known as Ecu-Line Vietnam Co.Ltd)
Ocean House Ltd.
Ecu-Line Zimbabwe (Pvt) Ltd.
Asia Line Ltd
Contech Transport Services (Pvt) Ltd
Prism Global Ltd.
FMA-LINE France S.A.S. Liquidated w.e.f. March 01, 2020
Eculine Worldwide Logistics Co.Ltd.
Allcargo Logistics LLC
FMA-LINE Nigeria Ltd.
Ecu Worldwide (Uganda) Limited
FMA Line Agencies Do Brasil Ltda
FCL Marine Agencies Belgium bvba
Centro Brasiliero de Armazenagem E Distribuiçao Ltda (Bracenter)
Allcargo Hongkong Limited (formerly known as Oconca Shipping (HK) Ltd.)
Oconca Container Line S.A. Ltd.
General Export srl. (Upto December 23, 2019)
Almacen y Maniobras LCL SA de CV
ECU WORLDWIDE SERVICIOS SA DE CV
ECU TRUCKING, INC.
ECU Worldwide CEE SRL
FMA Line SA (PTY) LTD
Ecu Worldwide Baltics
TRADELOG,Inc
Ecu Worldwide (Bahrain) Co. W.L.L.
East Total Logistics B.V. (Acquired w.e.f. July 19, 2019)
PAK DA (HK) LOGISTIC Ltd (Acquired w.e.f. July 1, 2019)
ECU Worldwide Tianjin Ltd. (Acquired w.e.f. July 1, 2019) (wholly owned subsidiary of PAK DA (HK) LOGISTIC Ltd)
Allcargo Logistics FZE (Incorporated w.e.f. October 17, 2019)
SPECHEM SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT (ASIA) PTE. LTD (Acquired w.e.f. October 1, 2019)
Allcargo Logistics China Ltd. (w.e.f. October 1, 2019) (wholly owned subsidiary of SPECHEM SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT (ASIA) PTE. LTD)
Asiapac Logistics Mexico SA de CV (Incorporated w.e.f. August 28, 2019)

(ii) Other related parties

I. Associates (direct and indirect)

Direct associates -

Allcargo Logistics Lanka (Private) Limited
Gati Limited (Acquired w.e.f January 28, 2020)

Indirect associates -

FCL Marine Agencies Gmbh (Hamburg) (Liquidated w.e.f. August 14, 2019)
FCL Marine Agencies Gmbh (Bermen)

II. Joint ventures (direct and indirect)

Direct joint venture -

Transnepal Freight Services Private Limited
Allcargo Logistics Park Private Limited
Avvashya CCI Logistics Private Limited
Altcargo Oil & Gas Private Limited

Indirect joint venture -

Fasder S.A.
Ecu Worldwide Peru S.A.C.(formerly known as Ecu Logistics Peru SAC)

(iii) Entities over which key managerial personnel or their relatives exercises significant influence:

ACGL Benefit Trust
Allcargo Movers (Bombay) LLP
Allnet Financial Services Private Limited (Formerly Allnet Infotech Private Limited)
Avadh Marketing LLP
Avash Builders And Infrastructure Private Limited
Avvashya Foundation Trust
Contech Estate LLP
Greatship (India) Limited
Maneksha & Sethna
Panna Estates LLP
Meridien Tradeplace Private Limited
Sealand Crane Private Limited
Shloka Shetty Trust
Talentos (India) Private Limited
Transindia Freight LLP
Transindia Freight Services Private Limited
Black Soil Capital Private Limited

(iv) Key managerial personnel

Mr. Shashi Kiran Shetty*
Mrs. Arathi Shetty
Mr. Adarsh Hegde
Mr. Mohinder Pal Bansal
Mr. Kaiwan Kalyaniwalla (ceased to be director w.e.f June 30, 2020)
Mr. Hari L Mundra (ceased to be director w.e.f from April 01, 2020)
Ms.Malini Thadani (ceased to be director w.e.f from April 03, 2020)
Mr.Mathew Cyriac
Mr.S.Suryanarayanan (ceased to be KMP w.e.f February 29, 2020)
Mr.Prakash Tulsiani
Capt. Sandeep Anand
Mr.Deepal Shah
Mr.Devanand Mojidra
Mr Sheetal Gulati (w.e.f November 08, 2019)
Ms. Cynthia Dsouza (w.e.f from June 30, 2020)

(v) Relatives of Key Management Personnel

Mr. Vaishnav Kiran Shetty
Mr. Umesh Kumar Shetty
Ms. Zarna Chokshi
Mrs. Usha Shetty
Mrs. Subhashini Shetty
Mrs. Shobha Shetty
Mrs. Bhavna Chokshi
Mrs. Asha Shetty
Mr. Jatin Sanghavi
Mrs. Priya Hegde

* Person having controlling interest in the entity.

** During February 2020, BRE Asia Private Limited had subscribed to 90% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures ("CCDs") which carry voting rights on a fully diluted basis. Such CCDs are treated as equity component and hence the Company has transferred the control of these entities to BRE Asia Private Limited.

29B. Summary of transactions with related parties:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associates		Joint Venture		Entities over which key managerial personnel or their relatives exercises significant influence		Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and their relatives		Total	
	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	**31 Mar 2020**	31 Mar 2019	**31 Mar 2020**	31 Mar 2019	**31 Mar 2020**	31 Mar 2019	**31 Mar 2020**	31 Mar 2019	**31 Mar 2020**	31 Mar 2019
Income												
Multimodal Transport Income	**8,283**	7,447	**17**	23	**193**	251	**-**	-	**-**	-	**8,493**	7,721
Project & Engineering solutions income	**11**	11	**-**	1,517	**0**	196	**323**	-	**-**	-	**334**	1,724
Container freight station income	**279**	98	**-**	-	**400**	467	**-**	-	**-**	-	**679**	565
Logistics park Income	**-**	-	**-**	-	**656**	419	**-**	-	**-**	-	**656**	419
Business support charges received	**527**	203	**-**	-	**173**	146	**-**	-	**-**	-	**700**	349
Corporate guarantee fees	**112**	63	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**112**	63
Management fees	**-**	-	**-**	503	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	503
Interest income on loans	**2,131**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**2,131**	-
Interest income on advances	**7**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**7**	-
Dividend income	**7,091**	11,816	**-**	-	**197**	284	**-**	-	**-**	-	**7,288**	12,100
Expenses												
Multimodal Transport operation expenses	**15,514**	12,190	**26**	44	**495**	596	**-**	-	**-**	-	**16,035**	12,830
Project & Engineering solutions expenses	**2**	12	**-**	-	**1,112**	1,026	**26**	-	**-**	-	**1,139**	1,038
Container freight station expenses	**690**	430	**-**	-	**17**	13	**-**	-	**-**	-	**707**	443
Legal and professional fees	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**122**	32	**-**	-	**122**	32
Repairs & Maintenance	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**44**	-	**-**	-	**44**	-
Other expenses	**-**	39		-	**1**	25	**2**	-	**-**	-	**2**	64
Remuneration to Directors	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**550**	553	**550**	553
Remuneration to KMP	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**803**	768	**803**	768
Remuneration to relatives of KMP	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**29**	28	**29**	28
Commission to Directors	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**582**	450	**582**	450
Sitting fees to Directors	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**11**	8	**11**	8
Business support charges paid	**34**	105	**-**	-	**5**	24	**-**	-	**-**	-	**39**	129
Provision for Impairment	**128**	39	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**128**	39
Rent paid	**64**	100	**-**	-	**-**	-	**474**	580	**-**	9	**539**	689
Dividend paid	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**224**	-	**4,966**	9,541	**5,190**	9,541
Interest on Inter-corporate loan	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**9**	-	**-**	-	**9**	-
Others												
Loans given	**40,635**	22,057	**-**	-	**-**	618	**-**	-	**-**	-	**40,635**	22,675
Inter-corporate Loan received	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**2,000**	-	**-**	-	**2,000**	-

29B. Summary of transactions with related parties:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associates		Joint Venture		Entities over which key managerial personnel or their relatives exercises significant influence		Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and their relatives		Total	
	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019
Advances given	**43**	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**43**	57
Deposits given	**17**	18	-	-	-	-	**18**	45	-	-	**35**	63
Advance received	**1,689**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,689**	-
Advances - Converted into Debentures	**18**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**18**	-
Advances received back during the year	**183**	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**183**	52
BTA - Converted into Debentures	**41,386**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**41,386**	-
BTA Consideration Received	**575**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**575**	-
Debenture Redemption	**23,203**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**23,203**	-
Interest on Loan - Converted into Debentures	**1,615**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,615**	-
Interest Received back on Loan	**606**	770	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	**606**	788
Investments made in equity shares	-	4,423	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4,424
Loan converted into debenture	**32,423**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**32,423**	-
Loan received back during the year	**10,513**	5,073	-	-	-	618	-	-	-	-	**10,513**	5,691
Slump Sale	**40,841**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**40,841**	-
Additional Consideration (Slump Sale)	**1,120**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,120**	-
Expenditure towards CSR / Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	**162**	358	-	-	**162**	358
Interest on Advance Converted to Debenture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest received on debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

29B. Summary of balances with related parties:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associates		Joint Venture		Entities over which key managerial personnel or their relatives exercises significant influence		Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and their relatives		Total	
	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019
Loans	**15,269**	18,063	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**15,269**	18,063
Inter-corporate Loan received	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**2,000**	-	**-**	-	**2,000**	-
Advances	**9**	175	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**9**	175
Debentures	**43,850**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**43,850**	-
Advance received against OCD redemption	**400**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**400**	-
Additional investments in Equity Shares	**282**	-	**19,449**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**19,731**	-
Interest receivable on loan	**149**	380	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**149**	380
Interest receivable on advances	**0**	7	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**0**	7
Deposits given	**11**	11	**-**	-	**-**	-	**507**	567	**-**	-	**518**	578
Deposits taken	**-**	-	**-**	-	**95**	171	**-**	-	**-**	-	**95**	171
Corporate guarantee	**27,977**	12,634	**-**	-	**-**	227	**-**	-	**-**	-	**27,977**	12,861
Trade receivables	**1,662**	3,359	**273**	545	**226**	405	**169**	-	**-**	-	**2,331**	4,309
Provision for Trade Receivables	**-**	-	**272**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**272**	-
Business support charges receivable	**-**	2	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	2
Trade payables	**10,353**	4,260	**3**	76	**128**	224	**54**	3	**-**	-	**10,538**	4,562
Directors commission payable	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**582**	450	**582**	450
Post employment benefits	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**91**	101	**91**	101
Interest receivable on Debentures	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-

Pursuant to Business Transfer Arrangement (BTA) entered into in June 2016 between the Company, Hindustan Cargo Limited (HCL) and Avvashya CCI Logistics Private Limited (ACCI) and subsequent addendum thereto forming part of BTA, the entire freight forwarding business of HCL has been transferred to ACCI on slump sale basis with effect from 18th July 2016. As per the terms of said BTA/addendum, till the time the requisite licenses of HCL gets transferred to ACCI in order to conduct its own business, HCL will continue to carry on business on behalf of ACCI in trust. The summary of transactions between Allcargo and HCL is as under:-

Particulars	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019
Multimodal Transport Income	**15**	290
Container freight station income	**-**	70
Multimodal Transport Expenses	**25**	178
Container freight station expenses	**-**	1
Project & Engineering solutions expenses	**74**	200
Trade receivables	**(1)**	35
Trade payable	**18**	70

29C. Details of material related party transactions which are more than 10% of the total transactions of the same nature during the year ended:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Multimodal Transport Income		
Econocaribe Consolidators, Inc.	1,961	1,641
Project and Engineering Solution Income		
Meridien Tradeplace Private Limited	315	-
Allcargo Logistics Park Private Limited	-	1,609
Avvashya CCI Logistics Private Limited	-	104
Container Freight Station income		
Avvashya CCI Logistics Private Limited	400	467
Contech Logistics Solutions Private Limited	279	98
Logistics Park income		
Avvashya CCI Logistics Private Limited	656	419
Business Support charges received		
Prism Global Limited	160	94
Avvashya CCI Logistics Private Limited	167	144
Ecu International (Asia) Private Limited	360	65
Contech Logistics Solutions Pvt. Ltd	7	43
Corporate Guarantee Fees		
Allcargo Belgium N.V.	101	63
Management fees		
Allcargo Logistics Lanka (Private) Limited	-	503
Interest received or accrued on loan		
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited	553	569
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited	839	452
South Asia Terminals Private Limited	142	142
Hindustan Cargo Limited	4	13
Interest received or accrued on advances		
Hindustan Cargo Limited	6	15
South Asia Terminals Private Limited	1	-
Dividend Income		
Allcargo Belgium N.V.	7,091	11,816
Avvashya CCI Logistics Private Limited	132	265
Multimodal Transport Operation expenses		
Ecu Worldwide (Guangzhou) Ltd.(formerly known as Ecu-Line Guangzhou Ltd)	4,768	3,084
Econocaribe Consolidators, Inc.	2,082	1,393
Project & Engineering Solutions Expense		
Avvashya CCI Logistics Private Limited	1,112	1,026
Container Freight Station expenses		
Asia Line Limited	160	156
Contech Logistics Solutions Private Limited	427	274
Ecu - Worldwide (Singapore) Pte. Ltd	103	-
Legal and professional fees		
Maneksha & Sethna	122	32
Repairs & Maintenance		
CMS IT Services Private Limited	44	-
Other expenses		
Avvashya CCI Logistics Private Limited	28	25
Container Freight Station Association of India	2	-
Transindia Logistic Park Private Limited	-	7
Remuneration to Directors		
Mr. Shashi Kiran Shetty	309	311
Mr. Adarsh Hegde	441	242
Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel		
Mr. Deepal Shah	176	20
Mr. Sheetal Gulati	88	-

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Suryanarayanan S	138	68
Mr. Jatin Chokshi	-	300
Mrs. Shruta Sanghavi	-	42
Mr. Prakash Tulsiani	260	242
Capt. Sandeep Anand	120	93
Remuneration to relatives of Key Managerial Personnel		
Mr. Vaishnav Kiran Shetty	29	27
Commission to Directors		
Mr. Adarsh Hegde	225	225
Mr. Shashi Kiran Shetty	225	225
Sitting fees to Directors		
Mr.Keki Elavia	-	2
Mr.Mohinder Pal Bansal	2	1
Mrs Arathi Shetty	2	1
Mr.Hari Mundra	2	2
Prof J Ramachandran	-	1
Mrs.Malini Thadani	1	0
Mr.Mathew Cyriac	2	-
Mr. Kaiwan Kalyaniwalla	2	2
Business Support charges paid		
Avvashya CCI Logistics Private Limited	5	24
Comptech Solutions Private Limited	28	16
South Asia Terminals Private Limited	-	85
Contech Logistics Solutions Private Limited	5	-
Provision for impairment		
South Asia Terminals Private Limited	128	39
Rent paid		
Talentos (India) Private Limited	138	170
Avash Builders and Infrastructure Private Limited	113	175
Sealand Crane Private Limited	83	89
Allnet Infotech Private Limited	82	79
Dividend paid		
Mr. Shashi Kiran Shetty	4,576	8,454
Interest on Inter-corporate loan		
Blacksoil Capital Private Limited	9	-
Loans given		
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited	14,357	10,777
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited	7,718	10,325
Kalina Warehousing Private Limited	5,032	6
Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited	4,365	5
Panvel Warehousing Private Limited	4,140	71
Inter-corporate Loan Received		
Blacksoil Capital Private Limited	2,000	-
Advances given		
AGL Warehousing Private Limited	-	49
Allcargo Logistics & Industrial Park Private Limited	9	-
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited	8	-
Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited	8	-
South Asia Terminals Private Limited	16	7
Deposits given		
AGL Warehousing Private Limited	-	11
Allnet Financial Services Private Limited	5	-
Sealand Crane Private Limited	13	3
Avash Builders And Infrastructure Private Limited	-	45
Comptech Solutions Private Limited	7	7

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Advance taken		
Ecuhold N.V.	1,689	-
Advance converted to Debenture		
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited	8	-
Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited	8	-
Advance received back during the year		
Hindustan Cargo Limited	168	-
BTA converted to Debenture		
Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited	28,204	-
Allcargo Logistics & Industrial Park Private Limited	8,591	-
BTA consideration received		
Allcargo Logistics & Industrial Park Private Limited	575	-
Debenture Redemption		
Kalina Warehousing Private Limited	4,359	-
Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited	11,226	-
Panvel Warehousing Private Limited	3,658	-
Allcargo Logistics & Industrial Park Private Limited	2,482	-
Interest on Loan converted to Debenture		
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited	498	-
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited	807	-
Interest received back on loan		
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited	282	342
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited	180	304
South Asia Terminals Private Limited	-	103
Investments made in equity shares (refer note 6)		
Gati Limited	19,449	-
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited	-	2,400
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited	-	2,000
Loan converted to Debenture		
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited	7,856	-
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited	12,734	-
Kalina Warehousing Private Limited	4,691	-
Panvel Warehousing Private Limited	3,942	-
Loan received back during the year		
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited	8,286	2,345
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited	567	2,639
Avvashya CCI Logistics Private Limited	-	618
Slump Sale		
Allcargo Logistics & Industrial Park Private Limited	9,166	-
Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited	28,204	-
Expenditure towards CSR/Donation		
Avashya Foundation Trust	162	357
Interest on Advance converted to Debenture		
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited (31 March 2020: Rs 2,644; 31 March 2019: Nil) (Value less than Rs. 1 lakh)	-	-
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited (31 March 2020: Rs 9,544; 31 March 2019: Nil) (Value less than Rs. 1 lakh)	-	-
Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited (31 March 2020: Rs 7,234; 31 March 2019: Nil) (Value less than Rs. 1 lakh)	-	-
Interest received on debentures		
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited (31 March 2020: Rs 137; 31 March 2019: Nil) (Value less than Rs. 1 lakh)	-	-
Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited (31 March 2020: Rs 352; 31 March 2019: Nil) (Value less than Rs. 1 lakh)	-	-
Allcargo Multimodal Park Private Limited (31 March 2020: Rs 222; 31 March 2019: Nil) (Value less than Rs. 1 lakh)	-	-

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Balances as at:		
Closing balance of Loans		
South Asia Terminals Private Limited	**901**	901
Hindustan Cargo Limited	**-**	124
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited	**6,647**	8,432
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited	**2,104**	7,687
Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited	**1,795**	5
Inter-corporate Loan received		
Blacksoil Capital India Private Limited	**2,000**	-
Closing balance of Advances		
Hindustan Cargo Limited	**-**	168
South Asia Terminals Private Limited	**16**	-
Debentures		
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited	**8,354**	-
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited	**13,549**	-
Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited	**19,416**	-
Advance received against OCD Redemption		
Madanahatti Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited	**400**	-
Interest receivable on Loans		
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited	**-**	227
Allcargo Multimodal Private Limited	**-**	148
Avvashya Inland Park Private Limited	**47**	-
Koproli Warehousing Private Limited	**40**	-
Marasandra Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited	**62**	-
Interest receivable on Advances		
Hindustan Cargo Limited	**-**	7
Deposits given		
Talentos (India) Private Limited	**170**	170
Avash Builders and Infrastructure Private Limited	**107**	175
Sealand Crane Private Limited	**87**	74
Allnet Financial Services Private Limited	**84**	-
Allnet Infotech Private Limited	**-**	79
Deposits taken		
Avvashya CCI Logistics Private Limited	**95**	171
Corporate guarantee given to banks on behalf of		
Allcargo Belgium NV	**26,774**	10,101
Trade receivable		
Ecuhold N.V.	**2**	1,954
Allcargo Logistics Lanka (Private) Limited	**-**	541
Contech Logistics Solutions Private Limited	**382**	243
Econocaribe Consolidators, Inc.	**266**	284
Provision for Trade Receivable		
Allcargo Logistics Lanka (Private) Limited	**272**	-
Business support charges receivable		
Ecu International (Asia) Private Limited	**-**	1
Trade payables		
Ecuhold N.V.	**8,618**	2,954
Allcargo Logistics Lanka (Private) Limited	**-**	70
Ecu Worldwide (Guangzhou) Ltd.(formerly known as Ecu-Line Guangzhou Ltd)	**586**	141
Directors commission payable		
Mr. Adarsh Hegde	**225**	225
Mr. Shashi Kiran Shetty	**225**	225
Post employment benefits		
Mr. Shashi Kiran Shetty	**19**	19
Mr. Jatin Chokshi	**-**	19
Mr. Adarsh Hegde	**18**	17

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Mr. Deepal Shah	**14**	13
Mr.Prakash Tulsiani	**19**	15
Capt. Sandeep Anand	**18**	17
Interest receivable on Debentures		
Allcargo Inland Park Private Limited (31 March 2020: Rs 137; 31 March 2019: Nil) (Value less than Rs. 1 lakh)	**-**	-
Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited (31 March 2020: Rs 352; 31 March 2019: Nil) (Value less than Rs. 1 lakh)	**-**	-
Allcargo Multimodal Park Private Limited (31 March 2020: Rs 222; 31 March 2019: Nil) (Value less than Rs. 1 lakh)	**-**	-
Letters of undertaking to provide need based unconditional financial support to its following subsidiaries		
Combiline Indian Agencies Private Limited		
South Asia Terminals Private Limited		

Terms and conditions of trade transactions with related parties

The services provided to and services received from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

30 FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31 March 2020:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Total	Quoted price in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
FVTPL financial investments				
- Unquoted mutual funds	**502**	**502**	**-**	**-**
- Quoted Equity Shares	**44**	**44**	**-**	**-**
- Unquoted equity shares	**99**	**-**	**99**	**-**
- Investments in wholly owned subsidiaries	**302**	**-**	**302**	**-**
Total financial assets measured at fair value	**947**	**546**	**401**	**-**
Liabilities measured at fair value				
- Investors put Option payable	**302**	**-**	**302**	**-**

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31 March 2019:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Total	Quoted price in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
FVTPL financial investments				
- Unquoted mutual funds	2,438	2,438	-	-
- Quoted Equity Shares	55	55	-	-
- Interest rate forward contracts	4	-	4	-
Liabilities measured at fair value				
- Foreign exchange forward contract	76	-	76	-

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, short-term borrowings, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

i) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Company's risk assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the policies and processes. Risk assessment and policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors and the management is responsible for overseeing the Company's risk assessment and policies and processes.

ii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from adverse changes in market rates and prices (such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates) or in the price of market risk-sensitive instruments as a result of such adverse changes in market rates and prices. Market risk is attributable to all market risk-sensitive financial instruments, all foreign currency receivables and payables and all short term and long-term debt. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. Thus, the Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and it's revenue generating and operating activities.

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company's policy is to keep maximum of its borrowings at fixed rates of interest. To manage this, the Company enters into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. At 31 March 2020, after taking into account the effect of interest rate swaps, 100% of the Company's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest (31 March 2019: 100%).

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Company's foreign currency borrowings.

The Company hedges its exposure of net borrowings in foreign currencies by using foreign currency swaps and forwards. These foreign exchange forward contracts are not designated as cash flow hedges and are entered into for the periods consistent with the foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions.

Particulars of derivative contract outstanding as at the balance sheet date: **(figures in lakhs)**

Nature of derivative	Nature of underlying	Purpose	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
			USD	₹	USD	₹
Foreign exchange forward contract	Buyers credit	Purchase of vessels/ heavy equipment	-	-	33.23	2,298
Foreign exchange forward contract	Foreign Currency Term Loan from bank	Purchase of vessels/ heavy equipment	**3.81**	**256**	19.01	1,315

c) Unhedged foreign currency exposures

As at balance sheet date, the Company's net foreign currency exposure (payable) that is not hedged is ₹ 10,082 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 75 lakhs). Majority of this amount represents the amount payable to overseas subsidiary companies hence it remains manageable exposure within the group itself.

d) Foreign currency sensitivity

For the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, every 5% depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and U.S. dollar, would have affected the Company's incremental operating margins by approximately ₹ 504 lakhs and ₹ 6 lakhs each (net). The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. There is no impact on the Company's pre-tax equity as there are no forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges or net investment hedges.

iii) Credit risk

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

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company has diversified customer base considering the nature and type of business.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 7.3. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

(iv) Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and commercial papers. 53% of the Company's borrowings including current maturities of non-current borrowings will mature in less than one year at 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019: 33%) based on the carrying value of borrowings including current maturities of non-current borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31 March 2020. (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	On demand	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Borrowings	**10,291**	**39,747**	**45,015**
Other financial liabilities	**-**	**1,466**	**60**
Trade and other payables	**-**	**26,496**	**-**
Total	**10,291**	**67,709**	**45,075**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31 March 2019. (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	On demand	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Borrowings	2,057	13,783	32,053
Other financial liabilities	-	1,855	1,909
Trade and other payables	-	17,615	-
Total	**2,057**	**33,254**	**33,962**

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

(v) Capital management

The Company's objective for Capital Management is to maximise shareholder's value, support the strategic objectives of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirements based on its financial performance, operating and long term investment plans. The funding requirements are met through operating cash flows generated.

32 LEASES:

Company as Lessee

Changes in carrying value of Right - Of - Use Assets for the year ended March 31, 2020 is given separately in Note No 3(b)

The average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 8.84%.

(a) The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020
Current lease liabilities	1,529
Non-Current lease liabilities	5,437
Closing Balances as on 31 March 2020	**6,966**

(b) The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the three months and year ended March 31, 2020:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020
Balances as on 1 April 2019	8,149
Finance cost accrued during the year	670
Modifications in lease terms during the year	(221)
Lease payments made during the year	(1,632)
Closing Balances as on 31 March 2020	**6,966**

(c) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020 on an undiscounted basis:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020
Within 1 year	1,269
Between 1 to 5 years	3,306
More than 5 years	11,322
Closing Balances as on 31 March 2020	**15,896**

The company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

(d) Lease payments for less than 1 year lease contracts as well as for low value items for the year ended March 31, 2020 is Rs 427 lakhs (Refer Note 23)

(e) Rental income given on operating leases to joint venture companies was ₹ 656 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2020.

(g) The Company had total cash flows for leases of ₹ 1,632 lacs for the year ended March 31, 2020. The Company does not have non-cash additions to right – of – use assets and lease liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2020. There are no future cash outflows relating to leases that have not yet commenced

(h) The difference between the minimum lease commitments under Ind AS 17 – Leases reported as of March 31, 2019 and the value of lease liability recorded as on April 01, 2019 on adoption of Ind AS 116- Leases is primarily on account of discontinuing the lease liability to its present value in accordance with Ind AS 116 and the exclusion of commitments for leases to which the Company has chosen to apply the practical expedient as per the Standard.

(i) Total Expense on Leases

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020
Lease expense on short term leases (rent)	**427**
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**670**
Depreciation on ROU Assets	**1,296**
Total	**2,393**

Company as lessor

The Company has given certain warehouse and commercial properties on operating lease. However, the same is on cancellable leases, as both the party has an option to cancel by giving required notice period.

33 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As per section 135 of the Act, a CSR committee has been formed by the Company. The funds are utilised throughout the year on activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Act. The utilisation is done either by way of direct contribution towards various activities or by way of contribution to a trust - Avvashya Foundation.

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year: ₹ 304 lakhs (previous year: Rs 282 lakhs)

(b) The areas of CSR activities and contributions made thereto are as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

Amount spent during the year on		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
1)	Construction / Acquisition of any assets	**-**	-
2)	For purposes other than (1) above:		
	- Promoting and preventive health care	**129**	134
	- Promoting education including special education and employment enhancing vocational fees"	**189**	301
	- Others	**120**	105
Total		**438**	**540**

(c) The above includes a sum of ₹ 162 lakhs (previous year: ₹ 358 lakhs) as contribution to a trust Avvashya Foundation, (where key managerial personnel and relatives are able to exercise significant influence) (refer note 29B)

34 SEGMENT REPORTING

Disclosure of segment reporting as per the requirements of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" is reported in the consolidated financial statements of the Company. Therefore, the same has not been separately disclosed in the standalone financial statements in line with the requirement of Ind AS 108.

35 AMALGAMATION OF HINDUSTAN CARGO LIMITED

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on November 08, 2019, approved the Scheme of Amalgamation (merger by Absorption) under Sections 230 to 232 of The Companies Act, 2013 between Hindustan Cargo Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) and the Company, subject to the approval of the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") and other requisite approvals. As at the date of this results the Company is yet to receive the approval of NCLT and hence there is no impact of the amalgamation on the results.

36 AMALGAMATION OF ALLCARGO SHIPPING CO. PRIVATE LIMITED

The National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench delivered its order dated September 27, 2019 approving the scheme of amalgamation under sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 between Allcargo Shipping Company Pvt. Ltd. ('the Transferor Company') and Allcargo Logistics Limited ('ACL' or 'the Company') with an appointed date of April 01, 2018. The merger has been accounted for in accordance with Appendix C of Ind AS 103 'Business Combinations' and accordingly, results of all the previous periods have been restated by including results of the Transferor Company from the beginning of the previous year, i.e. April 01, 2018. Further, current tax and deferred tax for the year ended on March 31, 2020 includes the impact on tax expenses consequent to the aforesaid merger.

In the year ended March 31, 2019, management had performed a strategic review of all its businesses, based on which it concluded that the Company had no immediate plan to pursue business in its wholly owned subsidiary, Allcargo Shipping Company Private Limited, and accordingly, had recorded a provision for impairment for its investment of ₹ 2,850 lakhs. Consequent to the merger such impairment provision has been adjusted to other equity on April 01, 2018.

As per the scheme, the following assets and liabilities pertaining to Transferor Company have been transferred and vested to the Company at their book values as on April 01, 2018. As per the scheme, the difference between book values of assets, liabilities, reserves of Transferor Company and cancellation of Investments made by the Company is treated as 'Capital resrves". The total impact to resrves on account of the aforesaid amalgamation is Rs 34 lakhs.

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)
Non current assets	
Property, plant and equipments	4,572
Other intangible assets	14
Other financial assets	1
Income tax assets (net)	240
Total non current assets	**4,826**
Current assets	
Inventories	5
Financial assets	
Investments	485
Loans	1
Trade receivables	351
Cash and cash equivalents	62
Other bank balances	388
Other financial assets	777
Other current assets	108
Total current assets	**2,177**
Assets classified as held for sale	1,237
Total assets	**8,241**
Non current liabilities	
Borrowings	2,002
Net employment defined benefit liabilities	18
Deferred tax liability (net)	192
Total non current liabilities	**2,212**

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)
Current liabilities	
Financial liabilities	
Trade payables	411
Other financial liabilities	1,084
Contract liabilities	12
Net employment defined benefit liabilities	5
Other current liabilities	383
Total current liabilities	**1,896**
Tonnage tax reserves	60
Tonnage tax reserves (utilised)	152
Retained earnings (adjusted)	(3,188)
Capital reserves	**34**
Total Reserves	**(2,942)**

No consideration is payable or receivable on implementation of the Scheme as the Scheme involves a wholly owned Subsidiary.

37. (a) The Board of Directors in their meeting held on November 8, 2019 has approved the restructuring involving transfer of warehouses and other assets of Logistics Park Business ('Business Undertaking') of the Company to its wholly owned subsidiaries ('WOS'). The Company thereafter transferred the Business Undertakings under slump sale arrangement to four of its WOS namely Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited, Allcargo Logistics & Industrial Park Private Limited, Madanahatti Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited and Venkatapura Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited under a Business Transfer Agreement (BTA).

(b) On January 13, 2020, the Company executed agreements with Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited, Allcargo Logistics & Industrial Park Private Limited, Madanahatti Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited, Venkatapura Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited, Kalina Warehousing Private Limited, Panvel Warehousing Private Limited (together referred to as "Specified WOS") and BRE Asia Urban Holdings Ltd ("the Investor") for carrying out the business of warehousing. Pursuant to the agreements, the Investor is to make an investment in the Specified WOS through a combination of equity and debentures (the "Transaction"). The Transaction is expected to conclude in a phase wise manner over the next 12 months, subject to satisfaction of customary closing conditions and achievement of certain milestones as prescribed in the agreements. As per the agreements, once the entire transaction is concluded, the Company will cease to have control over these Specified WOS.

(c) As per the agreements, the Investor has made an initial investment of ₹ 22,839 lakhs through debentures as well as ₹ 893 lakhs through equity acquisition in these Specified WOS except Venkatapura Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited. Accordingly from February 13, 2020, the Company divested its control in Madanahatti Logistics and Industrial Park Private Limited, Allcargo Logistics & Industrial Park Private Limited, Kalina Warehousing Private Limited and Panvel Warehousing Private Limited on a fully diluted basis and now retains a minority stake in these subsidiaries. As at March 31, 2020, the Company has retained controlling stake over Malur Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited and Venkatapura Logistics and Industrial Parks Private Limited.

(d) The aforesaid agreements with the Specified WOS states that if certain customary closing conditions specified therein are not satisfied within the period stipulated, the Company together with the Specified WOS shall acquire the debentures and equity held by the Investor in the specified WOS in accordance with the terms and conditions of Agreement and in the event of failure of which the Investor will be entitled to exercise the Investor's Put Option as set out in the framework agreement. Management has performed the investors put option valuation from an independent valuer and has assigned the appropriate probability to it as per its best estimate and has arrived at its value of Rs 302 lacs which has been accounted for as an Investment in Malur Logistics and Industrial Park Private Limited with corresponding creation of financial liability.

38. ACQUISITION OF GATI LIMITED

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on December 05, 2019 has approved the acquisition of 5,54,61,287 equity shares in Gati Limited ("Gati") for total purchase consideration of ₹ 41,596 lakhs and accordingly, the Company has entered into Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) as well as Share Subscription Agreement (SSA) with Gati and some of its promoter and promoter group and made an open offer to the public shareholders of Gati after receipt of comments/observations from SEBI. As at March 31, 2020 the Company has acquired 20.83% stake for ₹ 18,868 lakhs in the equity of Gati which has been accounted as investment in associate, based on management assessment and legal opinion obtained. The Investment value includes Acquisition Price and other directly attributable expenditure such as Legal Fees and other transaction cost. Further the Company has deposited ₹ 23,807 lakhs in open offer escrow account for open offer which was closed on 27th March, 2020. On April 8, 2020 the Company accepted on proportionate basis 3,17,42,615 shares tendered in the open offer thereby increasing its stake in the equity of Gati to 46.86% thereby establishing control over Gati read together with the substantive rights in the SSA and SPA.

39. Pursuant to the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019, corporate assesses have been given the option under section 115BBA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to apply lower income tax rate with effect from 01 April 2019, subject to certain conditions specified therein. The Company had assessed the impact of the Ordinance and believes that it will continue to remain in the existing tax structure for foreseeable future based on its forecasted profits. Accordingly, no effect in this regard has been considered in measurement of tax expense for the quarter and year ended 31 March 2020. Management, however, will continue to review its profitability forecast at regular intervals and make necessary adjustments to tax expense when there is reasonable certainty to avail the beneficial (lower) rate of tax.

40. ESTIMATION OF UNCERTAINTIES RELATING TO COVID-19

The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. In many countries, businesses are being forced to cease or limit their operations for long or indefinite period of time. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown.

The Company as at the date of approval of these financial statements has made assessment of possible impacts that may result from the COVID -19 pandemic on the carrying value of current and non-current assets considering the internal and external information available as at the said date and to the extent possible. The Company, based on the above analysis and assumptions used, believes that the carrying value of these assets are recoverable and sufficient liquidity is available to fund the business operations for another 12 months. The impact of COVID -19 may be different form the estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions

41. The Board of Directors in their meeting held on March 16, 2020 has declared Interim Dividend @ 150% i.e. ₹ 3 per equity share of ₹ 2 each.

42. PREVIOUS YEAR FIGURES

Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification. Further, in accordance with appendix C to Ind AS 103, the prior period comparative numbers are presented after giving effect to scheme of amalgamation as referred to in Note 36 above.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI firm registration
No: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of directors of Allcargo Logistics Limited
CIN No:L63010MH2004PLC073508

Shashi Kiran Shetty
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:00012754

Mohinder Pal Bansal
Director
DIN:01626343

Sheetal Gulati
Group Chief Financial Officer
M No: 089626

per Govind Ahuja
Partner
Membership No: 048966

Deepal Shah
Chief Financial Officer
M No:101639

Devanand Mojidra
Company Secretary
M.No:A14644

Prakash Tulsiani
CEO-CFS & ICD

Mumbai
Date: 30 June 2020

Mumbai
Date: 30 June 2020

Capt.Sandeep R Anand
CEO-Project & Engineering Solutions